

NEW JERSEY PYS 2024-2027 – DRAFT

The New Jersey State Employment Training Commission, along with the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development announce that the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) State Plan is open for public comment beginning April 5th through April 19th, 2024.

To submit comments, email joan.desmarais@dol.nj.gov or mail written comments to the

New Jersey State Employment and Training Commission

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Please note: Sections highlighting options for submitting the state plan and how the state plan requirements are organized provided by the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) are included as an Appendix on Page 452.

I. WIOA STATE PLAN TYPE AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. WIOA STATE PLAN TYPE

This is a Combined State Plan that includes the Adult, Dislocated Worker, Youth, Wagner-Peyser Act, Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, and Vocational Rehabilitation programs, as well as one Job for Veterans State Grants and Senior Community Service Employment Program, or more of the optional Combined State Plan partner programs identified below.

B. PLAN INTRODUCTION OR EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Unified or Combined State Plan may include an introduction or executive summary. This element is optional.

Introduction: Vision and Goals

Over the last six years, Governor Murphy and his administration have set a broad vision for New Jersey's economic and workforce partners to build a stronger and fairer economy in New Jersey. The original focus of these efforts was on continuing the recovery from the Great Recession, citing the continued impacts a decade later on median wages, employment growth, poverty rates, and affordability of basic needs. Two years into the Murphy administration, New Jersey sat at the epicenter of the Covid-19 pandemic, further calcifying trends but also leading to unprecedented disruptions, challenges, and opportunities in our labor market and workforce systems. This 2024-27 WIOA State Plan both seeks continuity of this vision and goals, and evolution, as we adapt to the significant events and lessons learned over the last four years.

As the pandemic has receded and our employers, jobseekers, workers, and public systems have regained footing, the core vision of the Murphy administration's inaugural report [The State of Innovation: Building a Stronger and Fairer Economy in New Jersey](#) continues to hold true:

"Our vision is to reestablish New Jersey as an economic and innovation leader, as a place where diverse talent, companies, and ideas flourish, where real pathways exist to the middle class, where all residents can prosper in the economy, without compromising on environmental stewardship, fiscal prudence, and high labor standards."

Aligned with this vision and subsequent reports from the [Jobs and Economic Opportunity Council \(JECO\)](#) and the Governor's [Future of Work Task Force](#), this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan centers around three key goals:

1. ***Expand and develop pathways and services that open up access to career opportunities for all New Jerseyans***, particularly for historically disadvantaged populations, including students, workers, and jobseekers. This goal will enhance equity in service delivery and increase access to quality jobs.
2. ***Align the systems and supports serving businesses and those supporting career-seekers***, matching talent and supporting training to meet the skill and labor needs of employers, specifically those that are providing good jobs and career opportunities.

3. ***Strengthen our public infrastructure to both support and enforce high quality employment opportunities and practices (“good jobs”)***, including fostering protections for workers and supporting a competitive business climate, through the implementation of new technologies and streamlined processes; this includes investment in our state and local agencies and institutions to support this.

New Jersey is a state that is rich in workforce resources, including state- and federal-level investments, pro-worker and pro-business strategies, and a focus on both the core industries that have historically driven New Jersey’s economic success and the new innovations and sectors that will further support a stronger and fairer New Jersey economy.

This plan brings together and offers a vision for the full ecosystem of federal and state-level partners supporting workforce development in New Jersey and seeks to further build out capacity as a state to operate as a cohesive, unified workforce system.

Economic and Workforce Development Overview

The recovery of New Jersey’s labor market from unprecedented drops in unemployment and labor force participation rates during the Covid-19 pandemic has been strong, with employment growth on pace with or outpacing peer states. The primary drivers of this growth have been the following industry sectors: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Professional and Business Services; and Education and Health Services sectors. However, two sectors, Government and Other Services (including automotive, laundromats, and salons) have not fully recovered jobs since the start of the pandemic. Additionally, while New Jersey’s recovery has been steady, this has not been even across groups, with youth, individuals with disabilities, and low-income individuals experiencing higher unemployment rates.

Dual Focus: System Building and Service Delivery

While our labor market data highlight a strong economy, we also recognize that many changes underlie these numbers, changes in how people organize work in their lives, accelerations in technology that will continue to change job responsibilities, as well as shifts in behavior related to the rising cost of postsecondary education and debt. Within this context, we believe the strength of our public workforce system is more important than ever.

This plan seeks to set a vision for our work that can continue beyond this administration by focusing on building lasting capacity at both the system and service levels.

At the **system level** this plan focuses on three areas:

- ***Continuing to support and build the capacity of New Jersey’s 17 Local Workforce Development Boards and stronger local governance functions.*** This includes supporting the separation of governance and service delivery activities at the local level, securing service delivery partners through competitive procurement, strengthening partner agreements, and supporting stronger budgeting and monitoring functions.
- ***Deepening investment in state-level infrastructure and systems to support on-the-ground service delivery.*** This includes efforts to modernize data systems, strengthen state-level monitoring, regulate and enforce high quality business practices, increase access through digital tools and technology, deepen state-level policy, and expand professional development opportunities for state and local-level staff.

- ***Expanding development of alternative career pathway opportunities, aligned with labor market demand.*** This centers around efforts to build Industry Partnerships that bring together multiple stakeholders - from industry, postsecondary institutions, K-12 districts, and community, economic, and workforce development organizations - to identify career pathway solutions that meet industry and sector needs.

At the **service level** this plan focuses on three additional areas:

- ***Increasing awareness among and of the full range of workforce partners and programs serving businesses, career-seekers, and workers in New Jersey.*** This includes strengthening knowledge among partners and with constituents about the full range of partners and programs serving and supporting education, employment, and training as part of the public workforce system, particularly for underserved populations.
- ***Strengthening service integration and co-enrollment across workforce programs.*** This includes supporting as seamless an experience as possible in our public workforce system(s) by aligning activities along a universal set of service delivery components, including intake, assessment, development of individualized plans, service engagement, and in transition from services to successful education and employment pathways.
- ***Expanding work-based learning opportunities, supportive services, and career coaching.*** This centers on the need for individualizing services to meet the specific needs and interests of career-seekers and employers.

Governance and Service Delivery Structure

The strength of this plan rests on the many state and local workforce partners and personnel working to support career-seekers, workers, and employers in New Jersey. Across New Jersey, WIOA supports a network of 23 One Stop Career Centers that serve as the hubs of our public workforce system, integrating over 30 unique federal- and state-level workforce programs and funding streams.

The primary stakeholders supporting governance and service delivery across this system include:

- ***The State Employment and Training Commission (SETC):*** The SETC is the state workforce development board charged with strategic and continuous improvement of the delivery of workforce development activities for the State of New Jersey, with a high priority on performance measures and successful outcomes.
- ***The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOLE):*** NJDOLE is responsible for the operationalization of WIOA strategies in New Jersey and administers a majority of the workforce funding streams and programs that comprise One Stop Career Center services.
- ***New Jersey's 17 Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs):*** LWDBs play a critical role in shaping the landscape of workforce programs and delivery at the local level through New Jersey's One Stop Career Centers in partnership with One Stop Career Center providers and partners.

The SETC, NJDOL, and LWDBs will lead and support the efforts outlined in this plan, in partnership with the multitude of workforce programs invested and investing in New Jersey's workforce.

Program-Specific Plans

In addition to common elements of this state plan, this plan also includes program-specific plans for Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth Activities (Title I), Wagner-Peyser Act (Title III), Adult Education and Family Literacy Act Program (Title II), Vocational Rehabilitation (General) (Title IV), Vocational Rehabilitation (Blind) (Title IV), Jobs for Veterans State Grants Program, and Senior Community Employment Programs. These plans include an overview of priorities, the status of new initiatives, and next steps moving forward as we continue to support workforce development activities in the State of New Jersey and fully realize the potential of the Workforce Innovation and Investment Act (WIOA).

II. STRATEGIC ELEMENTS

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include a Strategic Planning Elements section that analyzes the State's current economic environment and identifies the State's overall vision for its workforce development system. The required elements in this section allow the State to develop data-driven goals for preparing an educated and skilled workforce and to identify successful strategies for aligning workforce development programs to support economic growth. Unless otherwise noted, all Strategic Planning Elements apply to Combined State Plan partner programs included in the plan as well as to core programs. Where requirements identify the term "populations", these must include individuals with barriers to employment as defined at WIOA Section 3. This includes displaced homemakers; low-income individuals; Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians; individuals with disabilities, including youth who are individuals with disabilities; older individuals; ex-offenders; homeless individuals, or homeless children and youths; youth who are in or have aged out of the foster care system; individuals who are English language learners, individuals who have low levels of literacy, and individuals facing substantial cultural barriers; farmworkers (as defined at section 167(i) of WIOA and Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 35-14); individuals within 2 years of exhausting lifetime eligibility under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program; single parents (including single pregnant women); and long-term unemployed individuals. Additional populations include veterans, unemployed workers, and youth, and others that the State may identify.

A. ECONOMIC, WORKFORCE, AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES ANALYSIS

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include an analysis of the economic conditions, economic development strategies, and labor market in which the State's workforce system and programs will operate.

1. ECONOMIC AND WORKFORCE ANALYSIS

A. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include an analysis of the economic conditions and trends in the State, including sub-State regions and any specific economic areas identified by the State. This must include—

I. EXISTING DEMAND INDUSTRY SECTORS AND OCCUPATIONS

Provide an analysis of the industries and occupations for which there is existing demand.

II. EMERGING DEMAND INDUSTRY SECTORS AND OCCUPATIONS

Provide an analysis of the industries and occupations for which demand is emerging.

III. EMPLOYERS' EMPLOYMENT NEEDS

With regard to the industry sectors and occupations identified in (A)(i) and (ii), provide an assessment of the employment needs of employers, including a description of the knowledge, skills, and abilities required, including credentials and licenses.

Since the turn of the millennium, and despite three recessions including the Great Recession of 2007-2009 and the historically disruptive COVID-19 pandemic, New Jersey has added 340,200 jobs to its robust and diverse economy. In fact, the economy has set record highs for employment in each of the past two years and has now reached 4.33 million employed in 2023. Over the past decade, job growth has been particularly strong, adding 403,000 jobs despite the sharp downturn in 2020. This expansion ties New Jersey with Massachusetts during that time for second behind only New York (744,000 jobs added) among peer states in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region. Despite its small geographical size (4th smallest state in the country), the Garden State ranks third among these nine states as part of this analysis. However, boasting employment levels of 500 per square mile, New Jersey undoubtedly hosts the densest employment base in the area, with Massachusetts ranking second with a still impressive 357 jobs per square mile.

The economy in New Jersey proved to be particularly resilient from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. While the state lost the third most jobs from 2019 to 2020 behind only New York and Pennsylvania, its recovery has been robust. The pre-pandemic high for employment was nearly 4.2 million jobs in 2019. There were 336,700 jobs lost the following year, however, an additional 475,600 were added over the next three years. The annual job growth in 2021 and 2022 (179,900 and 208,800, respectively) was the best on record since the early 1940s. As a result of this rapid increase in employment, New Jersey now has nearly 140,000 more workers than in 2019, ranking first among peer states.

Table 1. Employment and Employment Change by State, 2019-2023

State	Employment			Employment Change		
	2019	2020	2023	2019-2020	2020-2023	2019-2023
New Jersey	4,196,100	3,859,400	4,335,000	-336,700	340,200	138,900
Virginia	4,058,800	3,858,300	4,148,200	-200,500	629,300	89,400
Pennsylvania	6,066,000	5,604,800	6,139,600	-461,200	446,400	73,600
Massachusetts	3,709,800	3,402,000	3,768,400	-307,800	430,200	58,600
Delaware	466,800	441,000	484,100	-25,800	63,800	17,300
Connecticut	1,696,100	1,570,700	1,690,900	-125,400	-9,800	-5,200
Rhode Island	504,000	461,500	496,300	-42,500	16,900	-7,700
Maryland	2,769,500	2,580,200	2,745,400	-189,300	288,100	-24,100
New York	9,786,200	8,813,800	9,700,500	-972,400	1,081,500	-85,700

Source: Current Employment Statistics, 2019-2023 Annual Averages

The employment losses from 2019 to 2020 were widespread and negatively affected every industry sector in the state. The most distressed sectors generally were those in which personal interaction was essential in regular job performance. As such, the leisure and hospitality industry was the most impacted, declining by more than 110,000 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities and education and health services ranked second and third, losing 53,700 and 49,600 jobs, respectively.

Combined, they accounted for nearly two of every three jobs that were lost in 2020. From the low point in 2020 through 2023, the New Jersey economy added 475,600 jobs. These same three industries similarly accounted for two of every three jobs that were added. Professional and business services, which sometimes require less human interaction due to advanced computing and communication possibilities, also notably added 68,900 jobs during that time. By 2023, nearly all industries had surpassed their pre-pandemic highs in employment with some significantly higher. The only two industries that are still below their 2019 levels are other services, which include salons, laundry services, and automotive repair; and government.

Table 2. Employment by Sector in New Jersey, 2019-2023

Industry	Employment			Employment Change		
	2019	2020	2023	2019-2020	2020-2023	2019-2023
Total Nonfarm	4,196,100	3,859,400	4,335,000	-336,700	475,600	138,900
Goods-Producing	413,800	392,200	421,200	-21,600	29,000	7,400
Mining and Logging	1,600	1,600	1,800	0	200	200
Construction	160,700	152,300	165,900	-8,400	13,600	5,200
Manufacturing	251,500	238,300	253,500	-13,200	15,200	2,000
Service-Providing	3,782,200	3,467,200	3,913,800	-315,000	446,600	131,600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	882,100	828,400	920,000	-53,700	91,600	37,900
Information	69,000	67,500	77,300	-1,500	9,800	8,300
Financial Activities	252,600	244,900	259,000	-7,700	14,100	6,400
Professional and Business Services	685,800	650,100	719,000	-35,700	68,900	33,200
Education and Health Services	719,800	670,200	780,300	-49,600	110,100	60,500
Leisure and Hospitality	394,500	283,800	397,500	-110,700	113,700	3,000
Other Services	172,600	143,300	168,900	-29,300	25,600	-3,700
Government	605,800	579,000	591,800	-26,800	12,800	-14,000

Source: Current Employment Statistics, 2019-2023 Annual Averages

Every two years, the Office of Research and Information develops and publishes long-term projections that cover a period of ten years. These estimates are created using regression analysis based on past trends combined with institutional knowledge of changes to the economy. The most recent projections use 2020 as the base year and are projected to 2030. As discussed above, employment estimates from the year 2020 were abnormal from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result of this depressed base year, and with the assumption that many jobs would be regained and returned to normal levels, the projected estimates for 2030 are generally higher than those from past rounds of the process.

New Jersey was projected to add 453,050 jobs from 2020 to 2030, representing an 11 percent increase. By 2030, it is expected that the economy will support more than 4.5 million jobs. Increases in employment will be widespread, as the government and information sectors are the only industries that are projected to have fewer jobs. The leisure and hospitality sector, again acutely and negatively impacted in the base year 2020, are projected to add the most jobs (+122,800) as it will regain employment and return to pre-pandemic activity. The education and health services sector is projected to add the second most jobs and surpass one million in employment by 2030.

Table 3. Employment Projections by Sector in New Jersey: 2020-2030

Industry	Employment		Employment Change 2020-2030	
	2020 Actual	2030 Projected	Number	Percent
Total All Industries	4,077,850	4,530,900	453,050	11.1%
Goods-Producing	391,800	418,450	26,650	6.8%
Mining and Logging	1,400	1,400	0	0.0%
Construction	152,400	167,250	14,850	9.7%
Manufacturing	238,000	249,800	11,800	5.0%
Service-Providing	3,465,600	3,885,600	420,000	12.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	829,600	896,050	66,450	8.0%
Information	68,100	67,800	-300	-0.5%
Financial Activities	246,200	255,550	9,350	3.8%
Professional and Business Services	646,700	733,800	87,100	13.5%
Education and Health Services	968,400	1,078,500	110,100	11.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	283,800	406,600	122,800	43.3%
Other Services	142,800	173,850	31,050	21.8%
Government	280,000	273,450	-6,550	-2.3%

Source: *Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2020-2030 Estimates*

The New Jersey Department of Labor has identified nine key industry clusters compiled by related work activities and based on more focused detail of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Combined, these clusters account for 75 percent of all employment and total wages paid in the state. In total, there are 2.6 million people employed and greater than 214 billion dollars in wages paid. The range of products and services from these clusters highlights the diversity of the New Jersey economy. The types of occupations in this workforce range from highly skilled and educated workers like scientists and information technology workers often found in the technology and biopharmaceuticals and life sciences sectors to those that require minimal experience and education more commonly found among retail trade and leisure and hospitality clusters. All contribute greatly to an economy that surpassed \$800 billion in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023.

Table 4. Reported Number of Business Units, Employment, and Wages by Key Industry Sector in New Jersey, 2022 Annual Averages

Industry Sector	Units	Average Annual Employment	Average Annual Wages	Total Wages	Percent of Private Employment	Percent of Private Total Wages
Health Care	24,351	483,230	\$72,258	\$34,917,365,746	13.5%	12.4%
Retail trade	30,057	431,694	\$43,858	\$18,933,084,841	12.1%	6.7%
Transportation, Distribution & Logistics	26,005	453,403	\$81,449	\$36,929,208,611	12.7%	13.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	25,260	374,316	\$33,529	\$12,550,462,383	10.4%	4.4%
Manufacturing	9,971	248,708	\$92,594	\$23,028,889,287	6.9%	8.2%
Finance & Accounting	17,540	229,801	\$151,140	\$34,732,222,842	6.4%	12.3%
Technology	19,403	205,932	\$151,182	\$31,133,137,270	5.7%	11.0%
Construction & Utilities	23,223	176,976	\$86,285	\$15,270,303,092	4.9%	5.4%
Biopharmaceutical & Life Science	2,298	83,585	\$179,288	\$14,985,802,158	2.3%	5.3%
All Sector Industries	176,955	2,652,177	\$81,016	\$214,868,757,915	74.0%	76.1%
All Private Sector Industries, NJ	307,539	3,582,058	\$78,870	\$282,517,318,274	100.0%	100.0%

Diving more deeply into New Jersey's high demand industries, NJDOL has conducted a deeper analysis of those sectors. An overview is below, and later in this Section is information relating to the skills and certifications that are most in demand by employers in these sectors.

Finance and Insurance

- Despite a relatively small employment base (5.2% of New Jersey's total private sector employment) finance and insurance contributed more than \$49 billion (more than seven percent) to the state's Gross Domestic Product in 2022.
- New Jersey's finance industry sector employs nearly 230,000 workers in the state and has an annual average wage of over \$151,000.
- The finance sector relies heavily on information and technology. New Jersey has remained in the forefront of technological advancement by becoming a national leader in developing data centers to support the industry. Of the 70 data centers located in the state, more than a quarter are in Hudson County. (Source: datacentermap.com)
- In 2022, New Jersey's finance industry employers paid almost \$35 billion in total wages.
- Hudson County has the greatest concentration of finance industry employment (18.8% of jobholding in finance).

Construction and Utilities

- The construction and utilities sector provides many employment opportunities for blue-collar workers to earn better than average salaries.
- In 2022, New Jersey's construction industry averaged 162,490 in total employment, a decrease of 5,420 (+3.5%) jobs from 2021. The majority (64.2%) of construction workers are classified as specialty trade contractors. The average annual wage for construction workers in 2022 was \$82,350.
- In 2022, there were 38,117 housing units authorized for construction in New Jersey, an increase of 2.8 percent since 2021. The total value of units authorized to be built totaled nearly 6.2 billion dollars in 2022.
- New Jersey is home to more than 460 utility establishments; nearly half of these organizations are classified as power generation and supply. The industry employed around 14,500 people in 2022.

Health Care

- The health care cluster contributed over \$49.4 billion to New Jersey's Gross Domestic Product in 2022, about 7.6 percent of all output.
- From 1990 through 2022, the health care sector has added 228,000 new jobs, while all other private sector employment has had a net increase of 375,600 jobs.
- Health care is the only industry that has added jobs in the state every year from 1990 through 2019 while increasing its share of jobholding from 7.5 percent in 1990 to 12 percent in 2019.

- Health Care experienced a modest loss of 21,700 jobs in 2020 due to the COVID-19 shutdown, followed by a +25,500-job rebound from 2020 to 2022.
- The outlook for health care employment is bright. From 2020 through 2030, it is projected that 68,700 jobs will be added, an annual increase of 1.3 percent.
- Health care employers paid nearly \$34.9 billion in total wages in 2022, or about 12.4 percent of all wages paid in the private sector.
- The health care sector employment is comprised of three industry groups: ambulatory health care services (51%), hospitals (38%) and nursing and residential care facilities (17%).

Manufacturing

- Manufacturing contributed \$52.8 billion to New Jersey's Real Gross Domestic Product in 2022, or about 9.0 percent of all private sectors' output.
- In 2022, there were nearly 249,000 people employed in New Jersey in industries classified as manufacturing, or about 6.9 percent of statewide employment.
- Chemical manufacturing industries, the industry's largest subsector, employed over 47,200 in 2022, or about 19.0 percent of all manufacturing workers in the state. The state's jobholding in chemical manufacturing represents 5.3 percent of U.S. chemical manufacturing employment.
- The state's manufacturing establishments paid \$23 billion in total wages in 2022, or about 8.2 percent of New Jersey's total private sector wages.

Retail Trade

- Retail trade jobholding averaged about 431,700 in 2022, or 12.1 percent of the state's private sector workers.
- New Jersey retailers paid over \$18.9 billion in wages during 2022, or 6.7 percent of the state total. The average annual wage for the industry in 2022 was \$43,860.
- Nearly 3 of 10 jobs in the Retail Trade Industry are located in three counties: Bergen, Middlesex and Monmouth.
- Retail trade includes a large number of seasonal and part-time jobs and typically employs workers who are younger than the average for all industries. Nearly one-quarter (24.4%) of workers are under 25 years old compared with just over one in 10 (11.8%) for all industries.

Leisure and Hospitality

- Leisure and hospitality jobholding averaged about 374,300 in 2022, or 10.4 percent of the state's private sector workers.
- New Jersey leisure and hospitality employers paid over \$12.6 billion in wages during 2022, or 4.4 percent of the state total. The average annual wage for the industry in 2022 was \$33,530.

- Leisure and hospitality jobholding is heavily concentrated in Bergen, Atlantic and Monmouth counties; combined, their county employment accounts for three out of every 10 jobs.
- Payrolls in leisure and hospitality are projected to grow by nearly 122,800 from 2020 to 2030. The rate of job growth is faster than that projected for the state overall (43.3% vs. 11.1% for all industries).
- The Foods Services/Drinking Places component is projected to create the second highest number of new jobs in the state (80,100) from 2020 to 2030 with an annual growth rate of 3.9 percent.

Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics

- In 2022, transportation, distribution, and logistics (TDL) average employment totaled 453,400 workers in New Jersey; or 12.7 percent of the state's private sector workers, a higher percentage than for the nation (9.6%).
- The state's TDL employers paid nearly \$36.9 billion in total private sector wages in 2022.
- New Jersey's TDL contributed \$72.8 billion to the state's Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022, the sixth highest dollar amount per state nationwide.
- New Jersey accounted for 3.9 percent of the nation's GDP generated from TDL.
- New Jersey offers access to approximately 39,000 miles of public roadways and 1,087 miles of the nation's freight rail network and NJ Transit system (rail, light rail, bus, and paratransit services). The State is also home to many key transportation facilities necessary for a strong TDL industry cluster including several top-ranking seaports and two international airports.

Biopharmaceutical & Life Sciences Industry Sector

- New Jersey's biopharmaceutical & life sciences sector employment totaled 83,590 in 2022, or 2.3 percent of the state's private sector workers. Nationally, the proportion was just 1.3 percent.
- The sector is comprised of three primary employment components: pharmaceuticals (44.4%), biotechnology (42.4%) and medical device manufacturing (13.2%). In 2020, the state's pharmaceuticals employment accounted for 8 percent of U.S. pharmaceutical job-holding.
- New Jersey biopharmaceutical & life science employers paid over \$15 billion in wages in 2022, or 5.3 percent of the state's total wages.
- New Jersey's highly educated workforce is seen in this sector as over two-thirds (70.5%) of workers hold a Bachelor's degree or higher: Bachelor's (37.2%), Master's/Professional (26.5%) and Doctoral degree (6.8%).

Technology Industry Sector

- In 2022, New Jersey’s technology sector accounted for 205,930 jobs, or 5.7 percent of private sector employment statewide. Nationally, the technology sector accounted for 5.2 percent of all private sector employment.
- The annual average wage for the technology sector was \$151,190 in 2022, or nearly double the statewide average (\$78,870) for all industries. Employers in the sector paid \$31.1 billion in total wages, 11 percent of the total wages paid in all industries.
- Technology sector employment can primarily be found within the following sectors: professional, scientific, and technical services (77%) and information (23%).

Within these nine key industry sectors and in the overall workforce, there are a wide range of occupational opportunities that require varying levels of education. While the typical way of thinking is “the more you learn, the more you earn”, there are prospects on both sides of the educational spectrum. The table below shows the top occupations in New Jersey that require a bachelor’s degree or higher, as designated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 5. Top Ten Occupations Requiring at Least a Bachelor’s Degree in New Jersey, 2022 Estimates

SOC + Occupation	Employment	Average Annual Salary
29-1141 Registered Nurses	78,340	\$96,670
15-1252 Software Developers	54,920	\$128,450
13-2011 Accountants and Auditors	44,710	\$102,050
25-2021 Elementary School Teachers	41,200	\$75,150
25-2031 Secondary School Teachers	32,980	\$79,460
25-2022 Middle School Teachers	27,500	\$77,260
23-1011 Lawyers	23,010	\$163,690
13-1161 Market Research Analysts	21,490	\$88,420
13-1082 Project Management Specialists	19,300	\$145,790
13-1111 Management Analysts	18,880	\$126,000

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics Survey, 2022 Estimates

Registered nurse is by far the most common occupation by employment, and typically these jobs are found in several health care settings. Most of the remaining jobs on this list are either teachers, found almost exclusively in educational services, or other professional occupations that are more likely employed across a wider range of industries.

The table below shows the highest paying occupations that require less than a bachelor’s degree. In place of higher levels of education, these job opportunities more commonly require a longer period of on-the-job experience. While some are typically found in sales or service industries, many are more commonly employed in either construction or utilities sectors.

Table 6. Highest Paying Occupations Requiring Less Than a Bachelor’s Degree in New Jersey, 2022 Estimates

SOC + Occupation		Employment	Average Annual Salary
49-9051	Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	1,130	\$104,160
33-3021	Detectives and Criminal Investigators	3,740	\$103,960
41-3021	Insurance Sales Agents	10,060	\$100,590
47-2221	Structural Iron and Steel Workers	1,260	\$95,250
49-9052	Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	2,490	\$92,490
33-3051	Police and Sheriff’s Patrol Officers	20,510	\$90,520
13-1031	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	8,540	\$88,990
41-3091	Sales Representatives of Services	39,830	\$88,800
47-2073	Operating Engineers and Construction Equipment Operators	6,050	\$84,860
41-4012	Wholesale Sales Representatives	35,440	\$84,390

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics Survey, 2022 Estimates

As stated above, New Jersey is projected to add 453,000 new jobs from 2020 to 2030. The table below shows the top ten occupations that are expected to add the most employment over this decade. Combined, these ten will add 133,800 jobs toward this growth, or 30 percent of each new opportunity. There are two occupations on this list that require more advanced education, while the others have lower boundaries for entry. One primary reason for this is because when employment levels significantly declined in 2020, it disproportionately affected industries like retail trade and leisure and hospitality, both of which employ a higher number of workers with less education.

Table 7. Occupations with the Most Projected Employment Growth in New Jersey, 2020-2030

SOC + Occupation	2020-2030 Employment Change		Education
	Number	Percent	
53-7062	Laborers of Freight and Stock	+22,800	19% No formal educational credential
35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	+19,650	32% No formal educational credential
31-1120	Home Health and Personal Care Aides	+17,350	29% High school diploma or equivalent
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	+16,400	36% No formal educational credential
15-1256	Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts	+13,850	23% Bachelor’s degree
53-7064	Packers and Packagers, Hand	+10,600	18% No formal educational credential
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	+9,550	67% No formal educational credential
39-5012	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	+8,800	33% Postsecondary non-degree award
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	+7,600	24% High school diploma or equivalent
29-1141	Registered Nurses	+7,200	9% Bachelor’s degree

New Jersey has not only experienced strong employment growth from its pre-pandemic highs, but also increases in the real median wage (adjusted 2022 dollars) on par with its Northeast peer states. It ranks fifth among this group in median wage in 2022, and fourth in median wage growth from 2019 to 2022. In two states, Delaware and Connecticut, the median wage declined significantly from 2019 levels.

Table 8. Median Wage by State in Inflation-Adjusted 2022 Dollars, 2019 & 2022 Estimates

State	Median Wage		Change	
	2019	2022	Actual	Percent
Massachusetts	\$55,970	\$58,450	\$2,480	4%
Pennsylvania	\$44,030	\$45,790	\$1,760	4%
Virginia	\$47,070	\$48,290	\$1,220	3%
New Jersey	\$50,170	\$51,080	\$910	2%
New York	\$52,050	\$52,470	\$420	1%
Maryland	\$51,250	\$51,420	\$170	0%
Rhode Island	\$49,250	\$49,360	\$110	0%
Connecticut	\$54,110	\$51,780	-\$2,330	-4%
Delaware	\$45,600	\$41,750	-\$3,850	-8%
U.S.	\$44,390	\$46,310	\$1,920	4%

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics Survey, 2022 Estimates

The tables below list information taken directly from online job advertisements written by employers, broken out for each key industry cluster. The column on the left shows the top ten certifications or licenses most commonly in demand. The column on the right shows the top technical or physical skills required for the job.

Finance & Insurance	
Qualifications in Greatest Demand	Specialized Skills
Valid Driver's License	Auditing
Certified Public Accountant Series 7	Agile Methodology
Property And Casualty Insurance License	Project Management
Certified Information System Auditor (CISA)	Accounting
Project Management Professional Certification	SQL (Programming Language)
Chartered Financial Analyst Insurance License	Python (Programming Language)
Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System (NMLS) Series 6	Risk Management
	Data Analysis
	Customer Service
	Sales

Construction & Utilities

Qualifications in Greatest Demand	Specialized Skills
Valid Driver's License	Project Management
Professional Engineer (PE) License	HVAC
Project Management Professional Certification	Scheduling
CDL License	Plumbing
Occupational Safety and Health Administration Certification	Construction Management
EPA Universal Certification	Hand Tools
HVAC Certification	Customer Service
Electrician Certification	Carpentry
Plumbing Certification	Budgeting
NICET Level II Certification	Electrical Wiring

Health Care

Qualifications in Greatest Demand	Specialized Skills
Registered Nurse (RN)	Nursing
Basic Life Support (BLS) Certification	Medical Records
Valid Driver's License	Home Health Care
Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Certification	Treatment Planning
Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support (ACLS) Certification	Billing
Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)	Vital Signs
Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA)	Pediatrics
Nurse Practitioner (APRN-CNP)	Medication Administration
Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS)	Performance Improvement
Certified Patient Care Technician (CPCT)	Rehabilitation

Manufacturing

Qualifications in Greatest Demand	Specialized Skills
Valid Driver's License	Pharmaceuticals
Security Clearance	Project Management
Project Management Professional Certification	Marketing
Forklift Certification	New Product Development
Six Sigma Certification	Data Analysis
Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	Supply Chain
American Production And Inventory Control Society (APICS) Certification	SAP Applications
Certified Internal Auditor	Scheduling
American Society For Quality (ASQ) Certified	Sales
Certified Safety Professional	Quality Assurance

Retail Trade

Qualifications in Greatest Demand	Specialized Skills
Valid Driver's License	Merchandising
Certified Pharmacy Technician	Customer Service
Registered Pharmacist (RPh)	Sales
Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) Certification	Inventory Management
Immunization Certification	Product Knowledge
CDL Class A License	Loss Prevention
Registered Nurse (RN)	Scheduling
Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	Store Management
Master Of Business Administration (MBA)	Auditing
Basic Life Support (BLS) Certification	Marketing

Leisure & Hospitality

Qualifications in Greatest Demand	Specialized Skills
Valid Driver's License	Restaurant Operation
ServSafe Certification	Customer Service
Food Handler's Card	Food Safety And Sanitation
First Aid Certification	Marketing
Personal Trainer Certification	Sales
Certified Fitness Trainer	Food Preparation
Training For Intervention Procedures (TIPS) Certification	Management
Alcohol Server Certification	Housekeeping
Group Fitness Instructor Certification	Cash Handling
Lifeguard Certification	Scheduling

Transportation, Distribution & Logistics

Qualifications in Greatest Demand	Specialized Skills
Valid Driver's License	Warehousing
CDL Class A License	Customer Service
Forklift Certification	Scheduling
CDL Class B License	Auditing
Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) Certification	Supply Chain
Hazmat Endorsement	Communication
Tanker Endorsement	Truck Driving
Project Management Professional Certification	Sales
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) Card	Invoicing
Passenger Endorsement	Forklift Truck

Bilopharmaceutical and Life Sciences

Qualifications in Greatest Demand	Specialized Skills
Driver's License	Project Management
Project Management Certification	Marketing
Six Sigma Certification	Sales
Security Clearance	Pharmaceutical Industry Knowledge
Certified Quality Auditor (CQA)	New Product Development
American Production And Inventory Control Society (APICS) Certification	Biotechnology
APICS Certified Supply Chain Professional	Oncology
American Society For Quality (ASQ) Certified	Quality Assurance and Control
Hazmat Endorsement	Regulatory Affairs
Certified Internal Auditor	Clinical Research

Technology

Qualifications in Greatest Demand	Specialized Skills
Driver's License	Project Management
Project Management Professional (PMP)	SQL (Programming Language)
Security Clearance	Python (Programming Language)
Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP)	Java (Programming Language)
Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA)	Sales
CompTIA A+	Scrum (Software Development)
NICET Certification (National Institute For Certification In Engineering Technologies)	Application Programming Interface (API)
IT Infrastructure Library (ITIL) Certification	Computer Science
Professional Engineer (PE) License	Business Requirements
Certified Information System Auditor (CISA)	Test Planning

B. WORKFORCE ANALYSIS

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include an analysis of the current workforce in the State and within various state regions. Provide key analytical conclusions in aggregate as well as disaggregated among populations to identify potential disparities in employment and educational attainment and understand labor force conditions for items (i)-(iii) below. Populations analyzed must include individuals with barriers to employment described in the first paragraph of Section II. Analysis must include—

I. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Provide an analysis of current employment and unemployment data, including labor force participation rates, and trends in the State.

II. LABOR MARKET TRENDS

Provide an analysis of key labor market trends, including across existing industries and occupations.

III. EDUCATION AND SKILL LEVELS OF THE WORKFORCE

Provide an analysis of the educational and skill levels of the workforce.

In addition to offering a diverse economic environment, New Jersey's workforce is one of the most diverse in the country. 23% of New Jersey's population of 9.2 million are foreign-born. New Jersey's close proximity to major metropolitan areas, along with a history of pioneering achievements in fields ranging from electronics and pharmaceuticals to biotechnology research, continues to expand workforce opportunities in the state.

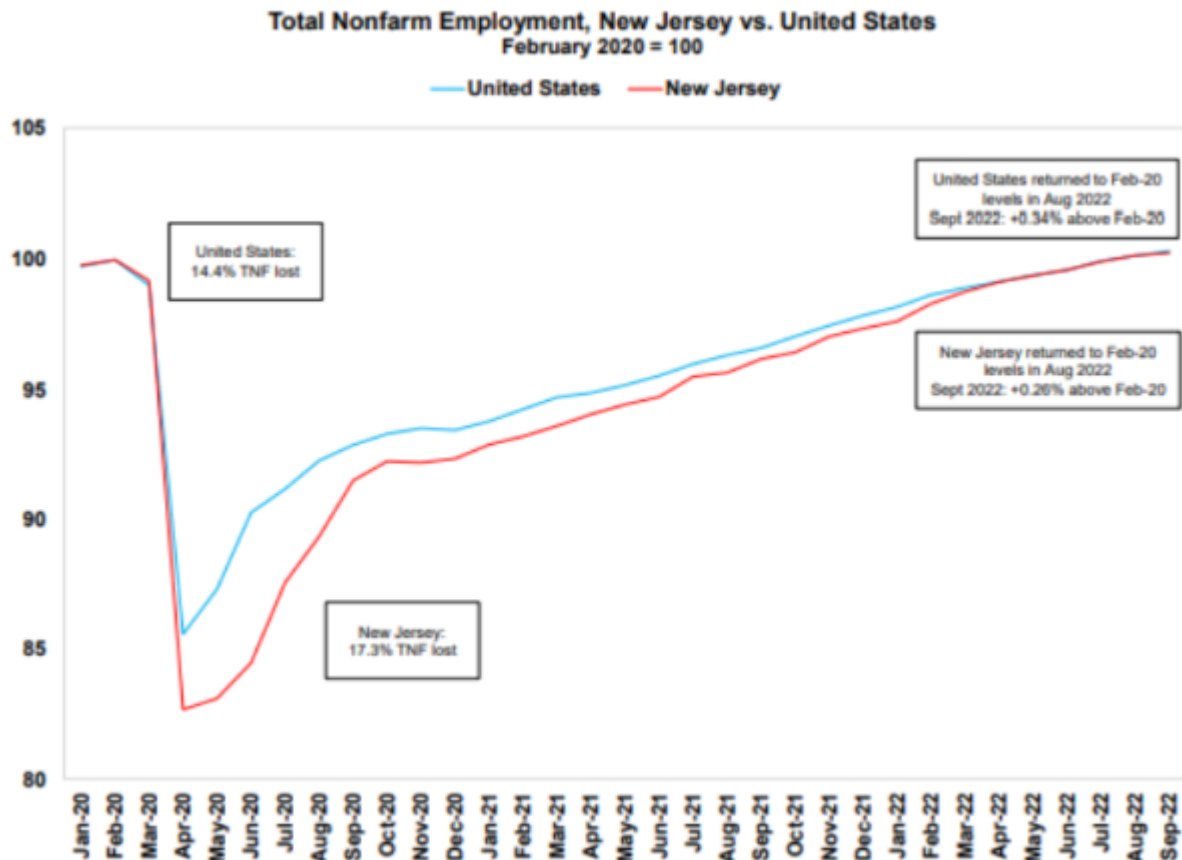
New Jersey's dedication to investing, fostering collaboration, and nurturing talent contributes to the expansion of critical industry sectors pivotal for economic growth. The state offers an optimal setting for these sectors, boasting proximity to 30 percent of the U.S. population within a day's drive.

The Garden State is home to a highly educated, productive workforce characterized by a significant proportion of advanced degree holders and the presence of 52 colleges and universities. Furthermore, New Jersey stands out for its economic prosperity and educational achievements, ranking fourth in real median household income and fifth in the proportion of residents with at least a bachelor's degree.

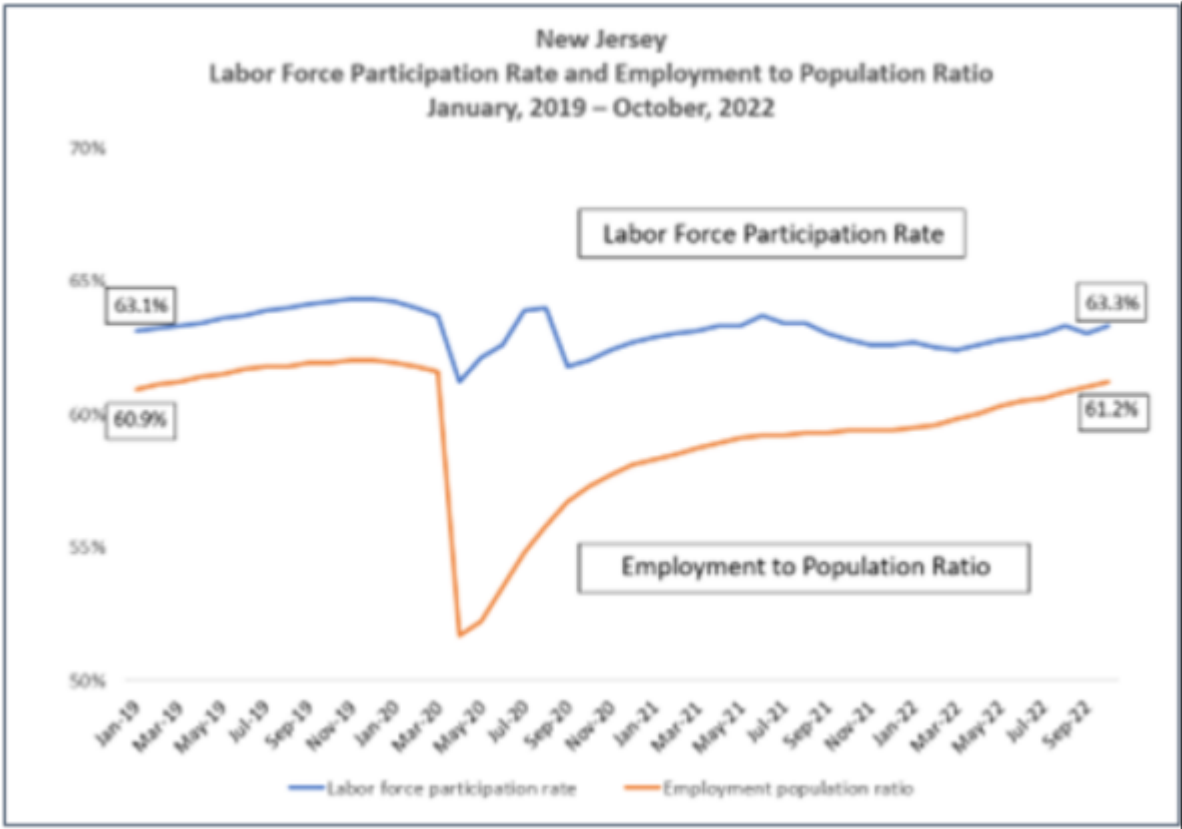
However, it is also important to note that while New Jersey's economy and workforce remain strong, the Covid-19 pandemic had significant impacts in our state. Below we highlight a general overview of our workforce trends during the pandemic and the state of our workforce today.

Covid-19 Impacts

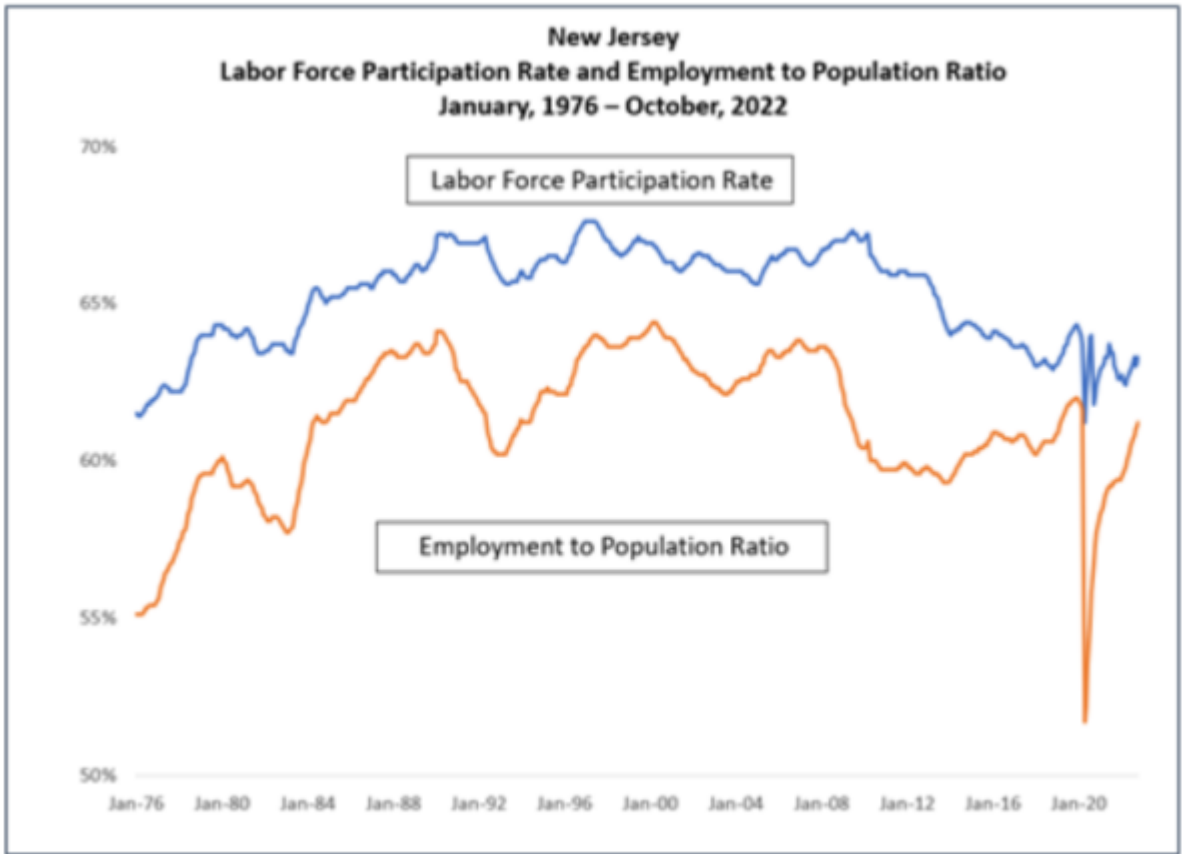
With the onset of the pandemic, New Jersey saw a dramatic decline in employment levels in April 2020, followed by a rapid increase in employment through October 2020. Since then employment levels have gradually increase and finally returned to pre-pandemic levels in August 2022.



Similar patterns emerged with regards to labor market participation and employment to population ratio – demonstrating (1) immediate declines in the number of individuals who had lost their jobs and/or decided not to participate in the labor market at the onset of the pandemic and (2) the gradual recovery of those participation and employment levels to pre-pandemic levels.



A longer view of these rates demonstrates how significant this decline initially was. So while our rates in the Fall of 2022 had returned to pre-pandemic levels, the potential for lasting shifts within these numbers seems likely given the profundity of the declines early in the pandemic.



It is within this context that we seek to understand our current workforce landscape.

Current Overview of New Jersey’s Workforce

Overall Employment and Unemployment Trends: According to estimates from the American Community Survey for 2018-2022, New Jersey’s workforce consists of 4.9 million individuals, with a labor force participation rate of 65.8% and an unemployment rate of 6.2%.

Table 1: New Jersey Key Statistics

New Jersey Key Statistics
5-Year Estimates, 2018-2022

Population	9.2 million
Foreign-Born Population	2.1 million
Workforce	4.9 million
Labor Force Participation Rate	65.8 percent
Unemployment Rate	6.2 percent

Overall Population and Labor Force Participation Rate Trends: According to the American Community Survey, New Jersey's population grew from 8.9 million in 2019 to over 9.2 million in 2022. Additionally, the labor force participation rate slightly rose from 66.0% in 2019 to 66.2% in 2022.

Table 2: New Jersey Population and Labor Force Participation Rate

New Jersey Population and Labor Force Participation Rate
2019 and 2022

Year	2019	2022
Population	8.9 million	9.2 million
Labor Force Participation Rate	66.0 percent	66.2 percent

Specific Populations Trends: Below we provide more details about the size, labor force participation rates, and unemployment rates of specific target populations.

Youth (Age 16-24)

- Among New Jersey's 1.0 million residents aged 16 to 24, 598,404 individuals, or 55%, are participating in the labor force, accounting for 11.7% of the state's total labor force.
- This age group experiences a 12.8% unemployment rate, a figure that is commonly higher than the state average due to the nature of the younger workforce segment.

Seniors (56+)

- Among approximately 2.7 million people, about 1.2 million are employed within this age group, accounting for 23.6% of the overall workforce.
- The average unemployment rate stood at 5.3%.

Veterans

- New Jersey is home to 307 thousand veterans.
- Out of the total, 129.9 thousand are part of the civilian labor force, with 122.7 thousand employed.
- The unemployment rate for veterans stands at 5.5%, comparable to that of other groups.
- The annual data shows that the labor force participation rate (18-64) among veterans increased from 79.5% in 2019 to 81.6% in 2022 and the unemployment rate was 5.4% in 2019 and 4.3% in 2022.

Individuals with Disabilities

- There are 1.0 million residents with disabilities living in New Jersey, 11% of the total population of 9.2 million.
- 234,418 are active in the labor force, making up 5.2% of the total labor force of 4.9 million.
- The unemployment rate was 12.3%.
- The annual data shows that the labor force participation was 45% in 2019 and 51.4% and the unemployment rate was 9.8% in 2019 and 11.1% in 2022.

Low-income individuals

- In the preceding 12 months, 9.7% or approximately 879.2 individuals lived below the poverty line.
- Among those aged 25 and older who reported their educational attainment, about 526 thousand reside beneath the poverty threshold, with only 3.5% possessing a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Of the 250,228 individuals in the labor force, 185,600 are employed, resulting in an unemployment rate of 25.8%.
- The annual data shows that the labor force participation has not changed much between 2019 and 2022 and stayed around 35%.
- The unemployment rate was 20.8% in 2019 and 23.9% in 2022.

Individuals with Primary Language other than English

- Thirty-two percent, or 2.8 million people aged 5 years and older, speak a language other than English.

- Of these, approximately 51.6% speak Spanish, 26.8% speak another Indo-European language, 15.5% speak an Asian or Pacific Island language, and 6.2% speak a different language.
- Among the 2.8 million individuals, approximately 1.1 million report speaking English "less than very well."

Additional Tables: The tables below detail the New Jersey Labor Force Participation Rate and the unemployment rate by age.

Table 3: New Jersey Labor Force Participation Rate by Age

New Jersey Labor Force Participation Rate by Age (%)		
Age	2019	2022
16 to 19 years	34.8	35.7
20 to 24 years	74.1	74.7
25 to 29 years	85.3	86.8
30 to 34 years	84.6	87.2
35 to 44 years	85.8	86.2
45 to 54 years	84.6	85
55 to 59 years	78.4	79.5
60 to 64 years	65.9	65.7
65 to 74 years	32.3	32.7
75 years and over	8.5	8.4

Table 3: New Jersey Labor Force Participation Rate by Age

Table 4: New Jersey Unemployment Rate by Age

New Jersey Unemployment Rate by Age (%)		
Age	2019	2022
16 to 19 years	15.6	13.7
20 to 24 years	9.7	9.7
25 to 29 years	5.4	5.6
30 to 34 years	3.6	4.4
35 to 44 years	3.7	4.5
45 to 54 years	3.5	3.6
55 to 59 years	3.7	3.9
60 to 64 years	3.5	4
65 to 74 years	3.4	4.1
75 years and over	2.8	3.3

Labor Market Trends

The recovery of New Jersey’s labor market from the Covid pandemic has been strong. Employment growth in the state since 2022 has outpaced other peer states (see table below).

Table 5: Employment and Employment Change by State, 2019-2023

State	Employment			Employment Change		
	2019	2020	2023	2019-2020	2020-2023	2019-2023
New Jersey	4,196,100	3,859,400	4,335,000	-336,700	340,200	138,900
Virginia	4,058,800	3,858,300	4,148,200	-200,500	629,300	89,400
Pennsylvania	6,066,000	5,604,800	6,139,600	-461,200	446,400	73,600
Massachusetts	3,709,800	3,402,000	3,768,400	-307,800	430,200	58,600
Delaware	466,800	441,000	484,100	-25,800	63,800	17,300
Connecticut	1,696,100	1,570,700	1,690,900	-125,400	-9,800	-5,200
Rhode Island	504,000	461,500	496,300	-42,500	16,900	-7,700
Maryland	2,769,500	2,580,200	2,745,400	-189,300	288,100	-24,100
New York	9,786,200	8,813,800	9,700,500	-972,400	1,081,500	-85,700

Three industries have been the primary drivers of that growth: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Professional and Business Services; and Education and Health Services. The only areas that have not fully recovered jobs are Government, and Other Services (which includes automotive, laundromats, and salons). See Table below.

Table 6. Employment by Sector in New Jersey, 2019-2023

Industry	Employment			Employment Change		
	2019	2020	2023	2019-2020	2020-2023	2019-2023
Total Nonfarm	4,196,100	3,859,400	4,335,000	-336,700	475,600	138,900
Goods-Producing	413,800	392,200	421,200	-21,600	29,000	7,400
Mining and Logging	1,600	1,600	1,800	0	200	200
Construction	160,700	152,300	165,900	-8,400	13,600	5,200
Manufacturing	251,500	238,300	253,500	-13,200	15,200	2,000
Service-Providing	3,782,200	3,467,200	3,913,800	-315,000	446,600	131,600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	882,100	828,400	920,000	-53,700	91,600	37,900
Information	69,000	67,500	77,300	-1,500	9,800	8,300
Financial Activities	252,600	244,900	259,000	-7,700	14,100	6,400
Professional and Business Services	685,800	650,100	719,000	-35,700	68,900	33,200
Education and Health Services	719,800	670,200	780,300	-49,600	110,100	60,500
Leisure and Hospitality	394,500	283,800	397,500	-110,700	113,700	3,000
Other Services	172,600	143,300	168,900	-29,300	25,600	-3,700
Government	605,800	579,000	591,800	-26,800	12,800	-14,000

The industries expected to have the most growth include leisure and hospitality, and healthcare.

- Payrolls in leisure and hospitality are projected to grow by nearly 122,800 from 2020 to 2030. The rate of job growth is faster than that projected for the state overall (43.3% vs. 11.1% for all industries). The Foods Services/Drinking Places component is projected to create the second highest number of new jobs in the state (80,100) from 2020 to 2030 with an annual growth rate of 3.9 percent.
- The outlook for health care employment is bright. From 2020 through 2030, it is projected that 68,700 jobs will be added, an annual increase of 1.3 percent.

New Jersey is projected to add 453,000 new jobs from 2020 to 2030. The table below shows the top ten occupations that are expected to add the most employment over this decade. Combined, these ten will add 133,800 jobs toward this growth, or 30 percent of each new opportunity. There are two occupations on this list that require more advanced education, while the others have lower boundaries for entry. One primary reason for this is because when employment levels significantly declined in 2020, it disproportionately affected industries like retail trade and leisure and hospitality, both of which employ a higher number of workers with less education.

Table 7. Occupations with the Most Projected Employment Growth in New Jersey, 2020-2030

SOC + Occupation	2020-2030 Employment Change		Education
	Number	Percent	
53-7062 Laborers of Freight and Stock	+22,800	19%	No formal educational credential
35-3023 Fast Food and Counter Workers	+19,650	32%	No formal educational credential
31-1120 Home Health and Personal Care Aides	+17,350	29%	High school diploma or equivalent
35-3031 Waiters and Waitresses	+16,400	36%	No formal educational credential
15-1256 Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts	+13,850	23%	Bachelor's degree
53-7064 Packers and Packers, Hand	+10,600	18%	No formal educational credential
35-2014 Cooks, Restaurant	+9,550	67%	No formal educational credential
39-5012 Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	+8,800	33%	Postsecondary non-degree award
53-3033 Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	+7,600	24%	High school diploma or equivalent
29-1141 Registered Nurses	+7,200	9%	Bachelor's degree

Source: *Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2020-2030 Estimates*

Educational and Skill Levels of the Workforce

In general, New Jersey has a well-educated workforce.

In 2022, 43.5% of New Jersey’s population had a bachelor’s degree or higher. That proportion has risen steadily, up from 36.2% ten years earlier and 43.1% at the start of 2020. A significant proportion of those persons have completed even higher levels of education: 17.6% of the population 25 years and older have completed a graduate or professional degree.

90.9% of the state’s population were high school graduates in 2022. This proportion had risen steadily, from 88.3% in 2012 to 91.0% in 2021, and dipped slightly in 2022. 22% have some college or an associate’s degree.

Educational attainment is uneven across race and ethnicity, as illustrated in the table below.

Table 8: Overview of Educational Attainment by Race or Ethnicity

Race or Ethnicity	Percent with High School Diploma	Percent with College Degree
White	95.6	48.5
Black	90.2	28.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	68.0	22.1
Asian	92.4	72.2
Another Race	70.5	18.5
Two or more races	84.1	31.7
Hispanic or Latino	75.7	23.1

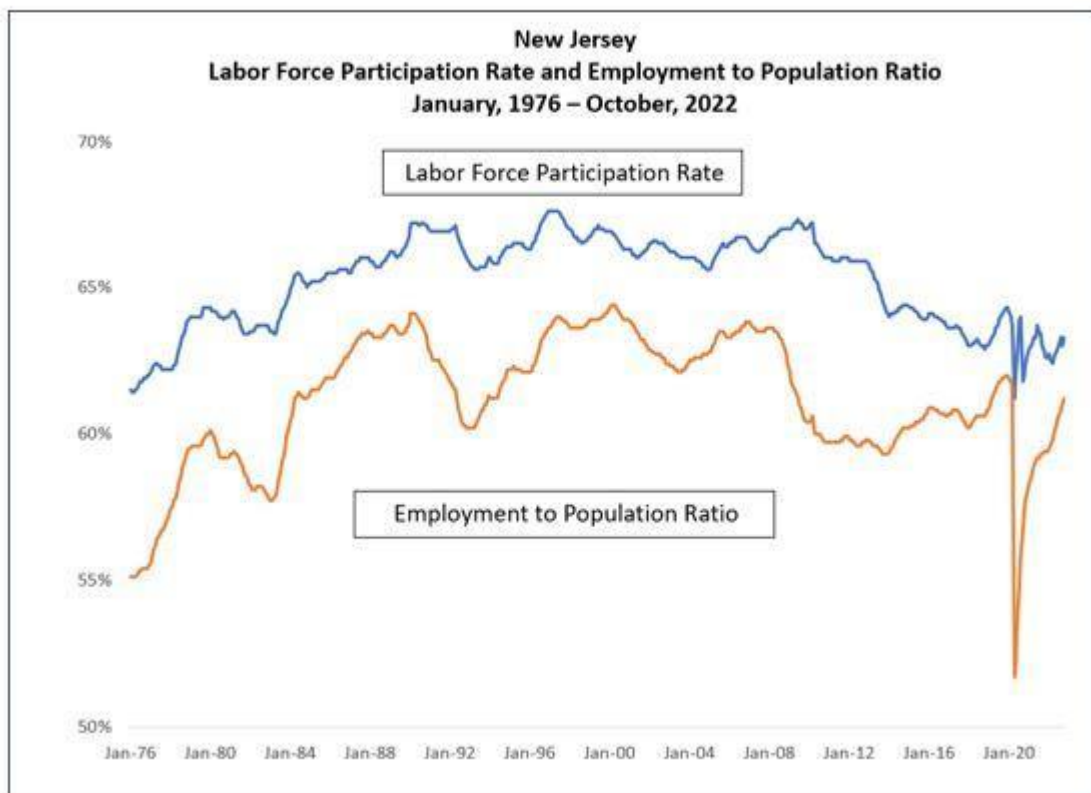
Sources:

- American Community Survey Microdata, 2018-2022
- American Community Survey, 2019
- American Community Survey, 2022
- FRED Economic Data, Educational Attainment, Annual, 2022
- FRED Economic Data, Real Median Household Income by State, Annual 2022
- American Community Survey, 2018-2022, tables: S2101, S1601, S1701, and B23001

C. COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC AND WORKFORCE ANALYTICAL CONCLUSION. DESCRIBE AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY FOR MEETING HIRING, EDUCATION, AND SKILLS NEEDS IDENTIFIED IN THE ECONOMY COMPARED TO THE ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE LABOR FORCE IN THE STATE.

Covid-19 had a dramatic impact on employment and labor force participation at the start of the pandemic, creating one of the most profound disruptions that we've experienced in New Jersey. The graph below provides a visual of this disruption.

Figure 1: Labor Force Participation Rate and Employment to Population Ratio, January 1976-October 2022



However, as highlighted in the previous two sections, our recovery has been strong, and our employment growth has fared well in comparison to other peer states. The diversity of our labor market has been a key strength in this. We have seen a full recovery of jobs across most

industries. Three key industry areas that have been primary drivers of growth include: (1) Trade, Transportation and Utilities, (2) Professional and Business Services, and (3) Education and Health Services. The table below provides an overview of 2019, 2020, and 2023 employment levels across New Jersey's primary industries.

Table 1: Employment by Sector in New Jersey, 2019-2023

Industry	Employment			Employment Change		
	2019	2020	2023	2019-2020	2020-2023	2019-2023
Total Nonfarm	4,196,100	3,859,400	4,335,000	-336,700	475,600	138,900
Goods-Producing	413,800	392,200	421,200	-21,600	29,000	7,400
Mining and Logging	1,600	1,600	1,800	0	200	200
Construction	160,700	152,300	165,900	-8,400	13,600	5,200
Manufacturing	251,500	238,300	253,500	-13,200	15,200	2,000
Service-Providing	3,782,200	3,467,200	3,913,800	-315,000	446,600	131,600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	882,100	828,400	920,000	-53,700	91,600	37,900
Information	69,000	67,500	77,300	-1,500	9,800	8,300
Financial Activities	252,600	244,900	259,000	-7,700	14,100	6,400
Professional and Business Services	685,800	650,100	719,000	-35,700	68,900	33,200
Education and Health Services	719,800	670,200	780,300	-49,600	110,100	60,500
Leisure and Hospitality	394,500	283,800	397,500	-110,700	113,700	3,000
Other Services	172,600	143,300	168,900	-29,300	25,600	-3,700
Government	605,800	579,000	591,800	-26,800	12,800	-14,000

As New Jersey moves forward, we expect additional growth in employment related to recent federal investments – including the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the CHIPS (Creating Help Incentives to Produce Semiconductors) and Science Act, and the Inflation Reduction Act. We expect that this will further drive employment in specific industry areas including Trade, Transportation and Utilities.

It is also important to note that two industries have not yet recovered to pre-pandemic levels of employment – (1) Government, and (2) Other Services, which includes automotive, laundromats, and salons.

As we move forward with various strategies in this plan, the SETC, NJDOL, and other state partners will continue to align workforce development and training opportunities with sector needs and opportunities.

In addition, we recognize that while recovery from the pandemic has been strong, and further investments poise New Jersey for strong employment, the recovery from the pandemic has not been even for all groups of New Jerseyans. As highlighted in the table below, youth, individuals with disabilities, and low-income individuals continue to experience higher employment rates. These groups and other underserved populations are a priority in this WIOA 2024-27 State Plan.

Table 2: Overview of Specific Population Unemployment Rates in 2019 and 2022

		Unemployment Rate (2019)	Unemployment Rate (2022)	Active in the Labor Force (Approximate)
All New Jerseyans		4.7%	5.0%	4.97 million
Youth	(16-19)	15.6%	13.7%	589,404
	(20-24)	9.7%	9.7%	
Seniors	(55-59)	3.7%	3.9%	1.2 million
	(60-64)	3.5%	4.0%	
	(65-74)	3.4%	4.1%	
	(75+)	2.8%	3.3%	
Veterans		5.4%	4.3%	98,670
Individuals with Disabilities		9.8%	11.1%	234,418
Low-Income Individuals		20.8%	23.9%	248,055

2. WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES ANALYSIS

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include an analysis of the workforce development activities, including education and training in the State, to address the education and skill needs of the workforce, as identified in (a)(1)(B)(iii) above, and the employment needs of employers, as identified in (a)(1)(A)(iii) above. This must include an analysis of—

A. THE STATE’S WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Provide an analysis of the State’s workforce development activities, including education and training activities of the core programs, Combined State Plan partner programs included in this plan, and required ⁶ and optional one-stop delivery system partners.⁷

[6] Required one-stop partners: In addition to the core programs, the following partner programs are required to provide access through the one-stops: Career and Technical Education (Perkins), Community Services Block Grant, Indian and Native American programs, HUD Employment and Training programs, Job Corps, Local Veterans’ Employment Representatives and Disabled Veterans’ Outreach Program, National Farmworker Jobs program, Senior Community Service Employment program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

(unless the Governor determines TANF will not be a required partner), Trade Adjustment Assistance programs, Unemployment Compensation programs, and YouthBuild.

[7] Workforce development activities may include a wide variety of programs and partners, including educational institutions, faith- and community-based organizations, and human services.

B. THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Provide an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the workforce development activities identified in (A), directly above.

C. STATE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY

Provide an analysis of the capacity of State entities to provide the workforce development activities identified in (A), above.

As highlighted in this plan, New Jersey is a state that is rich in workforce programs and resources. Leveraging these resources to elevate the quality of our data and ensure that staff are in place to operationalize plans are key areas of focus integrated into this plan. Almost 60,000 individuals came through our One Stop Career Centers in Program Year 2022. As we move forward, we seek to continue expanding service levels and also deepen service engagement for as many of these individuals as possible, particularly among our underserved populations.

Overview of Participation and Services

Drawing on information from New Jersey's system of record, America's One Stop Operating system (AOSOS), NJDOL compiled the following data offering an overview of service levels in New Jersey's public workforce system.

In Program Year 2022, New Jersey's state workforce system:

- Enrolled 59,097 participants
- Provided services to 65,746 participants
- Exited 52,427 participants

The tables below illustrate services provided across several of New Jersey's federally-funded workforce programs.

Table 1: Program Year 2022 Participation Levels – Federal Workforce Programs

Program	Enrolled *	Served ***	Exited ***
Title I Adult	1,702	2,204	1,641
Title I DW	1,319	1,623	1,166
Title I Youth	1,539	2,219	1,343
Title III Wagner Peyser	53,161	57,652	47,027

Program	Enrolled *	Served ***	Exited ***
JVSG	497	576	408
MSFW	20	20	32
Pathways to Recovery (Federal)	80	529	109

* AOSOS Production

** Source: AOSOS Production based on specified SSTs and the PIRL PY22

***Source: PIRL PY22

In addition, we offer the following additional details about specific service offerings captured in our system of record related to this participation in PY22:

- Over 3,500 individuals engaged in occupational skills training across Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth programs.
- Over 1,200 youth received Alternative Secondary Education support through Title I Youth funds, and over 600 engaged in work experiences.
- Additionally, 175 individuals received occupational skills training and 484 individuals received other education and preparation supports through New Jersey’s Pathways to Recovery program, supported with a National Dislocated Worker Grant.
- Additionally, across all of the programs highlighted above, approximately 3,000 supportive services were offered to participants, often to support training-related and transportation expenses.

In addition, New Jersey supports many additional workforce programs as highlighted in subsequent sections in this plan. The table below provides additional information about two of these key programs, state-supported continuation of Pathways to Recovery, and GAINS (Growing Apprenticeship in Non-Traditional Sectors) as examples of the additional reach that state workforce investments offer in New Jersey.

Table 2: Program Year 2022 Participation Levels – State Workforce Programs

Program	Enrolled *	Served ***	Exited ***
Pathways to Recovery (State)*	742	810	671
GAINS	16	90	9

* AOSOS Production

** Source: AOSOS Production based on specified SSTs and the PIRL PY22

***Source: PIRL PY22

The table below shows the demographics of participants served across the above-mentioned federal and state programs.

Table 3: Demographic Overview of Workforce Participants in PY22

Sex	Female	48%
	Male	52%
Age	< 16	Less than 1%
	16 – 18	4%
	19 – 24	10%
	25 – 44	45%
	45 – 54	18%
	55 – 59	9%
	60+	13%
Ethnicity/Race	American Indian / Alaska Native	6%
	Asian	8%
	Black / African American	26%
	Hispanic / Latino	14%
	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	6%
	White	33%
	More Than One Race	6%

In addition to these demographics, a review of barriers to employment show that the most common barriers include the following:

- Low-income (25% of those served)
- English Language Learners/low levels of literacy/cultural barriers (16% of those served)
- Single parents, including single pregnant women (10% of those served)

Strengths and Weaknesses of Workforce Development Activities

One of the key challenges that we seek to address in this plan is ensuring that the full range of support and services that our system is offering are captured in our public workforce system data. NJDOL and the SETC have identified the challenges in utilizing our existing system of record, AOSOS, which can result in recorded levels of service are often lower than the levels of service actually taking place in our One Stop Career Centers. As we move forward with this plan, we seek to strengthen the quality of data across all of the federal and state workforce programs highlighted in this plan. Capturing accurate data and regular reflection on data are recognized as key drivers of quality service delivery for individual programs and in connecting networks of services and programs in our One Stop Career Centers.

A major initiative highlighted through this plan, is NJDOL’s Data Modernization project that will replace AOSOS as the system of record. In addition to easing data entry among programs that utilize this new platform as their system of record, this new system will also offer enhanced

capacity for linking data to other systems, as well as more integrated data collection from self service activities. We expect that this new system will ease data entry for various stakeholders operating in our One Stop Career Centers, as well as offer new reporting features that can support access to information in real time.

In addition to supporting better data entry that more accurately reflects the level of service within individual programs and across our workforce programs, NJDOL and the SETC will continue to support and invest in efforts that expand opportunities for service delivery, particularly through co-enrollment and service integration. This is also a key focus of this 2024-27 State Plan moving forward. This includes for example:

- **Expansion of entry points into public workforce services:** This includes expanding both digital and in-person connections to our One Stop Career Centers, for example through (1) New Jersey’s new, interactive digital hub, My Career NJ, which offers centralized and personal career resources, (2) better alignment of workforce programs and knowledge across workforce programs, (3) increasing access points in the community through mobile services, local libraries, and other local institutions, and (4) increasing marketing and outreach efforts in alignment with Training and Employment Guidance Letter 03-23.
- **Expansion of high-quality services and supports through our public workforce systems:** As highlighted in this plan, NJDOL and the SETC seek to continue expanding the breadth and depth of services and supports available to participants – with a particular focus on career coaching, supportive services, and work-based learning. In addition, as part of this effort, we seek to increase the spread of Title I funds to support more participants and deepen services for individuals being served in other programs, particularly underserved populations. Additionally, NJDOL will continue investing in activities and programs related to expanding Apprenticeship and work-based learning opportunities, as well as supporting Industry Partnerships that work with industry to identify high leverage points in our workforce system for integrating these investments. Additionally, this plan continues to elevate and support the role that individualized assessment, planning, and supports can offer in both attracting new participants and supporting their success.

State Workforce Development Capacity

The Covid-19 pandemic offered an important inflection point for New Jersey’s public workforce system, laying bare where capacity was strong in our system and areas where improvement is needed. This plan seeks to build on existing capacity and continue to build the state and local-level infrastructure that is needed to ensure that our public workforce systems can sustain high levels of support for New Jerseyans, even in the face of unprecedented events like the pandemic.

In particular, NJDOL and SETC recognize the critical importance of the staff and people in our systems. Like many businesses and state agencies, NJDOL, in particular, is facing a shortage of staff. NJDOL has worked diligently to set up new processes that accelerate filling staff vacancies. Continuing to staff up and maintain staffing levels to support this multi-faceted work will continue to be a focus of the department.

Overview of NJDOL Capacity

New Jersey's staff in the NJDOL's Workforce Development division, the area with primary responsibility for programs included in WIOA, includes 371 individuals. This includes staff working in NJDOL's central office in Trenton, and across the network of 23 One Stop Career Centers.

- **Career Services** staff (71%) make up the large majority of this team. The Career Services staff include interviewers, case managers, and employment counselors who provide services related to Title III Wagner-Peyser, Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA), Jobs for Veterans State Grants, Migrant Seasonal Farmworkers, and Workforce Information Systems and Evaluation.
- **Business Engagement** staff (12%) is the unit which includes the Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning, and Business Engagement and Sector Strategies teams – which supports Trade Adjustment Assistance, Rapid Response, and Title I Business Services. These staff support industry partnership and employer engagement as well as On-the-Job-Training programs.
- **Transitional Services** staff (8%) support state and federal workforce investments targeting underserved populations, including Senior Community Service Employment Programs, Title II, Youth Programs, and Work Force New Jersey Employment and Training Programs.
- **Additional staff in the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Workforce Development** support the effective functioning of the core activities above. These units include Quality Improvement and Program Administration and Program Oversight and Development (including WIOA Policy, Program Monitoring, and provision of Technical Assistance).

The Division of Workforce Development works closely with other Department of Labor Divisions, including:

- **State Employment and Training Commission**, the State Workforce Development Board. NJDOL collaborates closely with the SETC on matters relating to WIOA oversight and local governance.
- **Office of Research and Information**, which includes Workforce Research and Analytics (data reporting and analysis and data validation); the Division of Economic and Demographic Research which provides and supports the use of Labor Market Information; and the Center for Occupational Employment Information, which supports and implements the Eligible Training Provider List.
- **Office of Employment Accessibility Services**, which houses teams administering, supporting, and implementing Title IV Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services.
- **Office of Finance and Accounting**, which oversees all fiscal reports and oversight of fund transfers to LWDBs, as well as fiscal reporting to state and federal agencies.

- **Office of Internal Audit**, which supports fiscal monitoring and oversight of WIOA funding and specifically the fiscal and administrative operations of LWDBs.

Building Staff Capacity

NJDOL is planning the following capacity-building investments to enhance the work of these staff and departments. These include:

- **Data modernization:** As highlighted above, in 2024-25, New Jersey plans procurement of a statewide Workforce Case Management solution to replace AOSOS and support integration of New Jersey’s workforce programs, services, and activities into a centralized core system, that include self-service and referral functionality.
- **Training and support for staff:** NJDOL is seeking to increase access of state- and local-level workforce staff to professional development opportunities that support the operationalization of policy and promising practices. A primary tool for this training has been a strong and growing partnership with the state membership organization of our Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs), the Garden State Employment and Training Association (GSETA).
- **Investment in digital resources and services:** Access to new digital resources will help support staff/system capacity to provide services in both in-person and virtual settings more seamlessly, for example, through My Career NJ and SkillUp New Jersey.

All of these efforts are highlighted in more detail in the full 2024-27 WIOA State Plan that follows.

B. STATE STRATEGIC VISION AND GOALS

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include the State’s strategic vision and goals for developing its workforce and meeting employer needs in order to support economic growth and economic self-sufficiency. This must include—

1. VISION

Describe the State’s strategic vision for its workforce development system.

2. GOALS

Describe the goals for achieving this vision based on the analysis in (a) above of the State’s economic conditions, workforce, and workforce development activities. This must include—

(A) Goals for preparing an educated and skilled workforce, including preparing youth and individuals with barriers to employment⁸ and other populations.⁹

(B) Goals for meeting the skilled workforce needs of employers.

[8] Individuals with barriers to employment include displaced homemakers; low-income individuals; Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians; individuals with disabilities, including youth who are individuals with disabilities; older individuals; ex-offenders; homeless individuals, or homeless children and youths; youth who are in or have aged out of the foster

care system; individuals who are English language learners, individuals who have low levels of literacy, and individuals facing substantial cultural barriers; eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers (as defined at section 167(i) of WIOA and Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 35-14); individuals within 2 years of exhausting lifetime eligibility under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program; single parents (including single pregnant women); and long-term unemployed individuals.

[9] Veterans, unemployed workers, and youth and any other populations identified by the State.

3. PERFORMANCE GOALS

Using the tables provided within each Core Program section, include the State's expected levels of performance relating to the performance accountability measures based on primary indicators of performance described in section 116(b)(2)(A) of WIOA. (This Strategic Planning element only applies to core programs.)

4. ASSESSMENT

Describe how the State will assess the overall effectiveness of the workforce development system in the State in relation to the strategic vision and goals stated above in sections (b)(1), (2), and (3) and how it will use the results of this assessment, which may include evaluation findings, and other feedback to make continuous or quality improvements.

Vision

Over the last six years, Governor Phil Murphy and his administration have set a broad vision for New Jersey's economic and workforce partners to build a stronger and fairer economy in New Jersey. The original focus of these efforts was on continuing the recovery from the Great Recession, citing the continued impacts a decade later on median wages, employment growth, poverty rates, and affordability of basic needs. Two years into the Murphy administration, New Jersey sat at the epicenter of the Covid-19 pandemic, further calcifying trends but also leading to unprecedented disruptions, challenges, and opportunities in our labor market and workforce systems. This 2024-27 WIOA State Plan both seeks continuity of this vision and goals and evolution, as we adapt to the significant events and lessons learned over the last four years.

As the pandemic has receded and our employers, jobseekers, workers, and public systems have regained footing, the core vision of the Murphy administration's inaugural report [The State of Innovation: Building a Stronger and Fairer Economy](#) in New Jersey continues to hold true:

"Our vision is to reestablish New Jersey as an economic and innovation leader, as a place where diverse talent, companies, and ideas flourish, where real pathways exist to the middle class, where all residents can prosper in the economy, without compromising on environmental stewardship, fiscal prudence, and high labor standards."

As we continue to grow and evolve our economy and workforce systems, the key tenets of this vision will continue to guide us over the next four years. We will continue to focus on the development of:

- **Innovative Initiatives and Systems:** We seek to support innovation in our private and public sectors, driving new technologies and ideas that support a higher quality of life

for our society, as well as ongoing modernization in our public systems to offer the highest quality of support for our New Jersey businesses and residents.

- **Multitudes of Career Pathways:** We seek to continue expanding the educational pathways available and open to our communities, bringing partners together to offer a diversity of more cost-effective and career-connected opportunities.
- **Diversity of Opportunities:** We seek to ensure that the innovative practices and growth in our economy and workforce systems touches all New Jerseyans, especially individuals who face the largest barriers to access and success in existing pathways.
- **High Labor Standards:** We seek to continue building infrastructure and supports that ensure that New Jersey residents work in places that are the safest and most equitable in the nation.

We seek to set a vision that can continue beyond this administration, by setting a path that centers on and invests in the success of our employers, jobseekers, and workers.

Goals

The Murphy administration's inaugural report in 2018, [The State of Innovation: Building a Stronger and Fairer Economy](#), set a vision for our economic and workforce systems and included five key goals by 2025 that continue to guide our work:

1. Driving faster job growth over this period than all Northeast peer states by fostering a better, more supportive business climate
2. Achieving faster median wage growth than all Northeast peer states
3. Creating the most diverse innovation ecosystem in the nation and doubling venture capital investment in the state
4. Closing the racial and gender wage and employment gaps
5. Encouraging thriving and inclusive New Jersey urban centers and downtowns, with a focus on reducing poverty

After the release of [The State of Innovation: Building a Stronger and Fairer Economy](#) report, Governor Murphy created a Jobs and Economic Opportunity Council (JEOC), comprised of cabinet members from across state agencies, to deliver on his vision for a stronger and fairer New Jersey. In 2021, JECO released the [JOBS NJ](#) report outlining specific opportunities, strategies, aspirations, and initiatives for driving toward a stronger and fairer economy. The centerpiece of this report was a focus on two mutually supporting objectives:

- Ensure all career-seeking New Jerseyans have the education and training necessary to access high-quality employment.
- Ensure businesses and employers that are offering high-quality employment in New Jersey can quickly and efficiently fill their talent needs.

This dual focus on career-seekers (including jobseekers, workers, and students) and employers is a core focus of New Jersey's 2024-27 WIOA State Plan. In order for our economic and workforce development systems to continue to evolve and develop on pace with the change

around us, we must continue to explore and develop strategies that invest in our business community and in New Jersey's career-seekers.

In addition, to these foundational reports, our WIOA state plan also draws on goals and strategies developed through the Future of Work Task Force, established by the Governor in 2018. The group's charge was to determine how technology would impact the state's workforce, who would be impacted, how technology could be leveraged to improve worker conditions and devise innovative and impactful strategies to prepare New Jersey for the future. In February 2022, this group released [The New Jersey State Future of Work Task Force: Roadmap and Recommendations](#). These recommendations focused on three core areas, (1) Invest in Workers, (2) Empower Workers, and (3) Protect Workers. There is considerable alignment between these goals for New Jersey and the state plan priorities outlined in USDOL's [Training and Employment Guidance Letter 04-23](#).

Taken together these strategic documents offer three key goals that guide and focus this 2024-2027 WIOA State Plan. Over the next four years, New Jersey will continue to:

1. **Expand and develop pathways and services that open up access to career and employment opportunities for all New Jerseyans**, particularly for historically disadvantaged populations, including veterans, youth, low-income individuals, underemployed individuals, and jobseekers
2. **Align the systems and supports serving businesses and those supporting workers**, matching talent and supporting training to meet the skill and labor needs of employers, specifically those that are providing good jobs and career opportunities
3. **Strengthen our public infrastructure to both support and enforce high quality employment practices**, including fostering protections for workers and supporting a competitive business climate, through the implementation of new technologies and streamlined processes

Performance Goals

[JOBS NJ](#) specifies a set of 2025 aspirations that will continue to guide our work as we seek to fulfill our promise of high-quality employment and talent in New Jersey.

2025 Career-Seeker Aspirations:

- Ensure 250,000 additional Black, Latinx, and Native American individuals attain postsecondary credentials;
- Close the racial and gender wage and employment gaps by employing 42,000 more women and minorities and increasing wages by \$15,000-\$23,000;
- Raise the post-secondary credential attainment in all counties to at least 45 percent;
- Increase the number of post-secondary graduates employed in high-demand industries by 10 percent; and
- Ensure at least 25,000 additional adults enroll and graduate with a high-quality credential

2025 Employer Aspirations:

- Complete Talent Action Roadmaps for at least 100 companies
- Celebrate 200 Governor Choice employers
- Annually publish materials on high-demand jobs and pathways

These goals align with and support United States Department of Labor (USDOL) goals around quality jobs, enhancing equity in service delivery, investing in youth, and developing strategic partnerships.

In addition, the performance goals for Core Programs can be found in Appendix 1 of this Combined Plan.

Assessment

New Jersey’s assessment strategy relies on a multitude of partners and data sources. We recognize that the next four years are critical to developing systems of assessment designed for our current times and the needs of our workforce systems today. Data-driven decision-making requires timely and trustworthy quantitative and qualitative data.

New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL), specifically, is prioritizing modernization of our data and information systems to meet these demands. This includes creating more accessibility to training information, including provider performance, and better systems for tracking the services and success of the populations our workforce systems support – both on the career-seeker and employer sides.

The State Employment and Training Commission (SETC), as the state’s workforce development board, will continue to request and monitor data from New Jersey partners, including NJDOL. A core function of the SETC is to assess the quality, effectiveness, and improvement of our workforce investments and strategies, in alignment with the assessment and performance requirements outlined in section 116 of WIOA.

Core assessment strategies that we will continue to develop and invest in over the next four years include the following:

System of record modernization: New Jersey is one of two states that has continued to utilize AOSOS (America’s One Stop Operating System) as our system of record. After engaging in a multi-year effort that included a broad swath of stakeholders, New Jersey is releasing an RFP to select a vendor who will build and develop a new system of record for our WIOA and state workforce investments in New Jersey. This system will ease and open up access to data and reports that can inform our work across workforce investments.

Dashboard development: New Jersey continues to explore opportunities for developing and utilizing data dashboards that structure data from various sources around the questions driving our work – including formal performance goals and service delivery strategies. The Office of Research and Innovation (ORI) and Workforce Development (Workforce) at NJDOL, in collaboration with the SETC, continue to develop dashboards that can serve stakeholders monitoring this work at the highest levels, as well as those providing and supporting services directly on the ground.

Third party evaluations: Annual evaluations required in WIOA offer an opportunity for us the SETC and NJDOL to deepen learning, supporting opportunities for additional quantitative and

qualitative data collection, that supports a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges faced in our workforce systems. This type of information will continue to be invaluable, and we also foresee the need for a focus on rapid feedback that can fuel innovation as our economic and workforce systems continue to experience profound changes.

Internal systems of monitoring and learning: Building the capacity of our internal systems and coordinating functions between the SETC and NJDOL to support monitoring and learning will continue to be a key focus. The WDB Certification process driven every two years by the SETC, annual monitoring efforts conducted by NJDOL, and ongoing technical assistance activities offer a multi-pronged approach to holding our various workforce partners and programs accountable and supporting their success.

C. STATE STRATEGY

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include the State's strategies to achieve its strategic vision and goals. These strategies must take into account the State's economic, workforce, and workforce development, education and training activities and analysis provided in Section (a) above. Include discussion of specific strategies to address the needs of populations provided in Section (a).

1. DESCRIBE THE STRATEGIES THE STATE WILL IMPLEMENT, INCLUDING INDUSTRY OR SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS RELATED TO IN-DEMAND INDUSTRY SECTORS AND OCCUPATIONS AND CAREER PATHWAYS, AS REQUIRED BY WIOA SECTION 101(D)(3)(B), (D). "CAREER PATHWAY" IS DEFINED AT WIOA SECTION 3(7) AND INCLUDES REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP. "IN-DEMAND INDUSTRY SECTOR OR OCCUPATION" IS DEFINED AT WIOA SECTION 3(23)

2. DESCRIBE THE STRATEGIES THE STATE WILL USE TO ALIGN THE CORE PROGRAMS, ANY COMBINED STATE PLAN PARTNER PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THIS PLAN, REQUIRED AND OPTIONAL ONE-STOP PARTNER PROGRAMS, AND ANY OTHER RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THE STATE TO ACHIEVE FULLY INTEGRATED CUSTOMER SERVICES CONSISTENT WITH THE STRATEGIC VISION AND GOALS DESCRIBED ABOVE. ALSO DESCRIBE STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN REGARD TO WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED IN SECTION II(A)(2)

New Jersey is a state that is rich in workforce resources, including state- and federal-level investments, pro-worker and pro-business strategies, and a focus on both the core industries that have historically driven New Jersey's economic success and the new innovations and sectors that will further support a stronger and fairer New Jersey economy.

As we highlighted above, building on the work of the Jobs and Economic Opportunity Council (JEOC) and the Future of Work Task Force, three broad goals guide and focus this 2024-2027 State Plan:

1. **Expand and develop pathways and services that open up access to career opportunities for all New Jerseyans**, particularly for historically disadvantaged populations, including students, workers, and jobseekers. This goal will enhance equity in service delivery and increase access to quality jobs.

2. **Align the systems and supports serving businesses and those supporting career-seekers**, matching talent and supporting training to meet the skill and labor needs of employers, specifically those that are providing good jobs and career opportunities
3. **Strengthen our public infrastructure to both support and enforce high quality employment opportunities and practices (“good jobs”)**, including fostering protections for workers and supporting a competitive business climate, through the implementation of new technologies and streamlined processes; this includes investment in our state and local agencies and institutions to support this

We highlight more about the specific strategies that are a focus of this plan over the next four years below.

Expand and Develop Pathways and Services for All New Jerseyans

The last few years, through the pandemic and with accelerations in technology, have offered profound changes in how New Jersey residents view education and employment opportunities. The onset of remote work and learning opportunities, a greater respect and understanding of neurodiversities and unique life experiences, and the rising cost of educational opportunities and debt have shifted attitudes in ways that we will continue to unpack over the next several years. As technology continues to advance and economic systems continue to shift, our workforce systems must center on the needs of career-seekers and businesses rather individual programs. In particular, we recognize the need and opportunity for addressing the evolution of "gig work" and the perspectives of young New Jerseyans who are entering the workforce with different opportunities from the economy of our past.

Developing New Pathways

The development of new pathways into careers is a core focus of this strategic plan. Over the next four years, New Jersey will continue to invest in, support, and operationalize new pathways into careers, through work-based learning opportunities, including specifically Pre-Apprenticeships, Apprenticeships, Transitional Jobs, and Internships. The opportunity to learn on the job and customize experiences that meet the skill development needs of employers and prospective and/or current employees is the future of educational opportunity expansion in New Jersey. In addition to supporting the use of more WIOA funding to support these types of opportunities, New Jersey is also making additional investments in these types of opportunities through programs like PACE (Pre-Apprenticeship in Career Education), GAINS (Growing Apprenticeship in Nontraditional Sectors), and NJ BUILD (Builders Utilization Initiative for Labor Diversity). A hallmark of New Jersey’s work on these programs is the inclusion of women and people of color, populations historically underrepresented in trades and apprenticeship, into these career paths.

The development of these pathways requires the investment and involvement of many partners including our business community, community colleges, and public workforce systems. This plan lays out several different initiatives and efforts at the state and local levels, for expanding these opportunities for all populations and in all facets of our work, including NJDOL’s Industry Partnership work.

In addition to developing these new pathways, we also recognize the importance of building awareness and strengthening outreach to unique populations about these opportunities. [TEGL](#)

[03-23](#) offers new guidance highlighting the opportunities for outreach and building awareness regarding the multitude of opportunities our public workforce system offers. Building opportunities and greater awareness of these opportunities is an important aspect of this plan.

Developing Innovative Supports

In addition to strengthening and opening up new career pathways, we know that many New Jersey residents face specific barriers to employment that make accessing these pathways difficult. This plan focuses on the importance of training, career services, job coaching/mentoring and supportive services in helping to guide individuals through plans that support their individual circumstances. A one-size-fits-all approach to career and training services misses the individual strengths and needs of both career-seekers and businesses.

New Jersey's launch of [Lifelong Learning Accounts](#) (LiLA) is a prime example of the types of innovative supports that we seek with this plan. This program empowers and supports career-seekers in their own choices and decision-making, while also ensuring that they are not alone in their journeys. We seek to pursue strategies that offer access to the highest levels of support that individuals need.

New Jersey continues to expand resources to support a variety of barriers, especially for populations that have been most marginalized and disadvantaged in our labor markets. For example, New Jersey extended the Pathways to Recovery program that supports individuals impacted by the opioid epidemic with state funding after our federal National Dislocated Worker grant ended. In addition, NJDOL has expanded its commitment to ensuring all justice-involved populations are served through JOBS (Judicial Opportunities for Building Success). The main goal of this initiative is to help justice-involved individuals find employment that leads to self-sufficiency and ensure integration back into New Jersey's communities.

In addition to expanding supports through state funding, we also seek to expand the use of WIOA resources to support a variety of barriers to employment that are outside of the specific education and training experiences in which an individual engages. In 2021, NJDOL released a [Supportive Services technical assistance guide](#) that specifically highlights the type of supportive services that WIOA Title I funds can support. This 2024-27 state plan focuses on increasing the breadth and depth of supportive services that our workforce systems provide, particularly through co-enrollment of One Stop partners, as well as, as mentioned above, building awareness that these are the types of supports that individuals can access in our system.

Align Systems and Services for Businesses and Career-Seekers

New Jersey is rich with workforce investments – through WIOA and other federal investments like Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF), as well as a variety of state-level investments that support businesses and career-seekers. This constellation of supports and resources offers tremendous opportunity for our state and also a complexity of stakeholders that can be difficult to navigate and coordinate. Too often programs and investments operate in competition and disconnection rather than as a part of a coordinated system.

WIOA is clear; coordination and the connection of programs that strengthen our workforce system as a whole, is a core objective of federal workforce investments in our state. We are one system of state and local partners working together to strengthen the quality of services available to our businesses and career-seekers. The opportunities and challenges that our

current and future economy offer will only be realized and addressed by working together, whether creating new career pathways and skills initiatives, blending funding to support the holistic needs of an individual, or ensuring that our businesses and career-seekers have access to seamless service flows.

WIOA mandates the engagement of 13 required One Stop Career Center partners, as well as names six optional partners. Recognizing that strategic partnering drives a successful, integrated system, New Jersey has identified a set of state-level workforce partners that are required and recommended to coordinate services in our One Stop Career Centers statewide. The figure below provides an overview of the partners and stakeholders we are seeking to align with this plan:

WIOA-Required One Stop partners	Additional State Workforce One Stop partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth Services • Title II Adult Education and Literacy Services • Title III Employment Services • Title IV Vocational Rehabilitation Services (General and Blind) • Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker programs • Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) programs • Unemployment Insurance • WorkFirst New Jersey (WFNJ)* • Senior Community Service Employment program (SCSEP) • Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) activities • Job Corps • YouthBuild • Career and Technical Education (CTE) postsecondary programs • Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) employment and training activities • Housing Urban and Development (HUD) employment and training activities • Second Chance Act programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathways to Recovery • Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) STEPS General Assistance (GA) • Judiciary Opportunities for Building Success (JOBS) • Workforce Learning Link • Community Libraries • New Jersey Youth Corps • Bridges to Employing Youth • Summer Youth Employment Program • State On-the-Job Training Programs • Opportunity Partnership Grants • Growing Apprenticeships in Nontraditional Sectors (GAINS) • Pre-Apprenticeship in Career Education (PACE) • NJBUILD (Builders Utilization Initiative for Labor Diversity) • Upskill Grants • Fellowship Grants • Industry Partnerships • New Jersey Pathways Leading Apprentices to a College Education (NJPLACE) • Youth Transitions to Work (YTTW) • <u>LILA</u> (Lifelong Learning Accounts)

*Work First New Jersey includes TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and General Assistance in New Jersey

Strengthen Our Public Infrastructure

Covid-19 offered the opportunity for rapid changes in how our public workforce systems leveraged and utilized technology and also put a spotlight on many systems in need of modernization. Coming out of the pandemic, New Jersey continues to focus on opportunities for updating our systems and preparing for the significant technological shifts underway. The opportunities that technology offers for enhanced transparency, accountability, and ease of

connection to services are immense. Through projects like My Career NJ, Unemployment Insurance modernization, and our push to modernize our state-wide WIOA data systems, we are strengthening information systems both to inform our work internally, and to support the flow of information between our public systems and external constituents. This effort will enhance the state's capacity to engage in the data-driven decision-making that is a priority for WIOA planning and implementation.

In addition to investments in data and information systems, this plan also supports the modernization of policies, as well as the systems for supporting and enforcing policies. For example, New Jersey has passed laws to increase the minimum wage to \$15 an hour and to expand the state's Paid Family Leave program. Further, New Jersey has put into place several strategies to stop the practice of illegally classifying employees as independent contractors, including through the development of a new Office of Strategic Enforcement at NJDOL. By addressing misclassification, NJDOL helps to ensure individuals have access to workplace benefits such as workers' compensation, unemployment benefits, and family and sick leave.

Additionally, NJDOL has continued to support the systems changes required by WIOA in our state and local systems, particularly around local governance and oversight. Starting with New Jersey's [local governance policy](#) that was put into place in 2021, NJDOL has continued to release additional policies that clarify roles, responsibilities, and structures of WIOA local governance. Continuing to build the capacity of our Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) to offer additional procurement, monitoring, and partnership development functions is a core focus of this plan. NJDOL and the SETC are committed to supporting our LWDBs and local stakeholders with clearer policies about the roles, responsibilities, and structures that local governance and oversight of WIOA funds require.

In addition to these core strategies that serve as the foundation of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan, the SETC and NJDOL also seek to support and connect this work to the other stakeholders and strategies state-wide that focus on New Jersey's economic and workforce development.

This includes coordinating with other state-level education and social service plans, including coordinating with:

- NJ Department of Education, to support its Perkins V plan, which addresses secondary and postsecondary Career and Technical Education programs and offers pathways for in-school youth to careers, as well as postsecondary entry-points for out-of-school youth.
- New Jersey Council of County Colleges, to support their forthcoming Vision 2028 plan which offers a vision and strategies for New Jersey's community college system
- NJ Department of Human Services, to support the state-level strategies identified for Temporary Aid to Need Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) funding, inclusive of specific workforce development activities and supports

In addition to coordinating with other state planning processes, the SETC and NJDOL will ensure coordination with current historic federal investments that offer additional workforce development opportunities, including the following:

- Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law)
- Creating Help Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) and Science Act
- Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)

We are excited about this moment in New Jersey’s economic and workforce development and look forward to continuing to build the capacity of our systems and the opportunities available to our business community and career-seekers together over the next four years.

III. OPERATIONAL PLANNING ELEMENTS

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include an Operational Planning Elements section that supports the State’s strategy and the system-wide vision described in Section II(c) above.

Unless otherwise noted, all Operational Planning Elements apply to Combined State Plan partner programs included in the plan as well as to core programs. This section must include—

A. STATE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include—

1. STATE BOARD FUNCTIONS

Describe how the State board will implement its functions under section 101(d) of WIOA (i.e., provide a description of Board operational structures and decision-making processes to ensure such functions are carried out).

The **State Employment and Training Commission (SETC)** serves as the State Workforce Development Board in New Jersey and is comprised of both private and public sector representatives. The SETC was established by state statute in 1989 and is governed by WIOA and state statute [N.J.S.A. 34:15C](#).

The members of the SETC are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, except for the legislative members who are appointed directly by the Governor. Not more than half of the members appointed by the Governor may be of the same political party.

As highlighted in [20 CFR 679.100](#), the purpose of the SETC is to:

- Enhance the capacity and performance of the workforce development system
- Align and improve the outcomes and effectiveness of federal- and state-funded workforce programs and investments
- Through these efforts, promote economic growth
- Engage public workforce system representatives, including businesses, education providers, economic development, labor representatives, and other stakeholders to help

the workforce development system achieve the purpose of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)

- Assist to achieve the State's strategic and operational vision and goals as outlined in the State Plan

Below, we provide an overview of the key functions and structure of the SETC in supporting these goals.

SETC Functions Outlined in WIOA

WIOA regulations, included in [20 CFR 679.130](#), define 12 core functions that State Workforce Development Boards play, these include:

1. ***State Plan development:*** Development, implementation, and modification of the State plan
2. ***Alignment of Workforce Development Programs:*** Review of statewide policies, programs, and recommendations on state-level to align workforce development programs in a manner that supports a comprehensive and streamlined workforce development system state-wide
3. ***Continuous improvement of the workforce development system:*** Ongoing learning and development of strategies related to the removal of barriers to employment, development of career pathways, effective outreach strategies, employer engagement, regional and local area designations, effective service delivery and professional development strategies
4. ***State performance accountability systems:*** Development and updating of comprehensive State performance accountability measures, including State adjusted levels of performance, to assess the effectiveness of the core programs in the State as required under section 116(b)
5. ***Identification of best practices:*** Identification and dissemination of information related to the effective practices of (1) One Stop Career Centers, (2) LWDBs, and (3) career and training service delivery
6. ***Coordination of service provision:*** Development and review of statewide policies affecting the coordinated provision of services through the State's one-stop delivery system described in section 121(e), including criteria and procedures for LWDBs to assess One Stop Career Centers and guidance related to cost allocation of One Stop partners to support One Stop Career Center operation
7. ***Technology use and strategies:*** Development of strategies for technological improvements to facilitate access to, and improve the quality of, services and activities provided through the one-stop delivery system, including to support digital literacy, postsecondary credential attainment, professional development of workforce professionals, and accessibility to individuals with disabilities and living in rural areas

8. ***Alignment of technology and data systems:*** Development of strategies for aligning technology and data systems across one-stop partner programs to enhance service delivery and improve efficiencies in reporting on performance accountability measures
9. ***Title I allocation formulas:*** Development of allocation formulas for the distribution of funds for employment and training activities for adults, and youth workforce investment activities, to local areas as permitted under sections 128(b)(3) and 133(b)(3)
10. ***Annual Reports:*** The preparation of the annual reports described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 116(d)
11. ***State-level workforce and LMI systems:*** Development of the statewide workforce and labor market information system described in section 15(e) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-2(e))
12. ***Statewide policy oversight and development:*** Development of other policies that promote statewide objectives for, and enhance the performance of, the workforce development system in the State

Additional SETC Duties Outlined in New Jersey State Statute

In addition to the functions highlighted in WIOA, [NJSA 34:15C-6](#) further details and articulates the duties of the SETC as including the following:

- ***Local Workforce Development Board (LWDB) oversight:*** Ensure the full participation of LWDBs in the planning and supervision of local workforce systems; Oversee and develop appropriate standards to ensure LWDB compliance with state and federal law, the State Plan, and other relevant requirements regarding membership, staffing, meetings, and functions; Establish guidelines to be used by the LWDBs in performing the planning, policy guidance, and oversight functions required of them; Approve local plans that meet the criteria established for the establishment of New Jersey's One Stop Career Center network
- ***Higher education partnerships:*** Foster and coordinate initiatives of the Department of Education and the Office of the Secretary of Higher Education to enhance the contributions of public schools and institutions of higher education to the implementation of the state workforce plan and policies
- ***Policy reviews:*** Examine federal and state laws and regulations to assess whether those laws and regulations present barriers to achieving any of the goals of the SETC and public workforce system; As appropriate, issue reports to the Governor and Legislature on its findings, including recommendations for changes in state or federal laws or regulations concerning workforce programs or services, including, when appropriate, recommendations to merge other State advisory structures and functions into the SETC
- ***Inter-Agency Agreements:*** Have the authority to enter into agreements with the head of each state department or commission which administers or funds education, employment or training programs, including, but not limited to, the Departments of Labor and Workforce Development, Community Affairs, Education, and Human Services and Higher Education, the New Jersey Economic Development Authority, and the

Juvenile Justice Commission, to align and support programs and activities within the public workforce system

SETC Board Requirements

The SETC composition must meet the requirements set forth under WIOA at [20 CFR 679.110](#) and under state statute [N.J.S.A. 34:15C](#), updated in 2019.

WIOA and state regulations require the inclusion of specific partners that are diverse and distinct in representation – including that members of the SETC shall represent diverse geographic areas of the State, including urban, rural, and suburban areas.

The SETC must include the following members (1) The Governor, (2) A member of each chamber of the State legislature (appointed by the presiding officers of each chamber), and (3) Members appointed by the governor that meet the following criteria:

1. A majority shall be representatives of businesses in the State, who:

- Are owners of businesses, chief executives or operating officers of businesses, or other business executives or employers with optimum policy-making or hiring authority, and who, in addition, may be members of a local board described in section 107(b)(2)(A)(i)
- Represent businesses (including small businesses), or organizations representing businesses described in this subclause, that provide employment opportunities that, at a minimum, include high-quality, work-relevant training and development in in-demand industry sectors or occupations in the State
- Are appointed from among individuals nominated by State business organizations and business trade associations
- At a minimum, one member representing small businesses as defined by the US Small Business Administration

2. Not less than 20 percent shall be representatives of the workforce within the State, who:

- Must include representatives of labor organizations, who have been nominated by State labor federations (a total of at least five members of the SETC must represent labor organizations)
- Must include a representative, who shall be a member of a labor organization or a training director, from a joint labor- management apprenticeship program, or if no such joint program exists in the State, such a representative of an apprenticeship program in the State
- May include at least three representatives of community-based organizations that have demonstrated experience and expertise in addressing the employment, training, or education needs of individuals with barriers to employment, including organizations that serve veterans or that provide or support competitive, integrated employment for individuals with disabilities

- May include representatives of organizations that have demonstrated experience and expertise in addressing the employment, training, or education needs of eligible youth, including representatives of organizations that serve out-of- school youth

3. The balance of the members:

- Must include representatives of state government, including the lead State officials with primary responsibility for the core programs – Title I, Title II, Title III, and Title IV
- Must include representative of local government, specifically two or more chief elected officials (collectively representing both cities and counties, where appropriate); and
- Must include other government representatives and officials the Governor designates, including specifically, the Commissioners of Labor and Workforce Development, Community Affairs, Education, and Human Services, the Secretary of Higher Education, and the CEO of the New Jersey Economic Development Authority
- May include State agency officials from agencies that support other One Stop partner programs
- May include officials responsible for education programs in the State, including chief executive officers of community colleges and other institutions of higher education.

SETC members who represent organizations, agencies or other entities described must be individuals who have optimum policy-making authority in the organization or for the core program that they represent. Furthermore, SETC members may represent only one of the following categories, business representative, workforce representative, government representative. All subcategories must have their own representatives, unless a single individual is responsible for multiple subcategories.

The SETC leadership works with the Office of the Governor, the Commissioner of the NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, partner agencies, and business, industry and organized labor groups to identify members for appointment, as needed.

SETC By-Laws

The SETC must establish by-laws to govern the SETC's membership that include the following:

- The nomination process used by the Governor to select the chair and members;
- The term limitations and how the term appointments will be staggered to ensure only a portion of membership expire in a given year;
- The process to notify the Governor of a WDB member vacancy to ensure a prompt nominee;
- The proxy and alternative designee process that will be used when a WDB member is unable to attend a meeting and assigns a designee as per the following requirements:
- If the alternative designee is a business representative, he or she must have optimum policy-making hiring authority.

- Other alternative designees must have demonstrated experience and expertise and optimum policy-making authority.
- The use of technology, such as phone and Web-based meetings, that must be used to promote WDB member participation.
- The process to ensure members actively participate in convening the workforce development system's stakeholders, brokering relationships with a diverse range of employers, and leveraging support for workforce development activities; and
- Other conditions governing appointment or membership on the State WDB as deemed appropriate by the Governor.

As we move forward with this 2024-27 state plan, the SETC will develop and establish new by-laws and guiding documents that govern board membership and structure.

SETC Leadership and Staff

The SETC membership selects both a chairperson and an Executive Director to facilitate and guide the work of the SETC. The chairperson of the board is selected from among members of the board who are representatives of business.

The SETC-selected Executive Director reports to the chairperson of the SETC and is responsible for administering the daily operations of the commission. Up to four additional administrators may be appointed to support the work of the SETC. The executive director and the administrators serve in the State unclassified service. The commission may also hire and employ, pursuant to Title 11A, Civil Service, of the New Jersey Statutes, other professional, technical, and clerical staff as may be necessary to perform the functions assigned to the SETC. The SETC may call to its assistance and avail itself of the services of the employees of any other units of State government as it may require and as may be available to it for that purpose.

SETC Councils and Committees

In addition to the SETC Chair and staff, several SETC Councils and Committees help to drive the work of the SETC, in alignment with this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan. These committees include the following:

Disability Issues: State Rehabilitation Councils: The mission of both the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS) and the Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI) Rehabilitation Councils is to advocate for the increase in the number of people with disabilities in New Jersey's workforce. In order to achieve this goal, persons with disabilities must have improved access to New Jersey's workforce programs and services. The two State Rehabilitation Councils will develop policies and program strategies for recommendation to the SETC that focus on identifying the training needs, accommodations, and resources specific to people with disabilities. The integration of these specific policies will ensure that New Jersey's workforce system is equipped to address the diverse needs of the disability community.

Council on Gender Parity in Labor and Education: The Council on Gender Parity in Labor and Education's mission is to insure and advocate for the execution of equitable gender and labor practices in educational programs and workforce training throughout New Jersey. The Gender

Parity Task Force was first established by the SETC in 1993, and the Council was permanently established through legislation in 1999. The Council is legislated to consist of 16 members: six members are appointed by the SETC and six members are appointed by the Division on Women, with not more than half of these members shall be of the same political party. In addition, four members serve ex-officio and are appointed by the Commissioners of Children and Families, Education, Human Services, and the Secretary of Higher Education.

Governance Committee: The SETC is responsible for the oversight of New Jersey's Local Workforce Development Boards. The SETC develops appropriate standards to ensure local WDBs are in compliance with state and federal law, the state plan and other relevant documents regarding membership and functions. A key role of this Committee is to establish standards and priorities, and to provide oversight and guidance for local Boards with the goal of enhancing and empowering local WDBs in carrying out their own planning and oversight responsibilities.

Performance Committee: The Performance Committee supports New Jersey's commitment to system accountability and integrity, demonstrating success through performance standards, outcomes and data quality. The committee provides high-level performance oversight and recommends performance policy that drives program effectiveness and efficiency. It advises the SETC on performance standards for the workforce system. This includes identifying quantifiable performance standards for use in evaluating the workforce investment system, and guidelines for procedures to encourage and enforce compliance with these standards, as required by [N.J.S.A. 34:15C-8](#). The committee reviews outcomes for federally mandated performance measures for the State and local areas; reviews recommendations from NJDOL on additional performance measures; identifies promising practices and facilitates the replication of effective models and makes recommendations to the Commission on the appropriateness of additional measures and the standards and implementation of such measures.

State Council for Adult Literacy Education Services: The State Council for Adult Literacy Education Services (SCALES) focuses on strengthening the adult literacy delivery system. It is a bipartisan body created within the State Employment and Training Commission by Statute in 1999 to facilitate state and local policy development, planning and oversight in consultation with stakeholders in the area of adult literacy education. In carrying out its role, the Council is responsible for developing a broad-based State Literacy Plan that focuses on appropriate system-wide performance standards, evaluates adult literacy services, and advocates for professional development and capacity building among practitioners and policy makers. Additional areas of focus of the SCALES committee include WIOA Title II updates regarding program planning, program performance, and service delivery. By law, SCALES members are appointed by the Assembly, Senate and the Governor's office.

New Jersey Shared Youth Vision Council: The Shared Youth Vision Council recommends service, policy and program components that serve youth at the local level in the workforce system and recommends or assists in the programs and services that focus on youth workforce policy that best serve the needs of clients. With a focus on ensuring quality services for NJ's youth, we will define success by the creation of a highly skilled, motivated, and conscientious workforce to help strengthen New Jersey's economic future. The Shared Youth Vision Council was formed to assist New Jersey with the development of a comprehensive youth strategy around the development of workforce policies and program strategies focused on building capacity, fortifying career awareness efforts and highlighting innovative programs that create

pathways to employment for youth. The Council connects state agencies, education, community organizations, workforce development programs and other youth related stakeholders around a singular shared youth vision: that is, providing and guiding youth to education, employment, retention of employment, and nationally recognized credentials.

Apprenticeship Pathways Committee: The Apprenticeship Committee was created in 2019 to review and coordinate current policies and practices relating to registered apprenticeships. The Committee will develop, expand, support, validate and coordinate policies and practices that create a better understanding of registered apprenticeships to: Market the benefits of registered apprenticeship to all stakeholders; Ensure equitable access to registered apprenticeship opportunities for all NJ residents; Expand occupational offerings within “demand” industries; Engage with employers to develop & incentivize a realistic approach; Expand relationships with both Career and Technical Education (CTE) and comprehensive high schools; Ensure repeatable structure exists between industry sectors; Support career pathways that provide for growth on all levels for the individual (including financial); Strengthen partnerships with Higher Education to progress a model that include college credit for skills training acquired during apprenticeship, experiential learning based on past (formal) skills improvements, and stackable credentials that applies to county colleges and four-year schools.

SETC Decision-Making Process

The SETC receives recommendations and reports from its committees and councils, as outlined above. In addition, the members of the SETC may, from time to time, request the opportunity to present to the SETC any new initiatives and projects undertaken by their businesses, organizations and agencies, and may provide the SETC with reports on workforce issues.

The SETC takes formal votes on policy decisions, which are most often submitted as resolutions by the appropriate council or committee, for the full board’s consideration. The votes are taken at the regular meetings of the SETC, held at least quarterly, and are published in the minutes.

The minutes and any corresponding policy resolutions are posted on the SETC website, www.njsetc.net and may be distributed via e-mail to appropriate stakeholders.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE STRATEGY

Describe how the lead State agency with responsibility for the administration of each core program or a Combined Plan partner program included in this plan will implement the State’s Strategies identified in Section II(c). above. This must include a description of—

A. CORE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES TO IMPLEMENT THE STATE’S STRATEGY

Describe the activities the entities carrying out the respective core programs will fund to implement the State’s strategies. Also, describe how such activities will be aligned across the core programs and Combined State Plan partner programs included in this plan and among the entities administering the programs, including using co-enrollment and other strategies, as appropriate.

As we continue to navigate the long tail of the Covid-19 pandemic, we recognize that our economic and workforce systems are grappling with a number of changes, including persistent

labor market disparities, shifts in worker attitudes, an acceleration to automation, and new thinking about the role of our workforce systems as part of our “lifelong learning” infrastructure.

Overall, a key characteristic of our current workforce landscape is its dynamism. We do not fully understand what the impacts of the current shifts at play will be, however, we do know that our workforce systems and programs must develop and operationalize strategies that are more adaptive and flexible to meet the education and training needs of our workforce in 2024-2027.

While the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), in many ways, provides the space for this flexibility, the infrastructure and culture of our workforce systems is too often still grounded in past strategies that prioritized (1) quality implementation through a focus on siloed funding streams and (2) supporting access to traditional education and training opportunities. As we move forward with this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan we seek to fully leverage the opportunities of WIOA, specifically we seek to strengthen the connections and relationships across workforce funding streams and programs to offer holistic models of service to career-seekers and employers.

As we move forward, we have identified five key areas around which to focus our core program activities. These include:

- **Continuing to build a cohesive, unified workforce system in New Jersey:** Through functional alignment, an articulation of One Stop partners inclusive of federal and state funding streams, and connection to other local anchor institutions and education/workforce partners, we seek to support our Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) in serving as centers of workforce and educational strategies in their communities.
- **Continuing to bring our systems into alignment with the requirements and opportunities that WIOA offers for our systems:** This plan continues to focus on recent efforts around supporting local governance. Our strategies focus on supporting the capacity development of our LWDBs, ensuring the competitive procurement of providers, developing monitoring and oversight capabilities at the local level, and supporting co-enrollment and service integration of different workforce programs and funds within New Jersey’s network of One Stop Career Centers.
- **Strengthening the quality of service delivery by both increasing the breadth of opportunities available and the quality of those services delivered:** We seek to (1) expand work-based learning opportunities, emphasizing opportunities that offer quick connection to employers and employment, as well as, supportive service, (3) increase awareness and accountability of training services, and, (3) deepen career coaching and individualized support.
- **Expanding our strategies and services to reach and meet the needs of underserved communities and populations, including individuals with disabilities, low literacy, and/or low income:** Continuing to deepen relationships across WIOA’s four core programs (Titles I, II, III, and IV), coordinate between local and state business service teams, and coordinate with other federal and state workforce

investments, offer incredible opportunities for reaching and serving more individuals with unique barriers to employment.

- **Leveraging policy, data, training and technology to support the strategies above:**
We will continue our efforts to build a base of policies, training opportunities, digital and virtual tools, and data access to support both our state and local partners in developing stronger workforce systems and services.

Building a Cohesive, Unified Workforce System in New Jersey

WIOA reinforces the centrality of partnerships and coordinated strategies in driving and delivering a comprehensive set of services driven by multiple partners and programs to meet the needs of a diverse customer base through a variety of pathways and supports. The coordination of these elements is the foundation of a cohesive, unified workforce system:

Partners and Programs	Customers	Pathways and Supports
WIOA mandates the coordination of services across 13 unique federal programs. In addition, New Jersey has expanded this list of partners to include specific state workforce partners.	WIOA includes resources for supporting a diverse customer base, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobseekers • Workers in need of upskilling • Employers New Jersey's One Stop Career Centers must be accessible and provide services to all.	Services and supports include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill and interest assessments • Individualized career counseling and support • Basic skills training • Occupational skills training • Work-based learning opportunities • Supportive services • Job search, placement, and retention supports

The Local Workforce Development Board (LWDB), with the support of their competitively-procured One Stop Operator, plays a critical role in organizing and supporting the work of their local workforce systems, and specifically the activities of local One Stop Career Centers, around core functions that leverage and support the full set of partners, customers, and services highlighted above.

Required and Recommended One Stop Partners

As highlighted in this plan, WIOA specifically funds workforce services through four unique Titles:

- Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth Services
- Title II Adult Education and Literacy Services
- Title III Employment Services
- Title IV Vocational Rehabilitation Services (General and Blind)

Additionally, WIOA mandates the coordination of these services with other federally-funded workforce opportunities, including:

NJDOL-Administered	Administered by Federal and Sister State Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker programs • Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) programs • Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment Grants (RESEA) • Unemployment Insurance • WorkFirst New Jersey (WFNJ)* / Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) • Senior Community Service Employment program (SCSEP) • Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) activities • Rapid Response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Corps • YouthBuild • Career and Technical Education (CTE) postsecondary programs • Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) employment and training activities • Housing Urban and Development (HUD) employment and training activities • Second Chance Act programs

*WFNJ Employment & Training services administered by NJDOL.

In addition to the integration of these federally-required programs and services, the State of New Jersey provides additional funding and resources to further support opportunities for career-seekers and employers and requires or recommends their inclusion in One Stop Career Center operations, as highlighted in New Jersey's One Stop Career Center Partner policy.

Career-Seeker-focused	Employer-focused
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathways to Recovery • SNAP and SNAP Steps to Success • Judiciary Opportunities for Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State On-the-Job Training Programs • Opportunity Partnership Grants • Growing Apprenticeships in

Career-Seeker-focused	Employer-focused
Success (JOBS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce Learning Link • Community Libraries • New Jersey Youth Corps • Bridges to Employing Youth • Summer Youth Employment Program 	Nontraditional Sectors (GAINS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Apprenticeship in Career Education (PACE) • NJBUILD (Builders Utilization Initiative for Labor Diversity) • Upskill Grants • Fellowship Grants • Industry Partnerships • New Jersey Pathways Leading Apprentices to a College Education (NJPLACE) • Youth Transitions to Work (YTTW)

While this Combined Plan does not outline program-specific activities for all of these programs, as part of Title I activities, Local Workforce Development Boards, supported by NJDOL, are expected to support coordination of all these programs as part of this WIOA 2024-27 State Plan.

Together these programs and services offer tremendous opportunities for delivering high quality workforce services to career-seekers and employers across New Jersey.

Functional Alignment

To support LWDBs in coordinating systems, NJDOL released a [Functional Alignment policy](#) in September 2023 outlining the specific functions around which to coordinate partners and services. This Functional Alignment policy highlights the functional authority of the LWDBs in helping to implement agreements and facilitate the joint activities of multiple partners, programs, and funding streams.

As the functional leader, LWDBs have responsibility for coordinating teams with different formal supervision structures to engage day-to-day in shared service delivery efforts and workflows. Much of this day-to-day work occurs through the LWDB's One Stop Operator contract.

LWDBs, the One Stop Operator, and all One Stop partners are required to collaborate as a group to:

- Create staffing plans that provide adequate office and service coverage either in person or virtually at all times, during standard hours of operation. The staffing plans should allow fair and equitable opportunity for time off, be consistent with an individual's formal benefits, and coordinate with any formal supervisory recommendations
- Ensure all staff members are adequately trained
- Identify and promote cross-training opportunities

- Facilitate co-enrollment of customers
- Participate in cross-training of staff
- Ensure that all staff members adhere to applicable LWDB policies and procedures

In other words, One Stop partners are responsible for administration of their own programs, as well as the overall operation of the One Stop Career Center, including the coordination with other programs and services and the overall delivery of seamless experiences for career-seekers and employers. LWDBs and One Stop Operators help to facilitate and lead these efforts.

This state plan highlights the opportunity for state and local teams, representing the required and recommended One Stop partners, to work together to align and coordinate teams around several unique functions that align with One Stop service delivery and flow.

- **Welcome and Intake:** The Intake function ensures that all visitors to the One Stop are welcomed, receive appropriate orientation, and are directed to appropriate services and resources.
- **Comprehensive Assessment:** The Comprehensive Assessment Function involves academic testing and other assessments to ensure that educational, occupational, and supportive service needs and assets are identified. The [WIOA Title I Assessment Technical Assistance Guide](#) outlines appropriate testing instruments and strategies.
- **Career Planning and Coaching:** The Career Planning and Coaching function utilizes assessment results to develop and implement individualized service and employment plans with customers that can include multiple services and draw on multiple programs and funding streams.
- **Skills Development:** The Skills Development function includes coordination around a range of supports and activities that facilitate skills development, including occupational skills training, work-based learning, and job search and placement activities, as well as case management.
- **Transition Success:** The Transition Success function provides coordination around ongoing follow-up activities that help to support the success of individuals once they have moved onto next steps in their career development.
- **Process and Recordkeeping:** The Process and Recordkeeping function focuses on coordination around data and information that supports shared understanding of customers.

The development of local level Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and Infrastructure Funding Agreements (IFAs) are important processes and resources for documenting the contribution of different partners to these functions and the overall integration of services in One Stop Career Centers. This WIOA 2024-27 State Plan continues to emphasize the critical role that the One Stop Career Center MOU and IFA play in planning and implementing coordinated service strategies. Over the last couple years, NJDOL has updated and issued new guidance, templates, and detailed template [guidelines](#) to support LWDBs in guiding this work across all One Stop Career Center partners.

Through the collaboration of functional teams and coordinated planning and implementation, required and recommended One Stop partners, facilitated by LWDBs and One Stop Operators, have the opportunity to strengthen relationships across programs and develop shared strategies and service flows. These efforts are aimed at fostering a cohesive and unified workforce system.

Additional Anchor Institutions and Education Partners

Our network of Career Centers leverages the strength of anchor institutions and organizations in our local communities, including community colleges, libraries, community and faith-based organizations, labor unions, and other educational institutions. By weaving together the supports, services, and funding that exist across these entities, we seek to ensure that jobseekers and students, at all levels, have access to high-quality career guidance, training opportunities, and job search and networking support.

Aligning Our Workforce Systems with WIOA Requirements and Opportunities

In New Jersey, we share the vision that WIOA offers. We recognize our system as one that must be locally-driven, inclusive of multiple partners and services, and data-driven, to best meet the needs of career-seekers and employers. WIOA offers a vision for a workforce system and set of systems that is responsive to the complexities of our environment.

- It is a vision that includes strong local leadership and guidance through our Local Workforce Development Boards.
- It sets the table for a wide range of partners at the federal, state, and local level to contribute resources, expertise, and services in connected and diverse ways.
- It includes a broad array of services to support employers, jobseekers, and workers, including basic and occupational skills development, employer-connected learning, and supportive services.
- It emphasizes the critical importance of data in guiding decisions at the system, program, and individual levels.

By focusing our work in these ways, we believe we will strengthen the capacity of our system to design individual approaches that meet our customers – our career-seekers and our businesses – where they are.

Strengthening Capacity of LWDBs and Local Governance

WIOA highlights a range of core functions for which our Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) are responsible. These responsibilities include activities related to the overall coordination of the local workforce development system, inclusive of all core WIOA Titles and the multitude of One Stop Career Center partners identified at the federal and state levels. LWDB responsibilities also extend to specific functions related to the administration of Title I funds, including budget development and approval, competitive procurement of the One Stop operator and career and youth service providers, and monitoring and oversight of these contracts.

NJDOL, worked in partnership with the SETC, and released a [local governance policy](#) in May 2022 highlighting the full set of responsibilities of our LWDBs, as highlighted in WIOA, including the following 14 functions:

Core LWDB Functions	
1. Local plan development	8. Development of technology strategies
2. Regional plan development	9. Oversight and monitoring of Title I services and providers
3. Labor market information and workforce research	10. Negotiation of local performance measures
4. Convening local workforce stakeholders	11. Competitive procurement of Title I providers
5. Employer engagement	12. Coordination with education and training providers
6. Coordination with secondary and postsecondary education programs	13. Annual assessment of One Stop Career Center accessibility
7. Identification and promotion of promising strategies	14. Certification of One Stop Career Centers

Source: <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-20/chapter-V/part-679/subpart-C/section-679.370>

In addition, NJDOL worked in partnership with the Garden State Employment and Training Association (GSETA) to develop a [local governance](#) training series that offers a series of virtual trainings related to these governance functions. This WIOA 2024-27 State Plan continues to prioritize capacity building across our LWDBs to support and carry out these mandated functions and requirements. These system-building efforts at the local level are recognized by NJDOL and the SETC as critical to the health of our workforce system state-wide.

Integration of State Workforce Programs in WIOA Strategies

Because of the tremendous investment that New Jersey places in workforce development programs and strategies at the state level, as well as the investment of WIOA funds in state-administered programs through specifically Title III funding and Governor’s Reserve Funds, NJDOL plays a dual role in New Jersey’s workforce system. NJDOL guides and supports LWDBs in developing core local governance capacities as highlighted in WIOA, and also administers several workforce programs that are part of the services and programs that LWDBs are helping to coordinate and align as part of their local governance responsibilities.

In other words, our NJDOL state teams play a dual role in implementing workforce strategies - as programmatic actors in the workforce system governed by WIOA and as the administrator and overseer of WIOA funding and local governance activities. In the past, this complexity has led to a separation of “state workforce” and “local workforce” activities. As we embrace WIOA and its emphasis on a coordinated workforce system, a key goal of this 2024-27 plan is to strengthen connections across workforce activities driven by state and local teams and strengthen NJDOL’s role as a contributor to our coordinated workforce systems and in its administrative and oversight responsibilities of WIOA funds.

Elevating Service Coordination and Integration

As highlighted above, WIOA offers a vision of a coordinated service delivery system that leverages multiple funding streams and maximizes access and the quality of services provided to NJ career-seekers and businesses. WIOA calls for specific provisions that help to support and facilitate coordination and integration of services across the myriad of partners and resources supporting employment and training opportunities, including by highlighting:

- **Requirements that specific partners work together** to provide comprehensive and individualized workforce services
- **Opportunities for sharing customers and co-enrolling participants** to access services and supports through multiple workforce programs and funding streams
- **Specifying the role of LWDBs** in guiding and negotiating coordinating services across partners, including specifically through development of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and Infrastructure Funding Agreements (IFAs)
- **Specifying the role of One Stop Operators** to developing, implementing, assessing, and supporting the integration of services across partners through continuous and ongoing processes

WIOA, specifically, encourages and supports co-enrollment as a strategy – serving participants with more than one grant-funded program – to support the full needs and interests of career-seekers and employers in New Jersey. Co-enrollment ensures that participants have seamless access to the full range of services available to them and for which they are eligible.

Furthermore, co-enrollment helps to support alignment and coordination of program teams to reduce duplication of processes and services and ensures that workforce programs and staff are taking shared responsibility for supporting customers and helping to support successful training and employment outcomes for all customers. By co-enrolling participants, services and outcomes for participants “count” towards multiple programs’ service delivery and performance metrics and incentivize programs to engage in joint career coaching and case management, as well as coordinated data collection and reporting efforts.

An important focus of this 2024-27 State Plan is leveraging the possibilities for co-enrollment and service integration that WIOA encourages. NJDOL is aiming to set annual targets for co-enrollment starting in PY24/FY25, in collaboration with the SETC and LWDBs. Unique targets will be set for Title III co-enrollment and Title I co-enrollment.

Co-enrollment is already required by USDOL for all Trade Adjustment Act (TAA) participants in Title I Dislocated Worker programs. NJDOL and LWDBs must coordinate and ensure co-enrollment for any existing and future TAA participants. In addition, based on alignment of eligibility requirements and complementarity of service offerings, this state plan prioritizes co-enrollment within and across the following programs.

- Title III and all other One Stop Career Center programs
- RESEA (Wagner Peyser) and Title I Dislocated Worker
- Work First New Jersey and Title I Adult
- Pathways to Recovery and Title I Adult
- JOBS and Title I Adult
- SNAP and Title I Adult
- Title II and Title I Adult
- Title IV and Title I Adult

Co-enrollment has benefits and impacts at every step of service flow and can drive coordination across partners from determining eligibility to supporting shared responsibility for performance.

NJDOL and the SETC will work with LWDBs and One Stop Career Center partners to develop the following shared strategies for supporting co-enrollment and service integration as part of this 2024-27 State plan:

- **Coordinated eligibility and intake processes** that assess for eligibility across One Stop partner programs and support enrollment and connection to the multiple programs for which an individual is eligible at the time of initial intake
- **Comprehensive assessments** that support understanding of academic, occupational, and supportive service needs and assets, performed by knowledgeable cross-trained staff
- **Individualized and Shared Service Plans** that consolidate the specific plan requirements of individual funding sources to form one service/employment plan that includes an array of services and draws on the range of One Stop partner programs for which an individual is eligible
- **Coordinated Service Delivery Support** in which One Stop partners share and coordinate case management to support the success of career-seekers at each step of their service engagement
- **Shared Responsibility for Performance** in which multiple core programs share support and credit for the success of co-enrolled participants

As our workforce systems continue to evolve, we seek to reach and serve more participants and support them with a higher quality of service, and in some cases, a longer term of service. Service integration and co-enrollment that engages across staff, programs, and funding sources is a key opportunity that WIOA offers for achieving these goals.

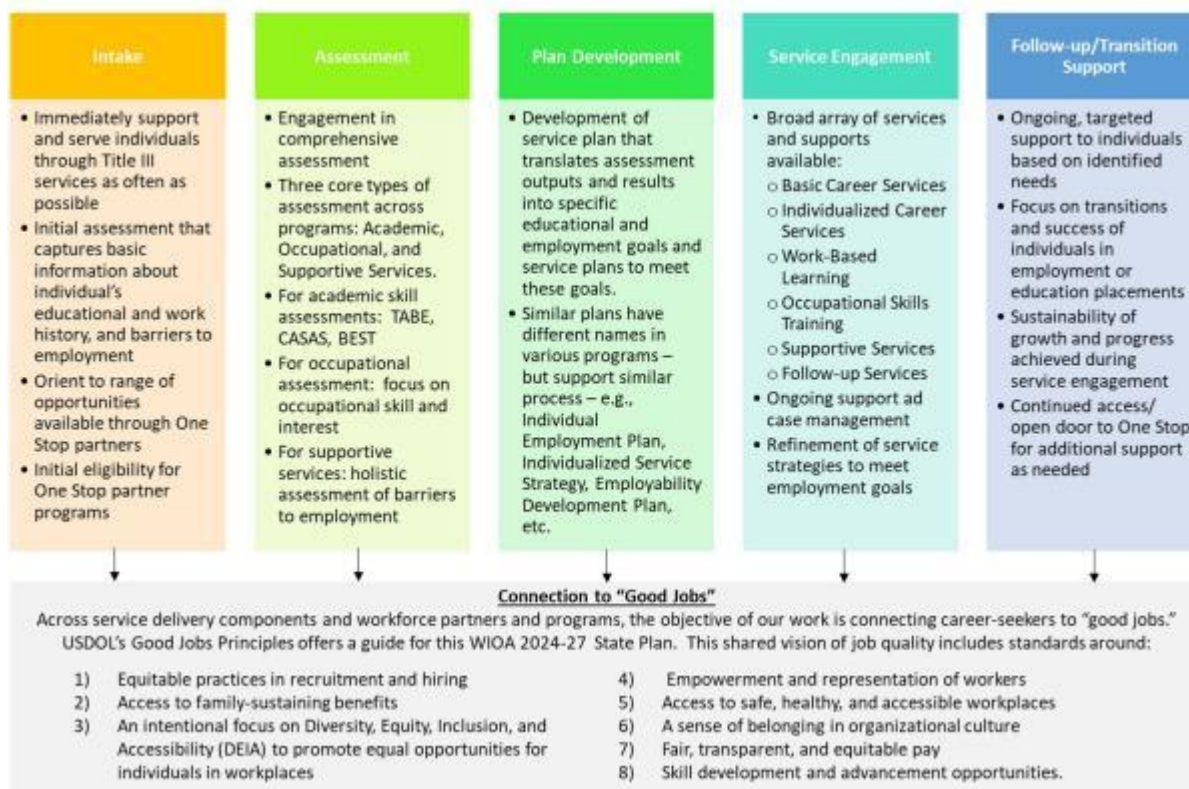
Strengthening Breadth and Quality of Services

Across programs, a set of universal service delivery components help to ensure the ongoing individualization and customization of supports for career-seekers across One Stop Partner programs and services. These include: (1) Intake, (2) Assessment, (3) Plan Development, (4) Service Engagement, and (5) Follow-up/Transition Support.

These service delivery components are critical in serving individuals with unique skill needs, interests, and barriers, including individuals with disabilities, veterans, and youth. Through the delivery of these universal service delivery components, One Stop staff from across programs can ensure that service offerings for individual career-seekers best support their success, and ultimately help employers to meet their skill needs.

The figure below provides an overview of these elements. A full-page version of this figure is also available in the Appendix.

Universal Service Delivery Components



Notes: A full page version of this graphic can be found here: <https://www.nj.gov/labor/wioa/documents/resources/2024-27%20State%20Plan%20-%20Universal%20Service%20Delivery%20Components.pdf>. In addition, USDOL's Good Jobs principles can be found here: <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/goodjobs/Good-Jobs-Summit-Principles-Factsheet.pdf>.

To strengthen this service delivery flow, this WIOA 2024-27 State Plan focuses on the following key areas:

- Expand work-based learning opportunities, including Internship, Transitional Jobs, Pre-Apprenticeship, and Apprenticeship opportunities
- Strengthen accountability and transparency related to basic and occupational skills training opportunities
- Expand provision of supportive services to address temporary and systemic barriers to employment
- Deepen career coaching and mentoring capacity to strengthen individualization of supports and services

Work-Based Learning

Work-based learning includes a variety of experiences including Youth Work Experience, Transitional Jobs, On-the-Job Training (OJT) experiences, and Apprenticeship opportunities. These services bridge individualized career services and training services, as formally defined in WIOA Career Services in [20 CFR 678.430](#) and Training Services in [20 CFR 680.200](#). A key workforce goal during the Murphy administration has been the expansion of these

opportunities. This plan continues and builds on the progress that our state and local programs have made over the last several years.

The development of work-based learning opportunities in New Jersey is centered both at the local and state levels. Ongoing coordination and alignment of programs and services supporting work-based learning within local areas, at the state level, and across state and local teams is a key priority to fully leverage the range of resources offered in New Jersey and develop and reach more career-seekers and employers with these opportunities.

At the state-level, two teams within the Workforce Development Division lead efforts related to work-based learning, (1) the Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning and (2) the Business Engagement and Sector Strategies teams. The Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning leads efforts to expand and support more work-based learning opportunities in New Jersey through state programs and grant opportunities. The Business Engagement and Sector Strategies team supports the development of more work-based learning opportunities by building partnerships and relationships at the local level and state level with industry, postsecondary partners, and economic development entities. The core state-level investments in work-based learning include the following:

Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning	Business Engagement and Sector Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing Apprenticeships in Nontraditional Sectors (GAINS) • Pre-Apprenticeship in Career education (PACE) • NJBUILD (Builders Utilization Initiative for Labor Diversity) • Youth Transitions to Work (YTTW) • New Jersey Pathways Leading Apprentices to a College Education (NJPLACE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry Partnerships • State On-the-Job Training Programs, including Dislocated Worker WDP, Work First New Jersey On-the-Job-Training, Return and Earn • WIOA Title I Business Services

In addition, to these state-level investments and capacity, WIOA supports incredible opportunities for offering and expanding a variety of additional work-based learning opportunities in our One Stop Career Centers, including through Title I, Title IV, and other One Stop partners like Work First New Jersey.

In 2021, the SETC and NJDOL worked with GSETA to develop and release a training series aimed at building the capacity of Local Workforce Development Boards to develop and offer work-based learning opportunities. This training series offers a clear roadmap for supporting and building capacity across career-seeker and employer-focused teams working locally and at the state level.

This series includes the following trainings:

- Work-Based Learning (WBL) 101 Overview
- Work-Based Learning (WBL) 102 Candidate and Employer Processes
- Work-Based Learning 201 Lead Generation, Prospecting, and Getting Past Gatekeepers
- Work-Based Learning 202 The Six Steps of the Sale
- Work-Based Learning 301 Contracting, Invoicing, and Fiscal Trackers

These training and corresponding materials are available on [GSETA’s professional development website](#).

Work-based learning opportunities are recognized as key elements of career pathways strategies in New Jersey that lead to “good jobs.” These opportunities help to match the unique skill needs of career-seekers and employers in targeted ways, as well as build pathways to lower cost postsecondary training opportunities. Over the next four years, the continued expansion of all work-based learning opportunities, with particular focus on the connection to sustained career pathways and employment opportunities, through Industry partnerships, through Apprenticeship opportunities, and in sequence with other services and activities will guide state and local-level efforts.

Basic and Occupational Skills Training

A variety of basic and occupational skills training opportunities are available and supported across Title I, Title II, and Title IV programs, as well as through many One Stop partners, including Work First New Jersey and SNAP E&T. A core focus of this 2024-27 State Plan is expanding access to high quality training opportunities. NJDOL, in partnership with the SETC, is working to expand transparency around these training opportunities, including around performance of training providers, to support informed decision-making among career-seekers and One Stop Career Center staff coaching and supporting them.

Basic and occupational skills training opportunities are supported through the following initiatives and efforts:

Basic Skills Training	Occupational-Skills Training (Career-Seeker-Driven)	Occupational-Skills Training (Employer-Driven)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title II Adult Basic Education • Workforce Learning Labs • Community Libraries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title I Individual Training Accounts (ITAs) • Title IV • Work First New Jersey and SNAP E&T 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title I Incumbent Worker Training • Opportunity Grants • Upskill Grants • Fellowship Grants

NJDOL distributes AEFLA Title II Adult Basic Education funding through competitive state grant-making processes to eligible providers statewide. Title II providers are responsible for

working with One Stop Career Centers to integrate Title II services into One Stop operations, as well as coordinate around intake and eligibility processes.

Additionally, New Jersey supports additional basic skills instructions through Workforce Learning Labs that are embedded in each One Stop Career Center, as well as through the Community Libraries initiative that supports basic skills instruction within NJ's libraries. As part of this 2024-27 State Plan, the SETC and NJDOL are prioritizing the further integration of Title II services into One Stop Career Centers – clear pathways and information about Basic Skills instruction must be made available to all One Stop Career Center participants as part of assessment and plan development activities.

Furthermore, as highlighted earlier, Title II and Title I co-enrollment is a priority moving forward, and we encourage the cultivation of career pathways that leverage basic skills training and other work-based learning and training opportunities. In addition, we encourage blending funding for supportive services to support individuals in overcoming barriers to training completion and successful employment.

In addition to the development of basic skills, occupational skills training is a core service opportunity that our One Stop Career Centers offer. Career-seekers connect to occupational skills training in one of two ways: (1) by selecting a training provider and program that aligns with individual education and employment goals as defined through assessment and plan development activities (career-seeker-driven), or (2) through employers that have identified and developed training opportunities that align with their skill needs (employer-driven).

This WIOA 2024-27 State Plan will continue efforts to bring more transparency and accountability to the occupational skills training opportunities that New Jersey funds with federal and state workforce resources through My Career New Jersey, which includes New Jersey's Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL) and will continue to expand to include training performance information and machine-learning powered tools that can target support to career-seekers.

Supportive Services

Supportive services offer a holistic set of supports for addressing a wide variety of barriers to employment to help meet the unique circumstances and needs of individuals and open up opportunities for achieving their employment and education goals.

Supportive services may include, assistance with childcare, housing, accommodations for unique needs, legal services, training-related costs, and a range of other services needed to address barriers individuals face to succeeding in WIOA programs, training and/or employment, including needs-related payments. Supportive services must be coupled with long term plans for sustaining barrier reduction. NJDOL issued a [Supportive Services Technical Assistance Guide](#) in 2021 detailing the opportunities for integrating more supportive services through WIOA funding and partnerships to support successful engagement in training and employment opportunities.

Without addressing structural barriers that exist in individuals' life, for example housing insecurity or child care needs, successful retention of employment is fragile. Increasing the utilization of WIOA funding and partnerships to provide supportive services is a priority of this

plan. One Stop Career Centers must consider and develop specific plans and policies for robust provision of supportive services across all One Stop Career Center programs.

Career Coaching

As our workforce systems continue to evolve and deepen individualized support and services, the development of career coaching capacity in our One Stop Career Centers will continue to be a core activity. Career coaches and mentors are the cornerstone of successful WIOA programs – supporting and leveraging assessment strategies and the development of career plans to set individuals on a path customized to their needs.

NJDOL and LWDBs will continue to deepen relationships and understanding of this capacity to ensure that these activities are built into the roles and responsibilities of specific staff. The era of transactional connections to training opportunities or referrals to partners is behind us. We seek to foster a culture of accountability in our One Stop Career Centers– when a staff member interacts with a career-seeker, their responsibility is to ensure the success of that individual, actively connecting them to other coaches and mentors as needed and guiding them through specific opportunities.

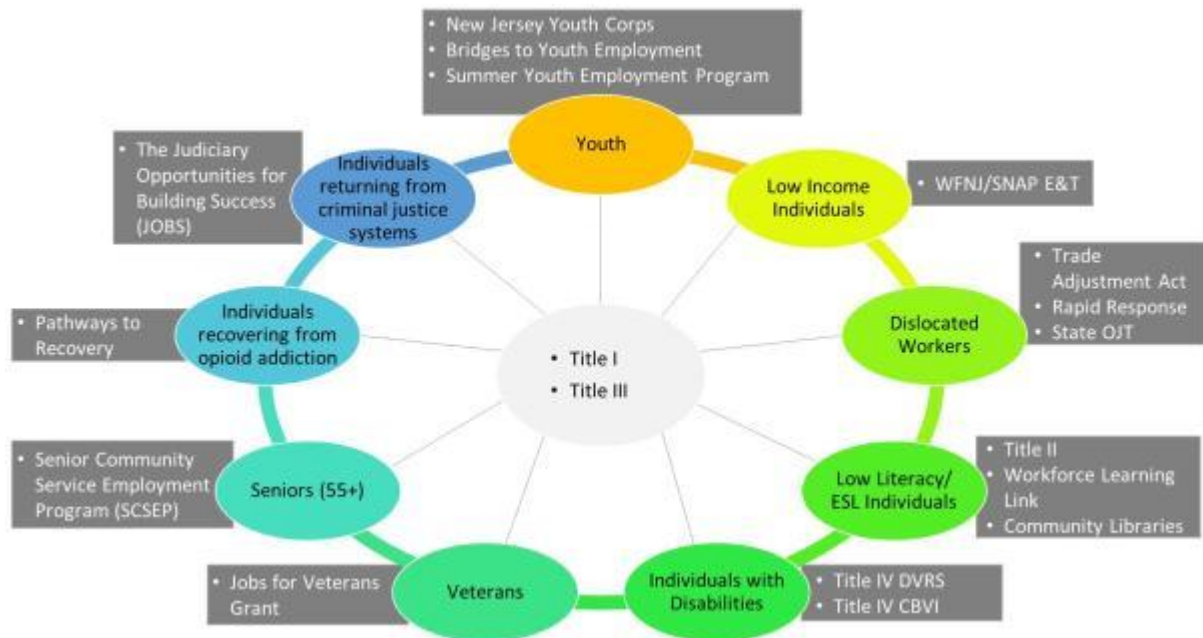
Meeting the Needs of Underserved Communities

As we seek to support the development of a unified, cohesive workforce system, that aligns with WIOA requirements and opportunities, and strengthens the breadth and depth of service delivery, the needs of our most underserved communities are top of mind. The impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic have not been distributed evenly, and many communities that were already disadvantaged before the pandemic continue to struggle in the recovery underway. This 2024-27 WIOA state plan includes a vision that seeks to build and develop a workforce system that wraps its arms around anyone, serves everyone, and recognizes there are multiple pathways to success.

New Jersey is a state rich in workforce opportunities, many of which target and offer unique supports in meeting the needs of different populations. However, too often these programs have been undersubscribed and we have struggled as a workforce system overall to serve the most vulnerable populations. Over the next four years, we are focused on increasing the success of our workforce systems in opening up access to and meeting the needs of individuals facing specific barriers to employment, specifically individuals with low literacy, low incomes, and/or disabilities.

The strategies highlighted above, including greater coordination across the four core WIOA Titles to maximize supports for individuals with disabilities, low-income, and low-literacy; alignment of career-seeker programs targeting underserved communities with employer-facing efforts; and connection to the wide array of partner services available through One Stops, must be targeted and implemented in ways that prioritize and privilege populations facing the greatest need. The graphic below provides an overview of the many special populations that New Jersey’s ecosystem of workforce programs supports. Our Title I and Title III programs serve as hub programs through which additional supports and services can be deployed to meet the needs of the diverse target populations supported by New Jersey’s career-seeker services.

Overview of Workforce Programs Targeting Underserved Populations



Notes: A full page version of this graphic can be found here: <https://www.nj.gov/labor/wioa/documents/resources/2024-27%20State%20Plan%20-%20Overview%20of%20Workforce%20Programs%20Serving%20Underserved%20Populations.pdf>.

Across these programs, career coaching and mentorship are integral parts of an individual’s experience at every phase of service delivery. This includes setting career goals, integrating data about the current labor market, assessing individuals, establishing plans, and providing support throughout an individual’s engagement in services and beyond.

Most recently, NJDOL, in partnership with the Office of Innovation and LWDBs, began piloting Lifelong Learning Accounts (LiLA) in One Stop Career Centers. Career coaching is a centerpiece in this model. Coaching empowers career-seekers to make decisions in their own journey, providing them with a thought partner and accountability. Career coaches help drive informed choice.

As we move forward with this 2024-27 State Plan over the next four years, the SETC and NJDOL will continue to support investment and capacity building in deeper career coaching activities across our One Stop Career Centers.

As a result of this 2024-27 State Plan, we expect to see increases in the number of individuals that are served by our Title I and Title III programs, specifically, as well as an increase in the number of individuals co-enrolled in more than one workforce program.

Enrolling significant numbers of additional participants in WIOA career and training services, specifically through Title I and Title III supports, will impact WIOA performance measures. In addition to projecting increased participation levels, NJDOL expects that performance targets will be adjusted through the Local Statistical Adjustment Model (SAM) to reflect expansion of the populations that receive support through Title I and III services. As we move to co-

enrollment strategies, we also anticipate more joint responsibility for common measures across NJDOL and among LWDBs for Titles I, II, III, and IV performance.

Leveraging Policy, Data, Training and Technology

Finally, we seek to build sustained capacity at the system level to better weather the inevitable social, economic, and political shifts that characterize our world. We need to ensure that the necessary infrastructure and resources are in place to do good work, even if and when priorities change.

As we move forward with the activities and strategies highlighted above, the SETC and NJDOL will continue to explore and integrate additional investments in infrastructure that support and build capacity at the state and local levels. This includes investments in stronger policy resources, better data, increased training opportunities, and innovative digital tools.

Policy resources: Over the last two years, NJDOL has created a policy team to support the development of state-level policies that offer further guidance around the implementation of WIOA and other state-level programs. These policies are highlighted throughout this plan. In addition, as the state board, the SETC continues to offer guidance related to SETC priorities and procedures. Both the NJDOL and SETC will continue to invest in policy functions that support resources and tools that create space and offer clarity for innovative work that also meets the requirements of federal and state laws.

Data: Antiquated and siloed data systems remain a core challenge and barrier to collaboration across One Stop Career Center partners. NJDOL has invested significant time in developing an RFP to secure a new system of record for WIOA. This project supports a holistic approach to modernizing WIOA data systems, in particular securing a system that will replace AOSOS and support data sharing with other workforce systems. In addition, the Office of Research and Information (ORI) and the Workforce Development Division have made and will continue to make additional investments in data and research personnel to support better data reporting and dashboards.

Training: NJDOL and GSETA, with the support of the SETC, have developed a strong partnership over the last couple years to coordinate, align, and implement a joint agenda around professional development and training for staff working across One Stop Career Center programs. Over the course of the next four years, NJDOL and the SETC will continue to invest and augment this partnership to support the ongoing training and development of both state and local level staff.

Technology: Over the last four years, accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic, NJDOL, SETC, and New Jersey's workforce partners have made significant investments in technology, continuing to move from paper-based and in person processes to virtual and digital tools. These investments supported a range of new resources from updating administrative processes – e.g., electronic signatures, virtual appointment system – to providing new programmatic offerings – e.g., SkillUp New Jersey. As we move forward, we will continue to support and encourage digital tools, specifically those that offer opportunities for strengthening programmatic activities, for example digital coaching, online portfolios, and virtual reality work experiences. We recognize the limitations of predicting what opportunities technology will offer our systems over the next four years, and we seek to create spaces and environments that allow for the implementation of innovative practices that leverage technology.

B. ALIGNMENT WITH ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE PLAN

Describe how the activities identified in (A) will be aligned with programs and activities provided by required one-stop partners and other optional one-stop partners and activities provided under employment, training (including Registered Apprenticeships), education (including career and technical education), human services and other programs not covered by the plan, as appropriate, assuring coordination of, and avoiding duplication among these activities.

As highlighted across this state plan, an important focus is bringing the full power of our state and federal workforce investments together as one public workforce system through the work of our One Stop Career Centers, which operate as part of the American Job Network. Over the last years as we have grappled with the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, the footprint of our One Stop Career Centers has expanded beyond their physical locations, specifically through virtual services.

While this plan includes efforts and initiatives that are supported beyond WIOA funding, WIOA legislation and guidance offers clear parameters and opportunities for aligning and integrating services and supports across all of our public workforce programs. As highlighted in earlier sections, New Jersey's [One Stop Career Center partner policy](#) articulates additional state workforce partners that are either required or recommended to support and engage in shared services through New Jersey's One Stop Career Center network. While these partners are included in this plan, this section highlights more details about these partner programs that fall outside of the core programs and requirements of WIOA.

We recognize that the multiple layers of initiatives and efforts taking place in New Jersey offer a level of complexity that cannot be easily mandated into a specific structure or set of coordinating activities. This plan seeks to create a clear vision for our collective work that we can drive towards together. We also seek to set a path that offers flexibility for our partners working closest to career-seekers and employers, including our Local Workforce Development Boards and One Stop Career Center staff, to develop processes and partnerships, with clear guidance, that can most effectively weave and connect the multiple resources that our public workforce system has to offer.

In this section, we highlight the specific augmentations that state workforce investments and other education investments offer to this plan, including investments in: (1) work-based learning, (2) youth programs, (3) other special populations, and (4) cross-sector partnerships and career pathway development.

State-Level Investments in Work-Based Learning

The expansion of Apprenticeship and other work-based learning opportunities has and will continue to be a core focus in New Jersey. The opportunity to develop career pathway opportunities that blend classroom and work-based learning, driven and led by employer skills and assets is a huge value add of our public workforce to the landscape of opportunities for career-seekers in New Jersey. As federal level Investing in America efforts continue to grow and build, New Jersey is in excellent position to leverage existing relationships and partnership and existing Apprenticeship capacity and expertise to further expand and develop quality work-based learning opportunities.

In addition to investments in pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship pathways, New Jersey has also made significant investments in On-the-Job (OJT) training opportunities, offering training that ties directly to employment and supports opportunities for individuals to earn wages as they learn, as well as incumbent worker and customized training opportunities. Below we provide a full overview of the programs that are supported through state funds:

WBL Types	Programs	Target Population
On-the-Job Training	Return and Earn	Dislocated Workers
	WDP Dislocated Worker OJT	Dislocated Workers
Work Experience/ Transitional Jobs	Summer Youth Employment Programs (SYEP)	Youth
Pre-Apprenticeship	PACE	Specified by individual programs
	Youth Transitions to Work Program (YTTW)	Youth
Apprenticeship	GAINS	Specified by individual programs
	NJBUILD	Women and minorities
	NJ Pathways Leading Apprentices to a College Education (NJPLACE)	Postsecondary students
Incumbent Worker Training	Upskill: NJ Incumbent Worker Training	Employers who need to provide training to workers to meet new or changing business needs
Customized Training	Opportunity Partnership Grants	Workers with barriers to employment or advancement
	Fellowship Grants	PhD graduates pursuing science and technology

State-Level Investments in Youth Programs

As highlighted above, New Jersey invests in specific opportunities for supporting work-based learning for youth, specifically through the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) which supports work experiences and internships for youth every summer. In addition, NJDOL administers two additional youth investments, the New Jersey Youth Corps program and Bridges to Employing Youth. Together with WIOA Title I youth funding and services, these programs offer important opportunities for supporting specifically out-of-school youth in New Jersey.

- ***New Jersey Youth Corps:*** Youth Corps is a year-round, voluntary program that engages young adults (ages 16 to 25) without a high school diploma in full-time community service, training, and educational activities. Guided by staff who serve as mentors and role models, teams of youth called "crews" carry out a wide range of service projects. In return for their efforts to restore and strengthen communities, Corpsmembers receive: basic skills instruction, life skills, career counseling, and transition supports.
- ***Bridges to Employing Youth:*** The Bridges program seeks to expand the capacity of the workforce system to address the career development needs of vulnerable and underserved youth populations through an influx of specialized service providers. The Bridges program was developed to help address the barriers and unique challenges experienced by certain special youth populations, including: (1) Youth with disabilities,

- (2) Justice-involved youth, and (3) Youth who are in, or have aged out of, foster care, and
- (4) Pregnant or parenting youth.

As we move forward with this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan, we seek to further strengthen, weave, and leverage these investments supported through federal and state resources to create entry points to employment and educational opportunities to which youth might not otherwise gain access.

State-Level Investments in Other Underserved Populations

In addition to investments in youth, New Jersey supports and administers funding for additional workforce programs designed to target the needs of other underserved populations, including: (1) individuals recovering from opioid abuse, (2) individuals on parole, and (3) low-literacy individuals. Below, we highlight these specific state-level investments that further augment and support the strength of our public workforce system in serving underserved communities:

- ***Pathways to Recovery:*** Pathways to Recovery was initially federally funded through a National Dislocated Worker grant. While that funding ended, New Jersey has continued to fund and support this program that provides employment assistance to those with a personal history of opioid use or individuals who have been affected by loved ones with a history of opioid use.
- ***Job Opportunities for Building Success (JOBS):*** JOBS funds career and training services for justice-involved individuals who face barriers to successful reentry in employment and their communities. Supports include career coaching, work-based learning opportunities, and supportive services.
- ***Workforce Learning Links:*** Workforce Learning Links are embedded in One Stop Career Centers to provide adult learners with instruction in reading, writing, math, communication, financial literacy, job search, and employability and life skills.
- ***Community Library Adult Literacy & Career Pathway Grant Program:*** The Community Libraries program complements existing Adult Literacy services by providing an additional avenue for literacy and career pathway training throughout New Jersey libraries. New Jersey libraries are easily accessible to local residents and offer a unique learning environment, often different from the traditional classroom setting. This program provides instruction and/or certification aligned with Title II standards
- ***Lifelong Learning Accounts (LiLA):*** This pilot provides individuals with agency in developing their own education and employment plans, offering up to \$9,600 for supporting training and wraparound services. Individuals work with a career coach to develop Individual Employment Plans (IEPs) and develop and manage the utilization of LiLA funding to support their success.

This plan continues to seek the integration of these programs into One Stop Career Centers and to expand service delivery through co-enrollment and partnership.

In addition, over the course of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan, NJDOL and the SETC will continue to identify and connect other state workforce investments in the state to this plan. For example,

NJDOL is currently working with the Division on Women to further integrate state workforce programs focused on the displaced homemakers:

- ***Division on Women in the Department of Children and Families:*** The employment readiness programs aim to facilitate financial self-sufficiency and advancement, through gainful employment and upskilling by providing job assessment, readiness/training, counseling, and placement services. Currently these services are primarily delivered through non-profits or community colleges operating a Displaced Homemaker Program (DHP) or a Hispanic Women’s Resource Center (HWRC). NJDOL and the Division on Women have enhanced collaboration to facilitate partnerships among these local grantees and One Stops.

Cross-Sector Partnerships and Career Pathway Development

The development of cross-sector partnerships that bring together workforce, education, business, and other partners to support sustained delivery of career pathway opportunities is another area of focus that has been highlighted in this plan and as priorities for the current administration.

New Jersey has made significant investments in various efforts to support new career pathway opportunities through cross-sector coordination, specifically through its investment in Industry Partnerships. Our Industry Partnerships team convenes industry champions from individual sectors to identify workforce issues that needs to be addressed. Partners work collaboratively to develop solutions and career pathways that meet industry/sector needs. This ultimately opens up opportunities for career-seekers in New Jersey, and specifically those working through and with our public workforce systems.

C. COORDINATION, ALIGNMENT AND PROVISION OF SERVICES TO INDIVIDUALS

Describe how the entities carrying out the respective core programs, Combined State Plan partner programs included in this plan, and required and optional one-stop partner programs will coordinate activities and resources to provide comprehensive, high-quality, customer-centered services, including supportive services (e.g. transportation), to individuals, including those populations identified in section II(a)(1)(B), and individuals in remote areas. The activities described shall conform to the statutory requirements of each program.

In this section, we provide an overview of the primary mechanisms that will drive the coordination and alignment of services to individuals across our One Stop Career Center partners. In the second part of this section, we specifically highlight the areas of coordination and alignment that are a priority for core One Stop programs.

Coordination and Alignment Mechanisms

Overview of Required Services

Within each One Stop Career Center in New Jersey that is part of the American Job Center network, LWDBs must provide a full range of required services that include the following, as highlighted in USDOL’s Training and Employment Guidance Letters (TEGLs) [16-16](#) and [19-16](#), and [NJWIN WD-PY22-6](#):

- **Basic Career Services:** Basic career services are universally accessible and must be made available to all individuals seeking employment and training services in at least one comprehensive American Job Center per local areas. Generally, these services involved less staff time and involvement and include such services as: eligibility determination, initial skill assessments, labor exchange services, provision of information on programs and services, and program referrals. These services may be provided by both by Title I Adult and Dislocated Worker programs, as well as Title III Employment Services (ES).
- **Individualized Career Services:** Individualized career services must be provided to participants after American Job Center staff determine that such services are required to retain or obtain employment, consistent with any applicable statutory priorities. Generally, these services involved significant staff time and customization to each individual's need. Individualized career services include services such as: specialized assessments, developing an individual employment plan, counseling, work experience (including transitional jobs), etc.

Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) must identify the assessments to be used to determine eligibility and ensure eligibility determination procedures are consistent with state policies. American Job Center staff may use recent previous interviews, evaluations, or assessments by partner programs to determine if individualized career services would be appropriate. These services generally will be provided by Title I Adult and Dislocated Worker programs, although it may be appropriate for Title III Employment Services staff to provide some of these services.

- **Follow-up Services** ([NIJWIN WD-PY21-5](#)): Follow-up services must be offered and provided for participants all Title I Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker participants after exit for at least 12 months after exit. Follow-up services aid individuals as they transition and exit from Title I programs. Follow-up services must offer targeted support to individuals based on identified needs. Follow-up services support transitions and the success of individuals in employment or education placements. These services are critical to sustaining growth and progress achieved during an individual's engagement in Title I programs.
- **Business Services:** Through the American Job Centers, applicable one-stop partners develop, offer, and deliver quality business services that assist businesses and industry sectors in overcoming the challenges of recruiting, retaining, and developing talent for the regional economy.
- **Youth Services:** WIOA identifies 14 unique program elements that must be accessible to all youth receiving supports through Title I Youth programs, including access to paid work experiences, supportive services that help address barriers to employment, and a variety of educational and occupational training opportunities.

The table at the end of this section provides a full overview of the specific service categories included in these various types of services.

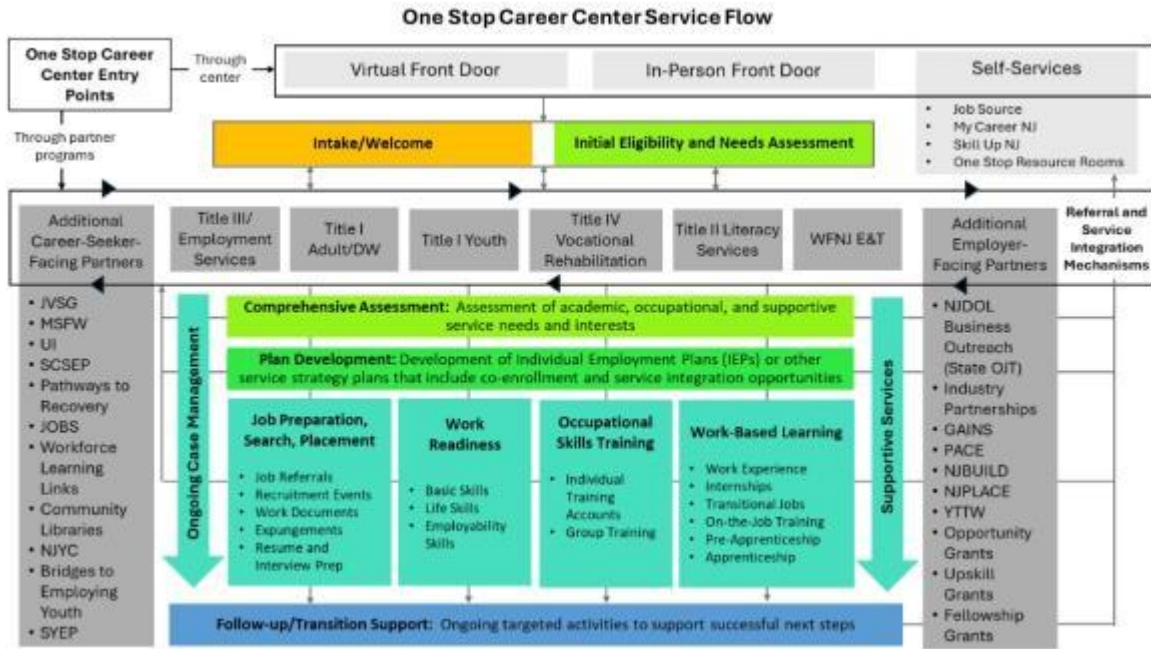
A Common Service Flow

Earlier in this plan, we introduced a set of universal service delivery components that guide the work across the multitude of partners and programs included in this plan. New Jersey's 23 One Stop Career Centers, which operate as part of the American Job Center network, are the primary vehicle for delivering One Stop partner workforce services.

In the graphic below, we provide a more detailed overview of a common service flow that guides the coordination and alignment of services for individuals in all of our One Stop Career Centers that draws on this set of universal service delivery components.

Some key points about this service flow:

- Flow into One Stop Career Center services exists across several entry points, including through: (1) virtual front doors of each One Stop, (2) physical front doors of each One Stop, (3) self-services that are accessible outside of One Stops, and (4) the variety of programs and their staff, including Title II services which are primarily accessed within community college settings, youth programs that are accessible through contracted providers, and other locations like community libraries.
- Regardless of how customers flow into New Jersey's One Stop Career Center services, at the initial point of entry they must have access to all services and programs available through New Jersey's public workforce system
- Universal intake and initial eligibility and needs assessment activities must be shared and coordinated across all partners, with particular emphasis on the six core WIOA programs and WFNJ services
- Opportunities for referrals and service integration must be built in to customer flows in ways that facilitate connection at any point during an individual's service engagement as new needs and opportunities emerge
- Ongoing case management, in some cases shared through co-enrollment, and provision of supportive services offer key supports for ensuring the successful outcomes of participants
- Additional policies, documents, and practices, described below, facilitate and support the service flow.



Notes: A full page version of this graphic can be found here: <https://www.nj.gov/labor/wioa/documents/resources/2024-27%20State%20Plan%20-%20One%20Stop%20Career%20Center%20Service%20Flow.pdf>.

MOUs/IFAs

One Stop Career Centers are overseen by New Jersey’s 17 Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) and competitively-procured One Stop Operators. Each LWDB facilitates the development of a comprehensive Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Infrastructure Funding Agreement (IFA) with all of the required One Stop Career Center partners, as well as any additional recommended or local partners. While these MOUs/IFAs are formally negotiated and developed every three years with partners, the One Stop Operator’s role is to use the MOU/IFA as a guide in managing and supporting collaboration across partners, and these documents and agreements may be updated more frequently as relationships and opportunities shift.

The primary purposes of these MOUs are (1) to define partner responsibilities and contributions to the local delivery system, including cross-training opportunities, and (2) to codify processes that facilitate seamless service delivery to customers from multiple partners when necessary to support the best possible outcomes, including specific opportunities and processes for supporting co-enrollment. Infrastructure Funding Agreements (IFAs) complement and build on the MOUs to ensure funding supports the One Stop Career Center infrastructure.

Specific policy and training resources regarding the development of MOUs/IFAs include the following:

- [WD-PY22-4.2](#): New Jersey Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Infrastructure Funding Agreement (IFA)
- [Guidance for MOU and IFA](#)

- [MOU/IFA Template](#)
- [WD-PY23-4](#): Additional Infrastructure Funding Agreement (IFA) Guidance

Improving Data Collection and Use

Furthermore, New Jersey is taking several steps to increase the effectiveness of our current case management and participant tracking system – America’s One-Stop Operating System (AOSOS) – to allow for the seamless provision of services to the same customer by multiple partners. A new AOSOS interface was launched in Summer 2022 that offers more ease in accessing and entering data in AOSOS via the web.

Additionally, NJDOL created the [AOSOS Technical Guide for Title I Service Delivery](#) to coordinate and establish common standards of AOSOS data entry for our One Stop Career Centers, to ensure accurate reporting on our programs, as well as offer a higher quality of information for supporting case management and program oversight. As we move forward with this 2024-27 WIOA State plan, NJDOL will continue efforts to establish common data entry standards across One Stop partner programs utilizing AOSOS, particularly for our WIOA and WFNJ programs.

Finally, as highlighted earlier in this plan, NJDOL is moving forward with a comprehensive data modernization project to replace AOSOS and introduce a new Workforce Case Management system that will enhance and offer new opportunities for tracking enrollment, progress, and outcomes across programs and partners contributing to our One-Stop Career Center network.

Over the next four years, NJDOL will focus on increasing the quality of the program data available to our state and local teams to inform continuous improvement of service delivery.

Focus on Functional Alignment and Service Integration

As highlighted earlier in this plan, NJDOL released a new [Functional Alignment and Service Integration and Co-Enrollment](#) policy in September 2023. Both of these policies provide specific details to support the development of teams, structures, and processes that support joint case management and service delivery for One Stop Career Center participants across the variety of employment, career, and training services available through partner programs.

Functional Alignment: This policy highlights the role of Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs), with the support of One Stop Operators in organizing and supporting the work of American Job Centers around core functions that leverage and support the full set of partners and customers that are part of One Stop Career Center operations. Strong functional alignment contributes to the implementation of the service flow illustrated above.

Service Integration and Co-Enrollment: This policy lays out the specific requirements of One Stop partners to work together, the opportunities for sharing customers, the roles and responsibilities of LWDBs and One Stop Operators in supporting service integration and co-enrollment, and specific details about how service integration and co-enrollment play out across the full engagement of a participant.

Coordination and Alignment Across WIOA Core Programs

In addition to putting in place broader mechanisms for supporting coordination, this WIOA 2024-27 State Plan also places specific focus on coordination and alignment across the six core WIOA programs, Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth; Title III Wagner-Peyser; Title II Adult Education and Family Literacy; and Title IV Vocational Rehabilitation Services. In addition, coordination and alignment with WFNJ Employment and Training services is another area in which we are prioritizing alignment and coordination. Finally, this plan seeks to support coordination and linkages across all One Stop Career Center partners, including required and recommended state workforce programs, as highlighted in NJDOL's [One Stop Partner](#) policy.

Coordination and Co-Enrollment with WIOA Title II Adult Education and Literacy

The purpose of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA) Title II is to create a partnership among the Federal Government, States, and localities to provide, on a voluntary basis, adult education and literacy activities, in order to:

- Assist adults to become literate and obtain the knowledge and skills necessary for employment and economic self-sufficiency;
- Assist adults who are parents or family members to obtain the education and skills that— (1) Are necessary to becoming full partners in the educational development of their children; and (2) Lead to sustainable improvements in the economic opportunities for their family;
- Assist adults in attaining a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent and in the transition to postsecondary education and training, through career pathways; and
- Assist immigrants and other individuals who are English language learners in improving their: (1) Reading, writing, speaking, and comprehension skills in English; and (2) Mathematics skills; and
- Acquiring an understanding of the American system of Government, individual freedom, and the responsibilities of citizenship.

The specific types of services available through Title II funding include:

- ***Adult Basic Education (ABE) and Adult Secondary Education (ASE):*** These services support literacy instruction aligned to the [College and Career Readiness Standards](#) for eligible individuals. ABE supports individuals with Educational Functional Levels (EFLs) of 1-4, ASE supports individuals with EFLs of 5-6.
- ***English Language Acquisition (ELA):*** These services support English language instruction designed to help eligible learners achieve proficiency in reading, writing, speaking, and listening.
- ***Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education (IELCE):*** These are education services provided to English language learners to achieve competence in the English Language and acquire instructions on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and civic participation.

- **Workforce Preparation:** These services include critical thinking skills, digital literacy, and self-management skills designed to support the employability of individuals and can be provided concurrently with literacy supports.
- **Integrated Education and Training (IET):** This service approach combines (1) adult education and literacy instruction, (2) workforce preparation activities, and (3) occupational training.

The State expects that a significant number of individuals accessing Title II services will also benefit from accessing WIOA Title I services concurrently, integrated with their literacy and basic skills services. All individuals receiving WIOA Title I services may not require Title II assistance, and, similarly, some individuals receiving Title II services may not need or be suitable for WIOA Title I services. However, where appropriate, in cases where the person requires the Title II services, New Jersey will co-enroll them into the two programs simultaneously and work to build a coordinated program of services between the two programs.

An important goal of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan is the full integration of Title II services into One Stop Career Center operations. While many of these services are delivered outside of One Stop Career Centers, these literacy supports are critical to supporting and preparing many underserved populations. NJDOL and the SETC will continue to engage and support LWDBs and One Stop partners in these integration efforts.

Adult Education and Literacy services are detailed in the Title II-specific plan of this Combined Plan.

Coordination and Co-Enrollment with WIOA Title III Wagner-Peyser Act Services

Appropriate co-enrollment of Wagner-Peyser participants is based on customers' needs and informed by system-wide common intake and common assessment tools. Wagner-Peyser and WIOA Title I partners share a common case management system (AOSOS). Employment Services (ES) staff delivering Title III supports and competitively-procured One Stop Career Center providers supporting Title I programs must develop clear and joint processes for supporting the strategic enrollment of all individuals who are in need of deeper individualized career and/or training services.

The co-enrollment of individuals in Title I and Title III services is critical to transforming New Jersey's One Stop service delivery from a sequence of service model to a career services model, enabling jobseekers to immediately access the services, including training, most beneficial to their employment needs. Further, improved communication between partner data systems helps minimize duplication of services, better manage referrals between partners, informs individualized customer action plans across partner agencies, and provides a more comprehensive and seamless delivery experience for customers.

Streamlined intake and eligibility between Title III and Title I programs is a key priority of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan. All individuals who are eligible for Title I services must be enrolled to ensure access to the full range of individualized career and training services available through WIOA and our One Stop Career Centers.

Our public workforce system must develop and implement customer flows that maximize the role that Title III services play in serving as the most expansive entry point for bringing individuals into our One Stop Career Center services. Through direct connections to Unemployment Insurance, in particular through the RESEA program, and through the “Single Sign-On” system that supports coordinated services between UI and our One Stop Career Centers, Title III services, specifically, provide pathway entry points for dislocated workers to receive holistic and comprehensive support. As we move forward with this plan, NJDOL and the SETC will explore additional metrics for our LWDBs related to co-enrollment with Title III and specifically the success of RESEA participants.

Two critical connection points between our Title I and Title III partners are the (1) common intake and assessment form, including collection of related documentation, and (2) the development of the Individual Employment Plans (IEPs). Clear lines of communication and hand-off must be developed across Employment Services and Title I staff to ensure that individuals experience services in a timely and seamless manner. USDOL’s recent Training and Employment Guidance Number ([TEGL No. 10-23](#)) highlights mechanisms and processes for reducing administrative burdens and improving customer experiences. This policy and the flexibility it offers in ensuring that individuals connect to services with minimal administrative burdens, specifically through the use of self-attestation as a documentation option, eases opportunities for coordinating and aligning Title I and Title III access to services in particular. Furthermore, gathering documentation and helping individuals to get their identifying documents in order is an important support to offer as part of an individual’s engagement in Title I and Title III services.

Wagner Peyser services are detailed in the Title III-specific plan included in this Combined Plan.

Coordination and Co-Enrollment with WIOA Title IV Vocational Rehabilitation

New Jersey utilizes an option to deliver Vocational Rehabilitation services through two distinct programs. The majority of services are delivered through Vocational Rehabilitation staff at NJDOL (DVRS), for any individuals with disabilities. A portion of funds is segmented and delivered to the separate Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI) within the New Jersey Department of Human Services with a focus on serving individuals who are blind, vision-impaired or deaf-blind. These services and how they will coordinate with the wider WIOA services will be discussed in the following two subsections.

DVRS collaborates with all WIOA partners, and all but one of its Vocational Rehabilitation offices throughout the State of New Jersey are co-located at One-Stop Career Centers. They collaborate on a range of activities to ensure the highest level of support for individuals with disabilities.

CBVI is the primary agency responsible for delivering high-quality services to consumers who are blind, vision-impaired, and deaf-blind. Consistent with the requirements of WIOA, CBVI is committed through its array of programming to helping its consumers secure integrated, competitive employment. In pursuit of this general objective, CBVI administers both a comprehensive, residential training program and programs that focus on blindness-specific pre-employment training, including development of communications skills, orientation and mobility, nonvisual independent living techniques, and adjustment to blindness training.

CBVI is committed to working with all WIOA partners, including One-Stop Career Centers, to provide technical assistance that will help guarantee that general employment focused services are provided in accessible forms to consumers who are blind, vision-impaired, and deaf-blind. Services are integrated with wider DVRS services and the entire One-Stop system through a number of mechanisms. Currently, CBVI's programs are not generally co-located with One-Stop Career Centers or other Vocational Rehabilitation services. As noted, the majority of services are by itinerant staff who deliver services directly to blind and visually impaired New Jersey residents in their homes or other community locations most suitable for delivery of those services.

DVRS and CBVI have information on their respective website, developed collaboratively and that is standard and reciprocal across the two programs. That information also provides common language and references to services and programs delivered by NJDOL that the populations served by the two organizations can access.

DVRS and CBVI services are detailed in the Title IV-specific plans included in this Combined Plan.

Coordination and Co-Enrollment: Work First New Jersey

The NJ Department of Human Services' Division of Family Development (DHS/DFD) is the agency responsible for overseeing Work First New Jersey (WFNJ), the state's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), which also includes the state's General Assistance (GA) program, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). WFNJ services are administered at the local level by the 21 county agencies, under DFD supervision, and through various contracts with vendors for certain services.

NJDOL is responsible for WFNJ and SNAP employment-directed and workforce development activities as outlined below. Employment-directed and workforce development activities are administered at the local One-Stop Career Centers under NJDOL supervision. By integrating the WFNJ and SNAP population into the One-Stop Career Center system, opportunities for self-sufficiency, employment retention and career advancement are maximized.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is in place between the Department of Human Services and New Jersey Department of Labor guiding the close collaboration between the two entities in the delivery of WFNJ and SNAP services. The Memorandum of Understanding outlines the way in which WFNJ customers receive workforce-related services, how those activities will be tracked and reported, and the flow of funding of federal and state TANF, GA, and SNAP E&T funds to support these effort, as well as all other required provisions to ensure continuity of benefits along with the best possible workforce outcomes.

Services available to eligible customers with WFNJ, GA, and SNAP Employment and Training include:

- Career guidance and job search assistance
- Employability assessment and career planning
- Case management
- Vocational/job skills training

- Work-based learning opportunities, including community work experience
- Basic skills/literacy
- Referral to support services, as appropriate; and
- All other workforce services generally available to One-Stop system customers.

It is the goal of DHS and NJDOL that as many individuals receiving TANF, GA, and/or SNAP benefits, as possible, be given access to employment and training services delivered through the One Stop Career Centers to support their move toward employment and self-sufficiency. This 2024-27 WIOA State Plan sees the coordination and alignment of WFNJ employment and training services with Title I and Title III services as central to this.

WFNJ shares AOSOS as a system of record for employment and training services, offering streamlined opportunities for shared case management and shared service strategies. Beginning with Program Year 2024, NJDOL and the SETC will work with our Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) to set specific targets for co-enrollment across WFNJ and WIOA Title I Adult services. This offers our system an opportunity to expand and increase the success of low-income individuals in gaining access to career pathway opportunities and ultimately, “good jobs.”

In addition, to supporting more integration of WIOA and WFNJ services within our One Stop Career Centers and through service delivery. NJDOL will also continue to support integration of these services by supporting more alignment of policy, data, and systems at the state level. Over the four years of this plan, NJDOL will continue to develop and build joint policies and monitoring systems – for both programmatic and fiscal activities, as well as align WFNJ employment and training services with WIOA activities through state-level policy. In addition, our WFNJ employment and training services are also part of Data Modernization efforts. The full integration of WIOA and WFNJ services is a core focus of this state plan.

Coordination and Co-Enrollment Across One Stop Career Center Partners

In addition to the core WIOA investments through Title I, II, III, and IV, and WFNJ investments in employment and training services, as highlighted throughout this plan, WIOA and New Jersey also mandate and require the integration of services across multiple workforce partner programs. The ongoing integration of these programs and services offer key pathways for supporting and serving more underserved populations that often face greater barriers to employment as part of our One Stop Career Center system. Below, we highlight these various partners and programs.

- ***Trade Adjustment Act (TAA):*** TAA participants are required to be co-enrolled as Title I Dislocated Worker participants as highlighted in [Training Employment and Guidance Letter 4-20](#). TAA Navigators working at the state-level work with Local Workforce Development Boards and state- and local-level business services staff to identify, coordinate, and support trade-affected workers.
- ***Jobs for Veterans Grant (JVSG), Migrant Seasonal Farmworkers (MSFW), and Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment Grants:*** JVSG and RESEA participants are supported through staff and teams that work as part of NJDOL’s Employment Services (Wagner-Peyser) staff. MSFW programs are also supported and

overseen through the same formal supervisory structure at NJDOL and connected to NJDOL's Employment Services teams.

- ***Unemployment Insurance (UI):*** NJDOL continues to develop stronger linkages between our unemployment and public workforce systems through data and a joint “Single Sign-On” system in which UI recipients can access UI benefit information, as well as self-services, and connections to Title III supports that offer linkages to other One Stop Career Center partners. The RESEA program that is supported by Employment Services staff is an important connection point for UI participants nearing the end of their benefits to receive additional career and training services and supports.
- ***Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), Pathways to Recovery, Judiciary Opportunities for Building Success (JOBS):*** These three programs target underserved populations – seniors, individuals recovering from opioid addiction, and individuals in probation, respectively. By offering programs that target the specific needs of these populations, individuals connect to case managers that can help them develop individualized service plans that draw on the full range of supports that One Stop Career Centers offer, including basic skills training, occupational skills training, supportive services, and other workforce preparation activities.
- ***Workforce Learning Links and Community Libraries:*** These NJDOL-funded initiatives support the provision of literacy services directly in One Stop Career Centers and community libraries in New Jersey, expanding Title II-funded programs and opportunities to connect and meet the needs of individuals with more open doors.
- ***New Jersey Youth Corps (NJYC), Bridges to Employing Youth, and Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP):*** These state workforce programs are administered through competitive grant processes and offer additional opportunities for supporting and serving both out-of-school and in-school youth, with an emphasis on service learning and work-based learning opportunities that offer strong alignment with Title I youth programs.
- ***State On-the-Job Training Programs and Industry Partnerships:*** These state-level business-facing teams help to develop and support pathway development by working with employers to develop and customize classroom- and work-based learning opportunities that tie directly to employer talent and skill needs and bring together state- and local-level resources.
- ***Growing Apprenticeships in Nontraditional Sectors (GAINS), Pre-Apprenticeship in Career Education (PACE), and NJBUILD (NJ Builders Utilization Initiative for Labor Diversity):*** These state workforce programs support the development of pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship opportunities statewide through a competitive grant process open to employers and training partners designing specific pathways. These pathways are potential opportunities for One Stop Career Center participants.
- ***New Jersey Pathways Leading Apprentices to a College Education (NJPLACE) and Youth Transitions to Work (YTTW):*** These state workforce program support the development of work-based learning opportunities for in-school secondary and

postsecondary youth, supporting the connection of traditional education pathways to pre-apprenticeship and Apprenticeship opportunities.

- ***Opportunity Partnership Grants, Upskill Grants, and Fellowship Grants:*** These unique grant opportunities are administered by the state through competitive awards to employers to support the development of work-based training opportunities for employees (new employees and incumbent workers).
- ***Job Corps, YouthBuild, Career Technical Education (CTE) postsecondary programs, Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) employment and training activities, Housing Urban and Development (HUD) employment and training activities, Second Chance Act programs:*** These federally-funded services and programs are administered by federal and sister state agencies and are required to partner with One Stop Career Centers, both to support connection to underserved populations and to provide additional targeted supports for One Stop participants.

WIOA Services Overview Table

<p style="text-align: center;">Basic Career Services (20 CFR 678.430(a))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility determinations • Outreach, intake, and orientation re: One Stop services available • Initial assessment of skill levels • Labor exchange services (job search and placement, and recruitment on behalf of employers) • Referrals to and coordination of activities with other programs • Provision of Labor Market Information • Provision of training provider performance and cost information • Provision of One Stop performance information • Provision of information in usable and understandable formats and languages about the One Stop's performance and about supportive services • Provision of meaningful assistance to individuals seeking Unemployment Insurance • Assistance in obtaining financial aid for non-WIOA training and ed programs 	<p style="text-align: center;">Training Services (20 CFR 680.200)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational skills training through Individual Training Accounts (ITAs) • Adult education and literacy activities, including English Language Acquisition, in combination with occupational skills training • On-the-Job Training • Incumbent Worker Training • Programs that combine workplace training with related instruction • Skill upgrading and retraining • Entrepreneurial training • Registered Apprenticeship • Customized training • Other training services
<p style="text-align: center;">Individualized Career Services (20 CFR 678.430(b))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive and specialized assessments of the skill levels and service needs • Development of individual employment plans • Group counseling • Individual counseling • Career planning • Short-term pre-vocational (work readiness) services • Internships and work experiences that are linked to careers • Workforce preparation activities • Financial literacy services • Out-of-area job search assistance and relocation assistance • English language acquisition and integrated education and training programs 	<p style="text-align: center;">Business Services (20 CFR 678.435)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor exchange activities and LMI for employers • Customized screening and referral of qualified participants • Customized services on employment-related issues • Customized recruitment events and job fairs • Human resource consultation services (e.g., writing/reviewing job descriptions, creating orientation sessions, analyzing employee turnover, supporting compliance with labor and employment laws) • Developing and implementing sector strategies • Development of registered apprenticeship programs and other work-based learning opportunities • Assistance in managing reductions • Assistance in accessing local, State, and federal tax credits
<p style="text-align: center;">Follow-up Services (20 CFR 678.430(c))</p> <p>Provided up to 12 months after the first day of employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling regarding the workplace • Additional career planning/counseling • Assisting individuals and employers in resolving work-related problems • Connecting individuals to peer support groups • Providing individuals with referrals to other community resources • Providing individualized information about additional educational or employment opportunities 	<p style="text-align: center;">Youth Services (20 CFR 681.460; 20 CFR 681.700)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tutoring, study skills, and dropout prevention • Alternative education • Paid and unpaid work experiences • Occupational skills training • Leadership development • Supportive services • Adult mentoring • Follow-up services • Comprehensive guidance and counseling • Education offered concurrently with workforce preparation • Financial literacy • Provision of labor market information • Preparation for postsecondary education • Entrepreneurial skills training

D. COORDINATION, ALIGNMENT AND PROVISION OF SERVICES TO EMPLOYERS

Describe how the entities carrying out the respective core programs, any Combined State Plan partner program included in this plan, required and optional one-stop partner programs will coordinate activities and resources to provide comprehensive, high-quality services to employers to meet their current and projected workforce needs and to achieve the goals of industry or sector partners in the state. The activities described shall conform to the statutory requirements of each program.

As highlighted earlier, a key goal of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan is to **align the systems and supports serving businesses and those supporting career-seekers**, matching talent and supporting training to meet the skill and labor needs of employers, specifically those that are providing good jobs and career opportunities to New Jerseyans.

In addition to support through WIOA funding and other federal funding sources such as TANF, New Jersey invests in many other programs and initiatives that offer support to our businesses and employers. These programs and investments include the following:

Core Pre-Apprenticeship/ Apprenticeship Programs	Additional Business Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing Apprenticeships in Nontraditional Sectors (GAINS) • Pre-Apprenticeship in Career Education (PACE) • NJBUILD (Builders Utilization Initiative for Labor Diversity) • New Jersey Pathways Leading Apprentices to a College Education (NJPLACE) • Youth Transitions to Work (YTTW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State On-the-Job Training Programs • Opportunity Partnership Grants • Upskill Grants • Fellowship Grants • Industry Partnerships • Workforce Opportunity Tax Credits

As we move forward with this plan, we will continue to support the expansion of career pathway and work-based learning opportunities through these investments, recognizing the integral role career-connected training opportunities developed in partnership with employers offer in a labor market as dynamic as our current one. Over the next four years, the SETC and NJDOL will work closely with state and local partners to continue and expand offerings that are explicit in connecting the skill needs of employers and career-seekers. Key activities and strategies in this area include supporting:

1. Greater **connection among teams serving businesses** across our state and local programs and services
2. Continued **expansion of NJDOL’s Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning** to support and spread the development of high-quality Pre-Apprenticeship, Apprenticeship, and other work-based learning opportunities in New Jersey
3. Continued focus on **cross-sector partnerships** that leverage the workforce system as a funding and implementation partner in the maintenance and development of high-quality career pathways
4. Continued focus on **“good job” practices** among employers

Connection and Integration of State- and Local-Level Employer-Facing Teams

Services and solutions to support employer talent needs are central in New Jersey’s workforce system – in state workforce programs and the delivery of services within New Jersey’s 23 One

Stop Career Centers. Across One Stop partners and programs, many different business-facing teams support employers. This includes the following teams and roles:

- ***NJDOL Business Outreach Team:*** The NJDOL Business Outreach Team is a state-level team that works with Local Workforce Development Boards to help meet the immediate needs of all employers and career-seekers connecting to One Stop Career Centers, in alignment with local sector strategies. The NJDOL Business Outreach team works closely with local area teams to support (1) the implementation of specific employer recruitment and career awareness events to build the profile of employers locally, (2) linkages of state employer-focused programs into local systems – including, specifically opportunities offered through NJDOL’s Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning, and (3) the connection of employers and career-seekers participating in state-run programs like Rapid Response and Trade Adjustment Act (TAA) to additional services in New Jersey’s One Stop Career Centers. This team is inclusive of NJDOL’s On-the-Job Training (OJT) Contract Writers that work with employers to develop and structure OJT opportunities, as well as the Apprenticeship Outreach team that provides targeted support for employers in developing Registered Apprenticeship opportunities.
- ***Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS) Business Services Team:*** The DVRS team overlays and works with NJDOL’s Business Outreach team to support targeted hiring events, identification of qualified candidates for job orders, and identification of accommodations when hiring individuals with disabilities. In addition, this team consults with businesses to identify a firm or worksite’s need for modifications to physical, organizational or other aspects of their business in order to be more welcoming and accessible for individuals with disabilities, both as employees and as customers.
- ***Local Veterans’ Employment Representative:*** New Jersey concentrates funding from the Jobs for Veterans State Grant into full-time business services roles, Veteran Business Representatives (VBRs), that support the connection between employers and the veteran community. VBRs outreach to businesses and develop priority hiring partnerships with New Jersey companies to place veterans into employment.
- ***Industry Partner Sector Strategists:*** NJDOL’s sector managers recruit and work with industry partners to support the development to career pathway opportunities that can serve multiple career-seekers, driven by labor market demands and employer need. NJDOL works with employers, LWDBs, and other training and sector partners to develop sustained opportunities for skill development and training.
- ***Title I-funded LWDB Business Services Teams:*** In addition to these state-level teams, many LWDBs also support and fund business services functions and staff utilizing local allocations. These teams help to guide and carry out employer services aligned with regional and local plans. This includes hosting local job fairs, creating On-the-Job Training (OJT) opportunities at the local level, and developing relationships with local employers and small businesses to help them with their unique hiring needs and in support of local sector strategies. In addition, many local areas host hiring events and

maintain job boards to help local one stop customers job match with openings in the area.

Historically, many of these efforts have been siloed. This plan will continue to support career-seekers and employers in connecting to services and solutions across different funding streams through one entry point.

NJDOL has put in place two policies that guide LWDBs in facilitating and supporting integrated Business Relations strategies and teams:

- ***Requirement that NJDOL's Business Outreach team engage as a required One Stop partner:*** To support greater integration of state-level and local-level employer services, NJDOL put in a place a new [One Stop Career Center Partners](#) policy requiring that NJDOL's Business Outreach team be a required partner in all One Stop Career Centers, including integration of this services in local MOUs and IFAs.
- ***Functional alignment supporting the LWDB and One Stop Operator's role in coordinating business services across these teams:*** In September 2023, NJDOL put in place a new [Functional Alignment](#) policy that provides guidelines for developing functional teams to work together to deliver seamless and shared service strategies, including employer-facing services.

In addition, Data Modernization efforts, including the connection to and integration of NJDOL's existing Salesforce client relationship management (CRM) platform, will play an important role in helping to support the coordination of business services across state- and local-level teams.

Regardless of the funding source or employer of record, work across business services teams will continue to be coordinated under the guidance of LWDB and One Stop Operator management. Through close collaboration, shared expertise of state and local area sectors and labor needs, the SETC and NJDOL envision a system where employers offering good jobs can access all of the resources and services our workforce system has to offer.

Expansion of NJDOL's Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning

In March 2018, Governor Murphy announced the development of the first Office of Apprenticeship in New Jersey, as well as the creation of the New Jersey Apprenticeship Network (NJAN), which includes the variety of partners supporting Apprenticeship. Since then, the Office of Apprenticeship has worked closely with the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) and has served as a key resource for employers, nonprofits and secondary and postsecondary institutions interested in apprenticeship opportunities. As part of this work, New Jersey launched new initiatives and expanded existing initiatives to support funding Pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship opportunities, including Growing Apprenticeships in Nontraditional Sectors (GAINS), Pre-Apprenticeship in Career Education (PACE), and NJBUILD (Builders Utilization Initiative for Labor Diversity). The state's investments have supported the creation of 678 new Registered Apprenticeship programs in New Jersey – a more than 100 percent increase.

As part of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan, the focus of this office will also include additional state-level work-based learning opportunities in New Jersey – as we seek to not only expand Pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship opportunities, but also other work-based learning

opportunities including Transitional Jobs, Internships, On-the-Job Training (OJT), and Incumbent Worker Training (IWT).

The Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning will continue to steward funds from state workforce investments to support and reinforce workforce strategies deployed throughout the state and across our 17 LWDBs.

By continuing to grow these programs and support their connection to New Jersey's One Stop Career Center network, we seek to support sustained opportunities for work-based learning that are accessible to all career -seekers, and specifically those that have been traditionally underserved. By diversifying postsecondary opportunities and ensuring connection to employer skill needs, New Jersey seeks to continue serve as a model for building systems of career pathways opportunities.

The key goals outlined at the creation of this office continue to guide our work, inclusive of this expanded focus on work-based learning:

- Facilitate interactions among businesses, workforce intermediaries, apprentices, educators, and state and federal partners, including the United States Department of Labor.
- Increase diversity and inclusion in registered apprenticeship programs, and other work-based learning opportunities, in the state.
- Create formal linkages to employers, secondary and higher education systems so that more New Jerseyans receive opportunities in career pathways with upward mobility and sustainable wages.
- Help support the inclusion and attainment of credentials and college credit as part of work-based learning opportunities
- Develop pipelines for Pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship opportunities through work-based learning and career counseling, among middle- and high-school students, out-of-school youth, as well as other underserved populations, including individuals with low income, low literacy, and disabilities

Integration of Workforce System and Resources in Career Pathway Opportunities

In addition to state-level investments in Pre-Apprenticeship, Apprenticeship, and work-based learning. NJDOL's work includes connecting these resources and opportunities, as well as those funded and supported through WIOA and additional One Stop Career Center partners, such as Work First New Jersey, into robust career pathway opportunities. This includes taking advantage of working towards co-enrollment of participants in these programs and ensuring that the full suite of WIOA resources is made available across all program types. NJDOL's Office of Business Engagement and Sector Strategies works with employers and industry associations, other state-level agencies and partners, educational partners, as well as with LWDBs and other local partners to support the development of career pathways.

NJDOL's goal is to support and develop career pathways that lead to both industry-valued credentials and career placements that offer sustained wages and advancement opportunities. NJDOL leads the development of these partnerships and pathway development through its

Industry Partnerships initiative. Industry Partner managers bring partners together where needs and opportunities emerge to establish new educational opportunities connected to employment in specific sectors. Industry Partnerships draw on the resources of NJDOL and other state partners like the Economic Development Authority (EDA). As we move forward, we also seek to explore the potential for braiding additional supports into these educational pathways, for example through Title I supportive services, that help to meet the needs of underserved populations and reduce specific barriers to employment.

In addition, NJDOL seeks to connect workforce funding and resources as a partner in other career pathway and cross-sector partnership initiatives, including:

- ***CHIPS and Science Act:*** NJDOL is currently working and will continue to support the Governor’s Office and Economic Development Authority (EDA) in helping business outreach to raise awareness of the CHIPS program,
- ***National Science Foundation, Tech Engines Hub:*** NJDOL is working in collaboration with EDA to promote employment in photonics in partnership with the National Science Foundation.
- ***Broadband Equity, Access and Deployment (BEAD):*** NJDOL and the SETC are supporting efforts to expand high speed internet access through the Infrastructure Reduction Act, specifically to support talent and skill needs that emerge during planning and implementation.
- ***Career Roadmaps:*** NJDOL contributes to and supports the Governor’s initiative to develop Career Roadmaps. Led by the Community College Consortium these detailed career pathway maps will offer detailed information for our workforce system and One Stop Career Centers regarding how to access and support pathways through community colleges.
- ***Apprenticeship Technical Assistance Collaborative (A-TAC):*** NJDOL is partnering with the Community College Consortium to develop resources that support the creation of Apprenticeship opportunities in New Jersey. Contracts with Jobs for the Future (JFF) and the American Institutes for Research (AIR) are supporting the development of a website and educational materials, as well as, a community of practice, to attract employers and support them in learning how to develop and sponsor Apprenticeship opportunities.

Focus on “Good Job” Practices

All services to employers center around the need for connecting career-seekers to “good jobs.” The governor’s vision includes a specific focus on supporting and meeting the talent needs of choice employers that offer high quality employment opportunities. This continues to be a core and everyday focus of NJDOL and SETC. Vetting employers and working with businesses that share an interest in supporting career pathways that pay good wages. USDOL’s “good jobs” principles clearly articulate the types of employment opportunities that NJDOL and the SETC seek to develop and support. These principles are highlighted in the graphic below. Over the next four years, we will continue to work across programs and with our Local Workforce Development Boards to ensure that our public resources support the development and sustain “good jobs” in New Jersey.

Connection to "Good Jobs"

Across service delivery components and workforce partners and programs, the objective of our work is connecting career-seekers to "good jobs." USDOL's Good Jobs Principles offers a guide for this WIOA 2024-27 State Plan. This shared vision of job quality includes standards around:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Equitable practices in recruitment and hiring | 4) Empowerment and representation of workers |
| 2) Access to family-sustaining benefits | 5) Access to safe, healthy, and accessible workplaces |
| 3) An intentional focus on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) to promote equal opportunities for individuals in workplaces | 6) A sense of belonging in organizational culture |
| | 7) Fair, transparent, and equitable pay |
| | 8) Skill development and advancement opportunities. |

In addition to supporting and incentivizing "good jobs," NJDOL has created and will continue to invest in a new [Office of Strategic Enforcement and Compliance](#) that works across Wage and Hour and Workforce Development divisions to regulate employers who undercut their workers. Through this office, NJDOL is holding businesses in New Jersey accountable for failing to satisfy their outstanding liabilities to the State for violations of State wage, benefit, and tax laws.

E. PARTNER ENGAGEMENT WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDERS.

Describe how the State's Strategies will engage the State's community colleges, adult education providers, area career and technical education schools, providers on the State's eligible training provider list, and other education and training providers, as partners in the workforce development system to create a job-driven education and training system. WIOA section 102(b)(2)(B)(iv). Include how the State's strategies will enable the State to leverage other Federal, State, and local investments to enhance access to workforce development programs at these institutions.

A key set of activities in this WIOA 2024-27 State Plan is the integration of our public workforce programs with our public education institutions and entities, including our secondary school districts, vocational education schools, and postsecondary partners, in particular our community colleges. New Jersey's state and federal public workforce dollars offer important entry points for New Jerseyans, particularly individuals from underserved communities, who may have had negative experiences with educational institutions in their past.

Three key areas of focus for us in developing stronger partnerships and relationships across our public workforce and educational partners include the following:

- Stronger integration of Title II Adult Education and Literacy Services in our One Stop Career Centers
- Continued partnership and alignment in developing work-based learning opportunities and sector strategies, including around federal Investing In America efforts
- Ongoing development of My Career NJ as a central location for information that connects our workforce and postsecondary systems

Title II Adult Education and Literacy Services Integration

Through this 2024-27 WIOA State plan, NJDOL and the SETC seek to strengthen the integration of our high performing Title II services into our One Stop Career Centers. We recognize the

importance of basic skills instruction and support in opening up career opportunities for many underserved populations in New Jersey.

The NJDOL office of Adult Literacy oversees over 70 community colleges, K-12 schools districts and non-profits who are the eligible Title II statewide literacy providers. All providers have met WIOA Title II demonstrated effectiveness requirements and are monitored annually. NJ Title II partners are not physically co-located within the One Stop Career Centers; referral mechanisms are in place to ensure providers are connecting Title II clients with wrap-around support services and other career services, in addition to adult literacy services.

The NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy (OAL) continues to support Title II providers' efforts to provide meaningful training and career opportunities by providing technical assistance and support for the development of Integrated Education and Training (IET) programs, specifically. This represents a critical opportunity for our workforce systems to connect workforce and occupational skills training opportunities as part of an integrated experience for participants.

The OAL staff and statewide providers are participating in OCTAE sponsored IET training and development activities to turnkey information statewide to strengthen partnerships and program development. The NJ State Director continues to work to support training and workforce activities through active membership in the SETC; by commissioning studies of Title II data, challenges, and best practices in developing career ladders and IET programs; and by working to ensure ongoing professional development supporting Title II activities around co-enrollment, testing, and career services is shared throughout the NJ workforce system.

Work-Based Learning and Sector Strategy Partnerships

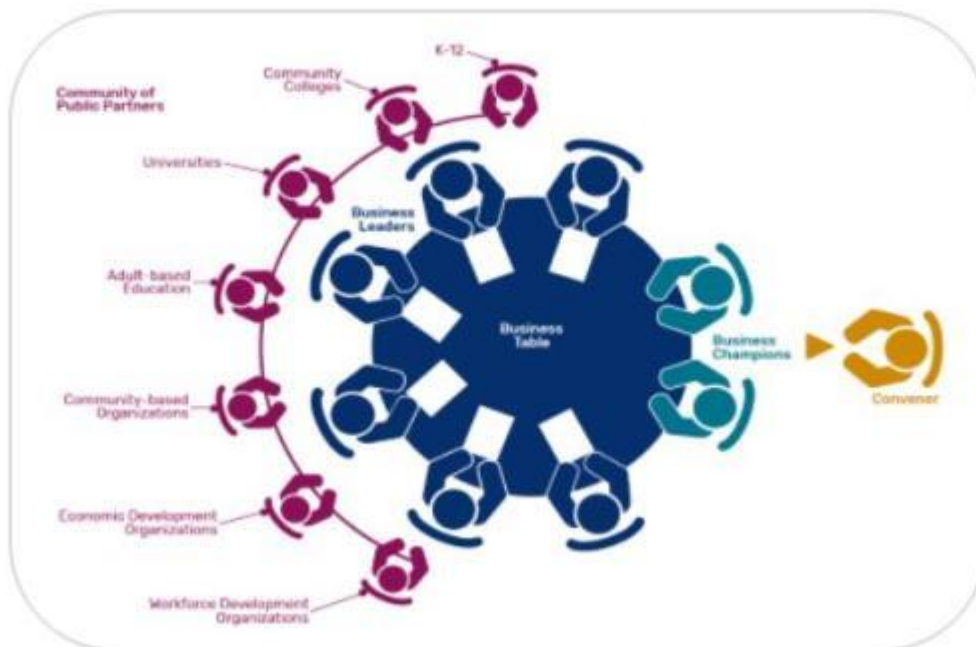
As we move forward, the expansion of work-based learning opportunities and particularly Apprenticeship opportunities will continue to be a primary focus for supporting the development of New Jersey's talent. Our education and training partners, and particularly our community colleges are key to this work as we seek to develop more pathways that integrate both classroom-based training and work-based learning experiences.

In March 2018, Governor Murphy announced the development of the first Office of Apprenticeship in New Jersey, housed in NJDOL, as well as the creation of the New Jersey Apprenticeship Network (NJAN). Through this office and work, New Jersey has expanded work-based learning opportunities through for example, Growing Apprenticeships in Nontraditional Sectors (GAINS), Pre-Apprenticeship in Career Education (PACE), and NJBUILD (Builders Utilization Initiative for Labor Diversity). Education and training partners have been key partners in many of these efforts.

Most recently, NJDOL has partnered with the New Jersey Council of County College through the Apprenticeship Technical Assistance Collaborative (A-TAC) to develop resources that support the creation of Apprenticeship opportunities in New Jersey, building the capacity for employer-led partnerships that can better leverage and maximize resources available through the Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning. Contracts with Jobs for the Future (JFF) and the American Institutes for Research (AIR) are supporting the development of a website and educational materials, as well as, a community of practice, that seeks to support the ecosystem of partners developing and operationalizing Apprenticeship opportunities.

In addition to state-level investments in Pre-Apprenticeship, Apprenticeship, and work-based learning, NJDOL's work includes connecting these resources and opportunities, as well as those funded and supported through WIOA and additional One Stop Career Center partners, such as Work First New Jersey, into robust career pathway opportunities through our Industry Partnerships effort. Industry Partnerships bring partners together across sectors, including secondary and postsecondary partners, to develop career pathways that lead to both industry-valued credentials and career placements that offer sustained wages and advancement opportunities. The graphic below depicts the structure of our Industry Partnerships.

Industry Partnerships and Partners



Across these efforts, NJDOL and the SETC seek to continue developing and expanding efforts that connect workforce opportunities and high-quality educational experiences. For too long, our educational pathways have left too many individuals behind. Work-based learning opportunities that are designed to meet employer and career-seeker skill needs provide opportunities to expand the models and pathways that our educational institutions offer and support in New Jersey.

Investment in and Expansion of My Career New Jersey (NJ)

NJDOL has launched the My Career NJ web portal, featuring a robust set of user-facing tools to empower individuals, particularly those from low-income, lower-skilled, underemployed, and unemployed Americans with comprehensive information, to make data-informed career decisions in an evolving economy. [My Career NJ](#) centralizes personalized career resources so users can leverage their unique skill sets in pursuit of their career aspirations. It features two new digital career tools: the NJ Training Explorer and the NJ Career Navigator.

NJ Training Explorer: The Training Explorer enables customized filtering of training programs, provides information on tuition assistance, and gives users valuable insight into the providers that offer programs that meet their skill-building needs. This tool replaces the Eligible Training Provider (ETPL) and Consumer Report Card (CRC) website, formerly known as NJTOPPS.

NJ Career Navigator: This machine-learning-powered recommendation engine leverages big data and machine learning to generate personalized job and career recommendations that align with each user’s skill set, employment history, and individual professional goals across a wide range of private and public employment sectors.

My Career NJ brings key data and information about training and employment opportunities together to create a single access point for obtaining the most up-to-date information for guiding training and employment decisions. In addition, the resources and tools of My Career NJ support employers in finding better-qualified employees and allow NJDOL, LWDBs, and One Stop Career Center partners to use data-driven information to weed out fraudulent and low-quality training programs.

This new portal was produced through an innovative collaboration between the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the New Jersey State Office of Innovation, and Research Improving People’s Lives (RIPL). It was developed using best practices in human-centered design and built on a state-of-the-art technology platform that will serve as a foundation for the development of additional functionality.

F. IMPROVING ACCESS TO POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIALS

Describe how the State’s strategies will improve access to activities leading to recognized postsecondary credentials, including Registered Apprenticeship certificates. This includes credentials that are industry-recognized certificates, licenses or certifications, and that are portable and stackable.

Increasing access to postsecondary credentials and the diversity of credentials that are accessible to all individuals is one of the highest priorities of this WIOA 2024-27 State Plan.

Our public workforce systems and investments offer tremendous opportunities for connecting individuals to high quality postsecondary credentialing opportunities that directly connect to the skills that employers need. Postsecondary credentials that are portable and stackable are the foundation of a system that supports lifelong learning for New Jerseyans that meet the needs of New Jersey businesses over time.

This WIOA 2024-27 State Plan seeks to (1) expand the variety of postsecondary credentials to which individuals have access, (2) expand who has access to postsecondary credentials, and (3) strengthen the career and employer connections as individuals work towards postsecondary credentials.

Building Awareness of Postsecondary Credential Opportunities

Postsecondary credentials represent a tremendous range of educational opportunities. In order to increase access, we must expand the credential literacy of our system and the transparency of these credential opportunities at all levels, across our state-level programs, in our local

workforce systems, and specifically, among those serving and participating in our One Stop Career Services. Over the next four years, New Jersey will continue to support and expand credential literacy, with the support of partners like Credential Engine and New Jersey Council of Community Colleges, in particular through the continued development and expansion of the My Career New Jersey platform.

Developing Credential Literacy

Over the last several years, many national organizations and initiatives have sought to expand and build awareness of the diversity of postsecondary credentials available, bringing attention to the need for portable, stackable credentials that individuals can achieve over the course of a career. [Credential Engine](#) has served a leader in this work and core partner in New Jersey as we seek to strengthen state-wide understanding of credential opportunities, as well as data collection and reporting related to these credentials. [Credential Engines Schema Handbook](#) defines a variety of credential subclasses to help support the development of a common language across education and workforce partners. This includes the following categories of credentials highlighted in the table below:

Credential Type	Definition
Badges	Recognition designed to be displayed as a marker of accomplishment, activity, achievement, skill, interest, association, or identity.
Certificate	Credential which designates participation in, completion of, or demonstration of requisite knowledge and skills for a formal academic or training program, an occupation, or non-formal learning. This includes both academic and work-based learning certificates, including certificates attained through Apprenticeship models. (Distinct from degrees of higher education.)
Certification	Time-limited, revocable, renewable credential awarded by an authoritative body for demonstrating the knowledge, skills, and abilities to perform specific tasks or an occupation.
Degree	Academic credential conferred upon completion of a program or course of study, typically over multiple years at a college or university.
License	Credential awarded by a government agency or other authorized organization that constitutes legal authority to do a specific job and/or utilize

Credential Type	Definition
	a specific item, system or infrastructure and are typically earned through some combination of degree or certificate attainment, certifications, assessments, work experience, and/or fees, and are time-limited and must be renewed periodically.
Micro-Credential	Credential that addresses a subset of field-specific knowledge, skills, or competencies; often developmental with relationships to other micro-credentials and field credentials.

Source: <https://credreg.net/ctdl/handbook>

As our public workforce system continues to expand access to postsecondary credentials, we must continue to expand awareness and support for obtaining postsecondary credentials that align with the needs and interests of the individuals engaging in our public workforce systems. In many cases, this will also require building the awareness of these individuals regarding the full range of choices available to them – this is the core of “informed choice” in New Jersey’s public workforce system.

My Career New Jersey (NJ)

NJDOL has launched the My Career NJ web portal, featuring a robust set of user-facing tools to empower individuals, particularly those from low-income, lower-skilled, underemployed, and unemployed Americans with comprehensive information, to make data-informed career decisions in an evolving economy. [My Career NJ](#) centralizes personalized career resources so users can leverage their unique skill sets in pursuit of their career aspirations. It features two new digital career tools: the NJ Training Explorer and the NJ Career Navigator.

NJ Training Explorer: The Training Explorer enables customized filtering of training programs, provides information on tuition assistance, and gives users valuable insight into the providers that offer programs that meet their skill-building needs. This tool replaces the Eligible Training Provider (ETPL) and Consumer Report Card (CRC) website, formerly known as NJTOPPS.

NJ Career Navigator: This machine-learning-powered recommendation engine leverages big data and machine learning to generate personalized job and career recommendations that align with each user’s skill set, employment history, and individual professional goals across a wide range of private and public employment sectors.

My Career NJ brings key data and information about training and employment opportunities together to create a single access point for obtaining the most up-to-date information for guiding training and employment decisions. In addition, the resources and tools of My Career NJ support employers in finding better-qualified employees and allow NJDOL, LWDBs, and One Stop Career Center partners to use data-driven information to weed out fraudulent and low-quality training programs. It offers transparent information about the wide array of postsecondary credentialing opportunities available to New Jersey career-seekers and workers,

whether interested in short-term employment or a long-term career pathway, or a training program that will help them increase their earnings.

This new portal was produced through an innovative collaboration between the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the New Jersey State Office of Innovation, and Research Improving People's Lives (RIPL). It was developed using best practices in human-centered design and built on a state-of-the-art technology platform that will serve as a foundation for the development of additional functionality.

Over the next four years, NJDOL will continue to invest in the expansion of platform and integration of data to continue driving all of our One Stop partners and participants to this resource as a hub for informing postsecondary training and credentialing opportunities. The platform is located online at <https://mycareer.nj.gov/>.

Expanding Access to Postsecondary Credentials

In March 2019, the NJ Office of the Secretary of Higher Education (OSHE) published [Where Opportunity Meets Innovation: A Student-Centered Vision for New Jersey Higher Education](#), articulating that every New Jerseyan, regardless of life circumstance, should have the opportunity to obtain a high-quality credential. Among other things, the plan commits to the expansion of best practices that include early exposure to postsecondary education, experiential learning opportunities, and the greater ease in earning credits for learning outside the classroom.

Through WIOA funding and state workforce investments, New Jersey's public workforce system offers incredibly opportunities for supporting greater access to higher education and lifelong learning, through various postsecondary credentialing opportunities.

New Jersey offers a variety of workforce programs, many of which target underserved populations, that support access to postsecondary credential opportunities. Below, we provide an overview of some of the key opportunities and programs supported through and in our One Stop Career Centers supporting connection to credentials:

WIOA Title I Adult and Dislocated Worker

Through Individual Training Accounts (ITAs), WIOA funds can be utilized to support a wide range of occupational skills training. Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs), in partnership with NJDOL and the SETC, have the authority to establish policies and procedures that guide the use of ITAs to support both the individual needs of participants and target meeting needs of their local communities and businesses. All training that is supported through ITAs must be to training programs and providers included on the Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL).

The use of ITAs must connect to robust assessment and plan development activities, captured in Individual Employment Plans (IEPs). The needs and interests of individuals through informed choice must drive ITA amounts and duration. This opens up opportunities for continually considering and exploring how ITAs can help to meet the skill and training needs of individuals.

WIOA Title IV

The provision of ITAs is not a regulatory requirement under WIOA Title IV. DVRS utilizes Workforce Development Program Funds designated to support access to occupational skills training for individuals who are eligible for DVRS services and whose training is agreed upon and documented on the Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE). When this funding source is not available or applicable, DVRS funds occupational skills training through its general federal award from the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA).

Training is provided to the individual consistent with the individual's unique strengths, resources, priorities, concerns, abilities, capabilities, interests, and informed choice. Measurable skill gains and credentials attained through occupational skills training are considered successful outcomes for key WIOA performance metrics. All training is geared to assist individuals with disabilities in achieving their employment goals.

Work First New Jersey

Through the SNAP funding, NJDOL offers competitive awards through SNAP STEPS (Skills, Training, Employment, Program to Success) to providers to support SNAP participants, specifically in connecting to and obtaining postsecondary credentials. These SNAP providers build and develop training partnerships, in particular with community colleges and other training partners to deliver and support individual and group training that is included on the ETPL. WFNJ, including TANF and GA funds, are allocated directly to LWDBs, which can directly support occupational skills training for individuals and/or groups that are included on the ETPL through the provision of Individual Training Accounts (ITAs) aligned with WIOA processes. The provision of occupational skills training is a key area in which WFNJ and WIOA co-enrollment is beneficial to maximize resources and support for low-income individuals. This WIOA State Plan seeks to strengthen these co-enrollment opportunities.

Senior Community Service Employment Program

Occupational skills training is supported through co-enrollment with Title I or WFNJ programs. Occupational skills needs and service strategies must be identified in a participant's Individual Employment Plan (IEP).

Youth-Focused Programs

WIOA Title I Youth funding also offers opportunities for supporting young people's connection to postsecondary credentialing through ITAs, specifically through co-enrollment in Title I Adult programs for young people 18 or older. In addition, New Jersey offers a range of youth-specific programs that can link to postsecondary credentialing opportunities, including through service learning (New Jersey Youth Corps), internships (Summer Youth Employment Program), and pre-apprenticeship (Youth Transitions to Work) and Apprenticeship opportunities (NJ Pathways Leading Apprentices to College). Postsecondary connections and credentialing opportunities for youth, especially among out-of-school youth, are a core focus of this state plan.

Additional State Workforce Programs

In addition to these Title I, Title IV, and WFNJ supports, additional occupational skills training is available through various other state workforce programs targeting specific underserved

populations, for example Pathways to Recovery and JOBS. Occupational skills training is offered and delivered similarly to the SNAP STEPS program; third-party vendors are selected through a competitive process and build specific relationships with postsecondary partners to meet the needs of participants.

In addition, New Jersey's LiLA initiative provides each participant with up to \$9600 in funds that they self-direct to service activities, including occupational skills training and/or degree completion.

Tuition Waivers

In addition, to the resources and programs highlighted above, NJDOL also leads the state's Tuition Waiver efforts which offer opportunities for individuals in One Stop Career Centers to complete college degree tuition-free.

The Tuition Waiver program is a joint effort by NJDOL and the Commission on Higher Education. This program enables eligible unemployed customers to enroll, tuition-free, when vacant seats are available, in an appropriate course of instruction at public colleges and universities in New Jersey, providing them with identifiable skills leading to gainful reemployment. The customer and a One Stop Career Center Counselor jointly develop a course of instruction identified as part of their development of an Individual Employment Plan (IEP). NJDOL's [Tuition Waiver policy](#) further details this waiver process.

Additional Higher Education Support

In addition to these workforce development resources, additional initiatives such as [Community College Opportunity Grants](#) and the [Educational Opportunity Fund](#), as well as federal [Pell](#) grants, offer financial support for low-income individuals to pay for and access higher education opportunities.

Strengthen Career Connections with Postsecondary Credentialing

In addition to expanding diversity of credentialing and diversity of access within our public workforce systems, a core focus of this WIOA State Plan is integrating and expanding work-based learning opportunities, including Youth Work Experience, Internships, Transitional Jobs, Pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship opportunities.

Many different models and opportunities exist for integrating classroom and on-the-job training opportunities. Career pathways that are informed by and include employers, help to ensure that postsecondary credentialing aligns with entry and advancement in "good jobs." As highlighted in other areas of this plan, work-based learning opportunities are developed at the local level in partnership between employers and our Local Workforce Development Boards, at the state level through cross-sector initiatives like Industry Partnerships that design career pathways inclusive of classroom- and work-based learning opportunities around industry needs, and through state-level pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship grant opportunities that support employers and their partners in operationalizing integrated training opportunities that they have designed.

NJDOL and the SETC, in partnership with our Local Workforce Development Board will continue to support and expand opportunities that integrate and include classroom- and employer-based

training, particularly for underserved communities, including individuals with low-income or low-literacy, and youth.

G. COORDINATING WITH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Describe how the activities identified in (A) will be coordinated with economic development entities, strategies, and activities in the State.

The activities across our core programs and in our One Stop Career Centers connect to economic development entities through various teams supporting business services. At the state-level our NJDOL Business Outreach and Industry Partnerships teams provide a direct connection between economic development partnerships that are developed at the state level to opportunities in our One Stop Career Centers, and vice versa. The experiences in our One Stop Career Centers help to inform economic development partnerships. These teams also support local-level economic strategies as determined by Local Workforce Development Boards through their partnerships with local economic development entities. In addition, local Business Services teams also help to support this alignment. Below we highlight more about this state and local-level work.

Supporting State-Level Economic Development Activities

NJDOL's Offices of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning, and Business Engagement and Sector Strategies, lead and support state-level efforts, working in coordination with many other partners, including, specifically, the State's Economic Development Authority (EDA).

NJDOL's Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning team leads all activities related to procurement and contracting of state-funded work-based learning programs. The goal of this team is to seed opportunities for expanding work-based learning, and specifically Apprenticeship opportunities, as well as maintain the capacity of our workforce system, to support the highest level of work-based learning opportunities possible. The state's total investment (FY19-FY24) has included over \$60 million in grants being award to support Apprenticeship sponsors, employers and community-based organizations in training funds. This plan will continue these efforts.

In addition, NJDOL's Industry Partnerships team, that works within Business Engagement and Sector Strategies team, identifies and works with various state and local-level agencies, including the EDA, to identify and develop new educational and career pathways that align with and driven by business. These sector-level relationships and solutions not only serve individual workforce needs but also support broader economic development in New Jersey.

NJDOL connects these state-level strategies with the activities and services in our One Stop Career Centers through our state-level teams that support and also connect at the local level, including both our NJDOL State Business Outreach and Industry Partnerships teams.

Over the next four years, we anticipate that the trio of federal programs Investing In America (IIA) will further accelerate the development of opportunities at the state level that offer opportunities for participants in New Jersey's One Stop Career Centers. Our NJDOL State Business Outreach and Industry Partnerships teams will continue to serve and develop their role as connectors between these state-level efforts and local-level service delivery.

Investing In America includes three core investments:

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law)

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) represents the largest single investment in infrastructure in history, totaling \$1.2 trillion in funding for projects across the Transportation, Climate, Energy, and the Environment, and Broadband. Anticipated projects will fall across the following categories.

Categories	Project Areas
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads, Bridges, and Major Projects • Passenger and Freight Rail • Public Transportaion • Airports and Federal Aviation Administration Facilities • Ports and Waterways • Safety • Electric Vehicles, Buses and Ferries
Climate, Energy, and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Energy and Power • Water • Resilience • Environmental Remediation
Broadband	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing access to high-speed internet

Most of the formula funding from IIJA will flow through New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT). The IIJA does not prescribe any specific role for Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) in the legislation, however, it does provide significant opportunities for workforce development across the state. NJDOL, along with the SETC and LWDBs will work together to partner with the NJDOT to take advantage of the historic investments from the IIJA. The first step in this process will be to align the state’s strategy with the collective goals of the NJDOT.

The NJDOT goals are to:

- Maximize federal dollars won by New Jersey, by prioritizing and supporting the most competitive applications.
- Ensure efficient deployment of funds by working with our county and municipal partners.

As more specific investments begin to take place, NJDOL and the SETC will work to ensure that LWDBs are aware of investments taking place in their communities, to ensure that these opportunities lead to local training, employment, and pathway opportunities.

Creating Help Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) Act

The CHIPS and Science Act was passed with the main goal of expanding investments in energy innovation, energy independence, and promoting research and development (R&D), manufacturing, and workforce development in the semi-conductor sector. The SETC and NJDOL will work with state partners to ensure that existing workforce investments align with and support emerging opportunities. Over \$200 million will be allocated to the National Science Foundation's Workforce and Education fund through FY27 to bolster the country's capacity to prepare workers for jobs in these fields.

As these investments move forward in New Jersey, NJDOL and the SETC will coordinate with the appropriate state agencies and LWDBs to identify companies in NJ that are currently situated in semi-conductor manufacturing, training providers offering credentials and on-the-job training opportunities, and non-for-profit/advocacy organizations that work with marginalized groups to promote access to future job opportunities in the state.

NJDOL and the SETC will further specify interests in supporting training in semi-conductor R&D and manufacturing by leveraging state workforce development programs and grants with these current and future jobs, as much as possible.

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)

The President's 2022 Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) represents the largest-ever U.S. investment in climate and energy. It aims to address the climate crisis, promote environmental justice, bolster domestic clean energy manufacturing, and align with the Biden-Harris Administration's goal of achieving a net-zero economy by 2050.

The IRA aims to incentivize climate and clean energy investments through tax incentives. Third-party estimates suggest it could generate over 1 million jobs in the energy and manufacturing sectors in the next decade. The Act aligns with the Biden Administration's focus on supporting workers by encouraging high labor standards in project construction. To qualify for increased credits and deductions, taxpayers must pay the local prevailing wage and hire a specified proportion of workers from registered apprenticeship programs, promoting well-paying union jobs and industry entry pathways.

The requirements of IRA align with New Jersey's priorities and the priorities shared in this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan. New Jersey's existing investments in pre-apprenticeship and Apprenticeship, strong trade unions, high wages, and focus on worker protections and benefits, make our state well-poised to leverage the opportunities IRA offers.

Like the IJIA, most of the IRA's funding will be flowing through NJDOT and water/energy utilities companies. The law does not provide direct funding for workforce development and much of the private sector incentives will be distributed through tax credits to businesses for investments that are made in development workers. A key focus for New Jersey will be developing and connecting partnerships with the business community, educational institutions, and training providers that are situated to benefit from IRA funding and resources.

As we move forward with this state plan, NJDOL and the SETC will work with state partners, e.g. NJDOT, and LWDBs to ensure that regular communication channels and dialogue exists regarding emerging projects across state- and local-level partners. In addition, NJDOL and the SETC will work to build awareness and connect existing state workforce investments, such as GAINS, PACE, and NJBUILD, as well as WIOA investments to support the development of career pathways and pipelines that meet the workforce needs of these new projects. We see these federal investments as critical opportunities for building, supporting, and expanding skilled labor in New Jersey. In addition, this plan will promote tax incentives for apprenticeship and workforce development investments available to the business community.

Supporting Local-Level Economic Development Activities

In addition to these connections at the state-level, our Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) drive connections to economic development priorities and efforts locally. Over the next four years of this plan, NJDOL and the SETC are particularly interested in helping to elevate areas where these relationships are strong and supporting local communities where these relationships need to be developed and rebuilt. Our workforce development systems offer important opportunities for local economic development strategies, and vice versa.

As highlighted in the section above, many of our LWDBs support local level teams focused on businesses services, in addition to leveraging and working with state business-facing teams. Coordination with local economic development agencies and partners is a critical connection point for these teams. Local economic development priorities offer opportunities for building and developing career pathway opportunities, and LWDBs bring specific knowledge and expertise about local employer needs that can inform economic development strategies.

As we move forward with this 2024-27 State Plan, we recognize that the dynamism of our labor markets and acceleration in technologies will make our partnerships between economic and workforce development at the state and local levels more important than ever. This is an area we will continue to focus on and strengthen our efforts.

B. STATE OPERATING SYSTEMS AND POLICIES

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include a description of the State operating systems and policies that will support the implementation of the State strategy described in section **II Strategic Elements**. This includes—

1. THE STATE OPERATING SYSTEMS THAT WILL SUPPORT COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE STRATEGIES (E.G., LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEMS, DATA SYSTEMS, COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, JOB BANKS, ETC.).

Investment in New Jersey’s State Operating systems is core to achieving the key goals articulated in this 2024-27 State Plan, including supporting the access of career-seekers to expanded career pathway opportunities, aligning the needs of businesses and career-seekers, and investing in public infrastructure that supports high quality employment opportunities.

Much of New Jersey’s workforce data is still housed in siloed, legacy systems. Over the next four years, NJDOL will secure and operationalize a new data and case management system to replace America’s One Stop Operating System (AOSOS), which currently serves as the system of record

for our Title III and Title I programs, as well as WFNJ E&T services. In addition to offering significant new functionality in supporting case management and data collection and reporting for Title I, Title III, WFNJ E&T programs, it will also offer increased functionality in sharing data and supporting service integration even in program areas still utilizing separate systems of record.

We see this new system as a hub and center of all our operating systems moving forward. As we have prepared for the selection of a new system, this process has already depended on deep coordination across internal NJDOL and SETC staff, as well as with staff across our Local Workforce Development Boards. As we move forward with implementation, these partnerships and the ongoing coordination of work remains critical in developing a system of our operating systems that support coordinated implementation of State strategies.

Below, we provide a catalog and overview of the current systems on which this State plan relies, including:

- Systems of Record/Case Management Systems for Core Titles
- Additional Data Systems
- Labor Market Information
- Career Services Resources

Systems of Record/Case Management Systems

New Jersey depends on four systems of record across its six core WIOA programs. As we move forward with Data Modernization connection and coordination across these four systems is a core business requirement.

America's One-Stop Operating System (AOSOS)

AOSOS is at the core of New Jersey's common data system used to support its workforce development system business needs. This system current supports a number of federal and state workforce development programs including: Workforce Investment Act (WIOA) Title I, including Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth programs; Title III, Wagner-Peyser Public Labor Exchange; Jobs for Veterans Grant (JVSG); Trade Adjustment Act (TAA); New Jersey's Workforce Development Partnership Program (WDP); and, Work First New Jersey (TANF, SNAP, and General Assistance).

Developed under a federal, multi-state and local areas partnership, AOSOS is used to meet the operational, tracking and reporting goals of WIOA's vision for the consolidation and coordination of multiple employment and training programs' services. As noted above, New Jersey is in the process of securing a new system that would ultimately replace AOSOS through our Data Modernization efforts, serving as the system of record and offering enhanced functionality and supports for the above-mentioned workforce programs.

Literacy, Adult and Community Education System (LACES)

The primary tool that is utilized by the NJDOL Title II programs to evaluate local programs on an annual basis is LACES, New Jersey's management information system for adult education. LACES is a statewide, comprehensive, web-based system, which maintains student information

including student demographics, assessments, goals, and performance outcomes. The system allows data to be tracked by individual student, class, instructor, and program. In addition, LACES provides a wide range of information, including snapshots of student and program performance, and personnel qualifications. On an annual and ongoing basis, NJDOL staff reviews each provider's enrollment as well as performance, which is evaluated according to NRS indicators through LACES.

AWARE Vocational Rehabilitation Case Management System - DVRS

DVRS upgraded its case management system to a fully functional AWARE system from Alliance Enterprises during FFY 2014. This system serves as the system of record for general Title IV participants. AWARE has made it possible for DVRS to streamline information, easier to generate and compile data and reports required by RSA in a timely manner and for internal management reviews.

AWARE provides all required reporting elements from the U.S. Department of Education, Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA). These reports include:

- Quarterly VR 113 – Cumulative Caseload Report
- Annual VR 911 – Case Services Report
- Annual VR-2 – VR Program/Cost Report

In order to encourage continuous monitoring and improvement, all the way through to the front-line staff, every counselor has access to their caseload; managers have access to their local office information, and field chiefs / upper management can look at the state as a whole. As with other programs in NJDOL, a dashboard approach is used to track the employment outcomes monthly, at minimum.

FACTS - System 7 Vocational Rehabilitation Case Management System – CBVI

In March of 2012, CBVI adopted System 7 Framework by Libera, Inc. to replace a legacy system at the agency. The system has been given the acronym of FACTS (Fully Accessible Case Tracking System) and provides a comprehensive solution for case and information management at CBVI. The FACTS system is a web-based solution, allowing staff to access case information remotely, to better serve consumers through an itinerant model of service provision. In addition, the FACTS system allows for the creation of PDQs (Pre-Defined Queries) that allows for the creation of various data reports.

FACTS has the capability to complete all reports required under WIOA, including:

- RSA-113: Cumulative Caseload Report
- RSA-911: Case Services Report
- RSA-2: Cost Report
- RSA-15: Vending Facility Programs (Randolph-Sheppard Programs)
- RSA-7-OB: Independent Living Services for Older Individuals who are Blind Annual Report

Libera, Inc. is gradually moving out of the business providing case management software for State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies. CBVI is currently in the process of transitioning to the AWARE case management system provided by Alliance Enterprises, Inc.

Additional Data Systems

In addition to these four systems of record, NJDOL also depends on several additional data systems to drive and inform our workforce programs.

SAGE/IGX

System for Administrating Grants Electronically (SAGE) is the grant management tool that NJDOL has utilized for over ten years. IGX is the preferred brand name of the vendor IGX Solutions as it reflects their updated platform IGX. NJDOL is transitioning to the new platform IGX. It is our goal to have all Workforce Development contracts in IGX by 2026. Contracts that are competitively announced via the Notice of Award process are in SAGE/IGX as well as our Local Area contracts. SAGE/IGX has the following features:

- Application intake
- Panel Review Scoring
- Generates Notice of Award letters
- Executive review workflow for approval
- Obligates award amount with interface with State Treasury System.
- Contracts are generated with standard legal language, grant specific deliverables.
- Electronic signature is captured via user login
- Expenditures are processed through SAGE/IGX
- Payments are interfaced with State Treasury system
- Activity/Metric Reports
- Program specific metrics are collected via customized monthly reporting
- Customized Reports are developed based on program metrics.
- IGX has a two-step verification for logins as an added security feature.

Salesforce

New Jersey recognized the need for a more streamlined approach to information sharing and service tracking among the partners that are conducting outreach to and providing services to businesses and employers. NJDOL and its partners adopted Salesforce as a tool to support our federal and state-funded, business-facing workforce programs. Launched in May 2017, the Salesforce application is utilized by members our state-level business services team, including key representatives/liasons from the following programs: Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title I; WIOA Title II, Adult Education and Family Literacy Act; Jobs for Veterans State Grants; Trade Adjustment Act (TAA); New Jersey's Workforce Development Partnership Program (WDP); WorkFirst New Jersey (TANF, SNAP, and General Assistance);

Senior Community Services Employment Program; Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services, and more recently, the New Jersey Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI).

Salesforce collects data on businesses and workforce partners (which consist of colleges, libraries, trade organizations, and community and faith-based organizations). Having all partners use the same Salesforce platform provides a comprehensive picture of all workforce-related activities and various touch points, and promotes strategic planning, resource sharing and communication through the network.

New Jersey State Data System (NJSDS), the State's Longitudinal Data System

The New Jersey Statewide Data System (NJSDS), formerly the New Jersey Education to Earnings Data System (NJEEDS), is the State of New Jersey's centralized longitudinal data system for public administrative data. Through coordination with partnering state agencies and initial funding from the U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Labor, NJSDS has become a large statewide interagency and intergovernmental platform where data from participating agencies are securely stored to expand access and analysis to improve governance efforts, policymaking, and performance of public initiatives.

NJSDS aims to help the public and stakeholders make data-informed decisions to improve public policies and practices for New Jersey residents. This includes facilitating longitudinal and linked-data research, providing statistical data, and publishing reports on the NJSDS website.

The data system contains Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records, One-Stop Career Center implementation data, training provider enrollment and completion data, and higher education enrollment and completion data. Partners in NJSDS now include NJDOL, the Office of the Secretary of Higher Education, the Higher Education Student Assistance Authority, and the Department of Education. New Jersey was awarded a third grant under Round VII of the Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) to build out system infrastructure, add data sources, improve researcher access to data system, and supplement and develop internal Labor research and evaluation capacity. This system will further encourage program improvement by robust outcome measures and improved evaluations.

New Jersey is also a partner in the Multi-State Data Collaboratives, supported by the National Association of State Workforce Agencies (NASWA), the State Higher Executive Officers Association (SHEEO), and the Coleridge Initiative. Through these collaboratives, state agencies across the country are partnering to support the use of timely data to better understand local labor markets, labor market outcomes, racial and geographic disparities, and interventions that work.

State Wage Interchange System (SWIS)

Additionally, New Jersey is a member of the State Wage Interchange System (SWIS), which allows for the performance reporting of long-term employment and earnings outcomes of participants in all WIOA titles and for the aggregate analysis of outcomes in other adjacent workforce and education programs. New Jersey used the Wage Record Interstate System (WRIS) through December 31, 2019. NJDOL entered into the State Wage Interchange System (SWIS) Data Sharing Agreement in November 2019. As of January 1, 2020, New Jersey will utilize SWIS Clearinghouse to facilitate the exchange of interstate wage data.

Governmental Labor Market Information Sources

The NJDOL's Office of Research and Information (ORI) provides a wide variety of labor market information (LMI) products and services that support the NJDOL's workforce development and WIOA funded initiatives and measure NJ's labor market conditions. Some of these LMI products originate from data collected through five programs conducted by ORI staff in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA). These cooperative programs can be broken down as follows:

Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS)

This cooperative program produces employment and wage estimates annually for approximately 830 occupations. These estimates are available for the nation as a whole, for individual states, and for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Estimates for specific industry sectors are also available. Data produced by the OEWS program are a key input to many of our LMI products including our long-term occupational projections and our demand occupations list.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

This program produces quarterly counts of employment and wages reported by employers covered under NJ's Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws. It is estimated that this program covers over 95% of jobs in NJ. Data are available by industry sector and by areas throughout the state including NJ's 21 Counties and the state's largest cities.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

The LAUS program produces monthly estimates of NJ's resident labor force including the number of residents employed and unemployed. Also, produced are the state's monthly unemployment rate, labor force participation rate and employment population ratio. Monthly labor force estimates are also produced for NJ's 21 Counties and the state's largest cities. Annual estimates are produced for NJ's smaller cities.

Current Employment Statistics (CES)

The CES program produces detailed industry estimates of employment, hours, and earnings of workers on NJ's nonfarm payrolls. CES estimates are available State and Metro Statistical Area levels. Workers not covered by NJ's UI laws are included in these estimates.

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

The program produces annual estimates on workplace injuries and illnesses. Specifically, injury/illnesses incident data are produced by industry sector and occupation. It also provides detailed case and various demographic data for injury/illness cases that involve one or more days away from work.

Long term Industry and Occupational Projections

Our long-term industry and occupational projections are produced annually and done as part of the Projections Managing Partnership (PMP) under ETA's Workforce Information annual grant. These projections are a valuable data source for identifying growing or declining industry

sectors and occupations within the state and its 21 counties. This product also serves as a key input to many other LMI and career information products.

US Census Data

The Office of Research and Information houses the NJ State Data Center (SDC) which serves as the state's liaison for US Census datasets and data related to NJ. The SDC also provides support for our LMI efforts by providing NJ-specific data LMI products from US Census sources such as the American Community Survey, the Current Population Survey, the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program, among others. The SDC also holds an annual meeting for the 21 NJ counties in the data center network. During the meeting presentations are made on any new Census products that may benefit our LMI customers and stakeholders.

Non-Governmental Labor Market Information (LMI) Sources

In addition, NJDOL draws on two additional proprietary LMI sources:

Lightcast

This data source provides current job postings data, as well as information about occupations, skills in demand, and career pathways.

IMPLAN

This economic tool allows ORI to produce analyses to measure the impact of economic or business activities within the state or local areas. Measurements include jobs (direct, indirect and inferred), occupations and wages that would support this economic or business activity.

Career Resources

In addition to the above-mentioned data systems, NJDOL has also made investments in career-seeker-facing tools that ease access to information and services.

My Career New Jersey (NJ)

NJDOL has launched the My Career NJ web portal, featuring a robust set of user-facing tools to empower individuals, particularly those from low-income, lower-skilled, underemployed, and unemployed Americans with comprehensive information, to make data-informed career decisions in an evolving economy. [My Career NJ](#) centralizes personalized career resources so users can leverage their unique skill sets in pursuit of their career aspirations. It features two new digital career tools: the NJ Training Explorer and the NJ Career Navigator.

NJ Training Explorer: The Training Explorer enables customized filtering of training programs, provides information on tuition assistance, and gives users valuable insight into the providers that offer programs that meet their skill-building needs. This tool replaces the Eligible Training Provider (ETPL) and Consumer Report Card (CRC) website, formerly known as NJTOPPS.

NJ Career Navigator: This machine-learning-powered recommendation engine leverages big data and machine learning to generate personalized job and career recommendations that align with each user's skill set, employment history, and individual professional goals across a wide range of private and public employment sectors.

My Career NJ brings key data and information about training and employment opportunities together to create a single access point for obtaining the most up-to-date information for guiding training and employment decisions. In addition, the resources and tools of My Career NJ support employers in finding better-qualified employees and allow NJDOL, LWDBs, and One Stop Career Center partners to use data-driven information to weed out fraudulent and low-quality training programs.

This new portal was produced through an innovative collaboration between the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the New Jersey State Office of Innovation, and Research Improving People's Lives (RIPL). It was developed using best practices in human-centered design and built on a state-of-the-art technology platform that will serve as a foundation for the development of additional functionality.

Job Source

New Jersey launched a new job board and self-service website for job seekers, allowing career-seekers to create a profile, perform effective job searches, and access valuable tools for supporting their job searches. The site has various assessment tools to help the seeker identify characteristics in themselves that then can be matched to industries, positions, and even educational opportunities. The site offers several applications that can guide the user through creating a resume, professional letters, job applications, reference lists, and much more with helpful tips to consider. The site offers suggestions for interviewing, social media usage and researching companies. The site has links to NJDOL's calendar of events, job fairs, apprenticeship opportunities and labor market information. It allows for the seeker to use many of the functions without registration but also offers the opportunity for them to create a free account to have more capabilities and save documents to their account for easy retrieval even from their mobile device.

SkillUp New Jersey (Metrix Learning)

In 2021, New Jersey began its investment at the state level in Metrix Learning's SkillUp platform, making this resource available to all New Jersey residents. New Jersey residents can now access more than 5,000 free online Skillsoft courses via the [SkillUp New Jersey](#) training program. Courses are offered in a variety of high-demand industry sectors, including information technology, business analysis, customer service, project management, and digital literacy.

Course content ranges from basic work readiness skills for new workers to tailored training for high-level professionals and management. Offerings include Customer Service, Microsoft Office, Adobe, Quick Books, Analytical Skills, Data Management/Reporting, Time Management, Leadership Skills, Health & Safety, and First Aid, among many others. In addition, the platform offers training tracks leading to more than 100 industry certifications.

2. THE STATE POLICIES THAT WILL SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE'S STRATEGIES (FOR EXAMPLE, CO-ENROLLMENT POLICIES AND UNIVERSAL INTAKE PROCESSES WHERE APPROPRIATE). IN ADDITION, PROVIDE THE STATE'S GUIDELINES FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED ONE-STOP PARTNER PROGRAMS' CONTRIBUTIONS TO A ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM AND ANY ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR ONE-STOP PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS.

Over the last few years, NJDOL has made significant investments in our state policy development. This continues to remain a priority as we continue to seek to clarify and set forth guidelines for implementing WIOA and other state workforce opportunities in our state. Over the next four years of this WIOA state plan, we will continue to work closely with our Local Workforce Development Boards to provide additional policies and policy updates that support the goals of WIOA and provide the space for high quality administrative and programmatic practices in our local areas and One Stop Career Center network.

In addition, NJDOL seeks to specifically build out a body of state policies that help to clarify and govern WFNJ E&T services over the next four years in alignment with WIOA policies and activities.

Finally, NJDOL and SETC will work together to update the full body of policies that exist across our two entities to ensure that policies issued from SETC and NJDOL both reinforce one another and serve as a single system of policies for our Local Workforce Development Boards.

Below, we provide an overview of the key policies, specifically those issued over the last few years, that are central to the strategies highlighted in this WIOA 2024-27 State Plan. In addition, we highlight additional training resources created in partnership among NJDOL, SETC, and GSETA to further support the implementation of federal and state-level policies related to WIOA, as well as specific MOUs with state partners that also serving as guiding documents in our work.

LWDB Governance and Core Functions

Local governance and policies related to the core functions of Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) have been and will continue to be a core focus of policy development for NJDOL and SETC. This includes supporting and guiding our local areas in building out specific capacities related to developing regional and state plans, developing annual budgets, coordinating the development of local MOUs/IFAs, supporting the competitive procurement of One Stop providers, and conducting fiscal and programmatic monitoring activities related to One Stop provider contracts.

- [Local Workforce Development Board Certification \(SETC #2020-02\)](#)
- [Local Governance \(WD-PY21-6\)](#)
- [NJ Regional and Local Plan Policy \(SETC\)](#)
- [LWDB Budgets and Staffing \(SETC #2016-03\)](#)
- [Program Year 2023 \(PY23\)/Fiscal Year \(FY24\) Budget Guidelines and Requirements \(WD-PY22-16\)](#)
- [New Jersey Memorandum of Understanding \(MOU\) and Infrastructure Funding Agreement \(WD-PY22-4\)](#)
- [Additional Infrastructure Funding Agreement \(IFA\) Guidance \(WD-PY23-4\)](#)
- [Competitive Procurement of Title I One Stop Operator, Career Services, and Youth Services \(WD-PY22-5\)](#)

American Job Centers

A core responsibility of our LWDBs is the oversight and coordination of contracted and partner services in New Jersey's American Job Centers/One Stop Career Centers. These policies provide an overview of the responsibilities and the authority that this entails.

- [American Job Center Requirements \(WD-PY22-6\)](#)
- [One Stop Career Center Certification Process \(SETC #2016-14\)](#)
- [One Stop Career Center Partners \(WD-PY22-3\)](#)
- [Functional Alignment Policy \(WD-PY23-3\)](#)
- [Service Integration and Co-Enrollment \(WD-PY23-5\)](#)
- [Unified One Stop Career Center Complaint Procedures \(WD-PY22-9\)](#)

Eligible Training Programs and Providers

These policies provide an overview of the programs and providers that are eligible for support through Individual Training Accounts (ITAs). These policies support WIOA requirements and goals to support training that (1) is in-demand, portable, and stackable, and (2) leads to higher wages, career advancement, and increased job security.

- [ETPL Requirement and Monitoring Procedures for Work-Based Learning Contracts \(WD-PY22-1\)](#)
- [Industry-Valued Credentials \(SETC #2016-11\)](#)

NDJOL adopted its first Industry-Valued Credentials List in October 2016. This list was updated in July 2022. New Jersey will continue to support the attainment of industry-valued credentials through analysis of labor market data, feedback from employers and stakeholders, and other available information. The original list is available on the New Jersey Career Connections website at:

<https://www.nj.gov/labor/career-services/tools-support/industry-valued-credentials/>

NJDOL is working with partners including Credential Engine to strengthen credential data collection and reporting, and with the New Jersey Council of Community Colleges to include high-value quality credentials in career pathway mapping initiatives with post-secondary educational institutions around the state. NJDOL is currently seeking a technology solution that will enable its data collection to remain refreshed.

Service Delivery

NJDOL will continue to develop and deliver policy that supports the Universal Service Delivery Components highlighted earlier in this plan, seeking to clarify and support expanded career and training service opportunities allowed by WIOA. We will continue to support and emphasize activities in policy related to the expansion of work-based learning and supportive services and deeper, individualized career coaching supports, that are identified as priorities in this plan.

- [WIOA Formula-Funded On-the-Job Training \(OJT\) Policy \(WD-PY21-3\)](#)
- [WIOA Title I Incumbent Worker Policy \(WD-PY21-4\)](#)

- [WIOA Title I Placement, Exit, and Follow-up Policy \(WD-PY21-5\)](#)
- [WIOA Title I: Assessment Technical Assistance Guide](#)
- [WIOA Title I: Supportive Services Technical Assistance Guide](#)

Training

In addition to issuing policy, the SETC and NJDOL have also supported the development of training modules and materials that further reinforce key WIOA policies, specifically in the areas of work-based learning and local governance. These trainings are listed and linked below.

Work-Based Learning:

- [Work-Based Learning \(WBL\) 101 Overview](#)
- [Work-Based Learning \(WBL\) 102 Candidate and Employer Processes](#)
- [Work-Based Learning 201 Lead Generation, Prospecting, and Getting Past Gatekeepers](#)
- [Work-Based Learning 202 The Six Steps of the Sale](#)
- [Work-Based Learning 301 Contracting, Invoicing, and Fiscal Trackers](#)

Local Governance:

- Module 1: Introduction to Local Governance
- Module 2: Local Workforce Development Board
- Module 3A: Competitive Procurement
- Module 3B: Competitive Procurement
- Module 3C: Competitive Procurement
- Module 4: Evaluating Proposals
- Module 5: Setting Up Clear Agreements
- Module 6: Budgeting
- Module 7: Monitoring More than a Requirement
- Module 8: MOUs and IFAs
- Module 9: Monitoring Approach and Outcomes
- Module 10: Budgeting II

State-Level Memoranda of Understanding

In addition to these policy and training resources, Memoranda of Understanding between State agencies also provide key policy guidance that supports New Jersey in fully realizing the goals set out in this WIOA 2024-27 State Plan. These include:

- MOU between New Jersey Department of Human Services (NJ DHS) and NJDOL guiding the WorkFirst New Jersey program and its coordination with the WIOA system.
- MOU between the NJDOL Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services and the NJ DHS, Division of Developmental Disabilities, Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired guiding the division of labor, coordination and collaboration between these two entities for delivery of Vocational Rehabilitation services.
- MOU between NJDOL and the Department of Human Services Division of Developmental Disabilities in support of the above MOU.
- MOU among NJDOL, the Juvenile Justice Commission and State Parole Board on coordination of services for juvenile ex-offenders/re-entering individuals.
- MOU between the SETC Council on Gender Parity in Labor and Education and Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, School of Management and Labor Relations - Center for Women and Work to provide a gender and pay equity lens on industry data and occupations, and explore ways to strengthen career pathways, and credentials within industries.
- MOU among NJDOL, the Department of Education, Office of the Secretary of Higher Education, Higher Education Student Assistance Authority, and Heldrich Center for Workforce Development at Rutgers University to support and maintain the New Jersey State Data System (NJS DS), formerly NJEEDS.

3. STATE PROGRAM AND STATE BOARD OVERVIEW

A. STATE AGENCY ORGANIZATION

Describe the organization and delivery systems at the State and local levels for the programs covered in the plan, including the organizational structure. Include an organizational chart.

NJDOL is the primary state-level department that leads and supports the operationalization and implementation of the activities in this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan, in partnership with New Jersey's 17 Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs). The SETC supports the development and oversight of the overarching strategy for New Jersey's public workforce system – including providing support, guidance, and accountability for NJDOL, LWDBs, and other state and local partners in implementing the activities outlined in this state plan.

Specifically, NJDOL administers all six core WIOA programs (Title I – Adult/DW/Youth, Title II, Title III, and Title IV), with the exception of Title IV programs for the Blind which is administered within the New Jersey Department of Human Services (DHS) through the Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI).

Additionally, NJDOL administers many of the other One Stop required program partners, including:

- Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Programs
- Jobs for Veterans Grants (JVSG)

- Unemployment Insurance
- Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)
- Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

In addition, NJDOL, through an MOU with the Department of Human Services (DHS), guides and provides all Employment and Training (E&T) services for Work First New Jersey programs, which includes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and General Assistance (GA).

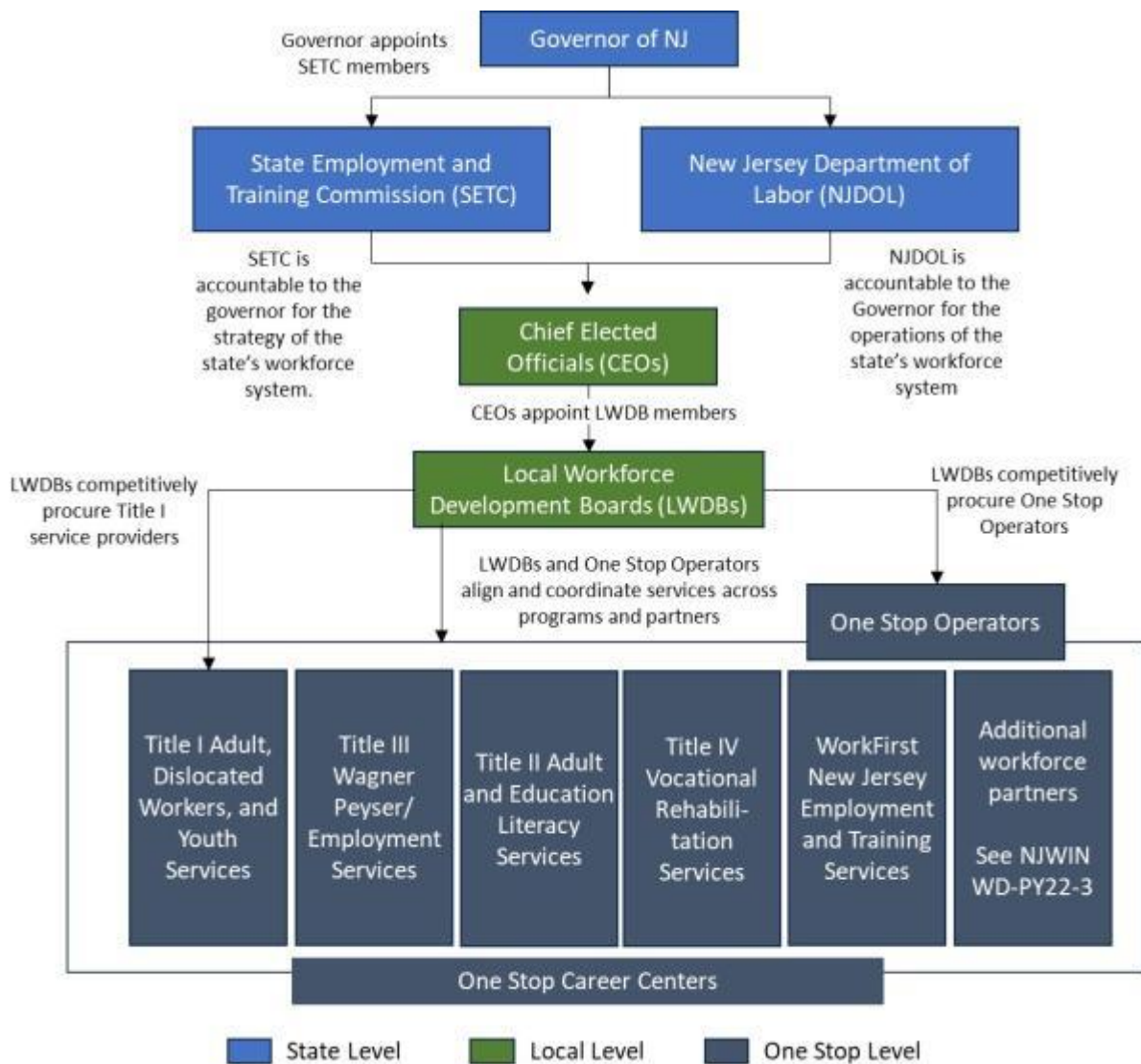
Other required WIOA One Stop partner programs and their administering agencies, include:

- Career and Technical Education (CTE) postsecondary programs, administered by NJ's Department of Education (DOE)
- Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) employment and training activities, administered by NJ's Department of Community Affairs (DCA)
- Housing Urban and Development employment and training activities, administered federally by HUD
- Second Chance Act and YouthBuild programs, administered by the US Department of Labor

In addition to these WIOA-required partners, NJDOL also administers a variety of other state workforce programs, as highlighted in other sections of this plan.

The SETC works closely with NJDOL to oversee the coordination of these programs across NJDOL, and with other federal and state agency partners, as well as with Local Workforce Development Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs), established by Chief Elected Officials (CEOs) in local areas.

The diagram below provides an overview of New Jersey's governance and service delivery structure.



Notes: A full page version of this graphic can be found here: <https://www.nj.gov/labor/wioa/documents/resources/2024-27%20State%20Plan%20-%20Overview%20of%20State%20Governance%20and%20Service%20Delivery%20Structure.pdf>

In the sections below, we provide more detail on the structure of the SETC, NJDOL, and LWDBs in supporting the operationalization and implementation of the workforce strategies highlighted in this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan

SETC: Overview of Governance Structure

The State Employment and Training Commission (SETC) is the state workforce development board charged with strategic and continuous improvement of the delivery of workforce development activities for the State of New Jersey, with a high priority on performance measures and successful outcomes.

The governor appoints the SETC chair and members to develop and oversee New Jersey’s public workforce strategies by bringing together the multitude of partners supporting workforce activities across departments and across the state. The SETC works with NJDOL to support and guide Chief Elected Officials in each Local Workforce Development Area (LWDA) and their Local

Workforce Development Boards to implement strategies and activities aligned with WIOA and state workforce requirements in New Jersey's 23 One Stop Career Centers.

The SETC is responsible for setting the overarching strategies and priorities of New Jersey's public workforce system, drawing on the expertise of the diverse members that comprise the board. This work is conducted as a full board and through a variety of committees, including, State Rehabilitation Councils, Council on Gender Parity in Labor and Education, Governance, Performance, State Council for Adult Literacy Education Services, Shared Youth Vision Council, and Apprenticeship Pathway Committee.

NJDOL: Overview of Operational Structure

As highlighted above, NJDOL is responsible for the operationalization of WIOA strategies in New Jersey and administers Title I funds across local areas. In addition, Title II, Title III, and Title IV programs are all administered and implemented statewide by NJDOL. Title IV services for the blind and visually impaired are administered through CBVI in the Department of Human Services. In addition, NJDOL also administers a number of other state workforce programs that are included in this plan.

Several different teams within NJDOL help to support and drive WIOA strategies at the state level and the local level. The primary teams supporting WIOA investments across NJDOL, include the Workforce Development Division, the Employment Accessibility Services Division, the Office of Research and Information, the Office of Finance and Accounting, and the Office of Internal Audit.

Workforce Development Division

Title I, II, and III programs, as well as all of New Jersey's state workforce programs, are all administered by staff working within NJDOL's Workforce Development Division. Additionally, overarching program and grant administration, data management, policy and training development, and program monitoring operate within this division. The Workforce Development Division is organized in three core program teams, and two additional support teams. These are highlighted below:

- ***Career Services:*** This unit oversees all Title III services and programs, including Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment Grants (RESEA), Jobs for Veterans Grants (JVSG), and Migrant Seasonal Farmworkers (MSFW) programs. In addition, this team supports state-level coordination with LWDBs in operating One Stop Career Centers, and houses data management of AOSOS, which serves as New Jersey's WIOA system of record.
- ***Transitional Workforce Services:*** This unit oversees federal- and state-level workforce investments in special populations, including individuals with low-literacy, low-income, histories of incarceration or opioid addiction, and other specific barriers to employment, as well as youth and seniors. This includes program administration of Title II, the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), and Work First New Jersey (WFNJ) Employment and Training Services.
- ***Business and Training Services:*** This unit includes the Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning and the Business Engagement and Sector Strategies teams that

support, administer, and operationalize programs and strategies related to support and engagement of New Jersey businesses. This portfolio includes federal investments through Rapid Response, Trade Adjustment Act (TAA), and Title I Business Services, as well as state-funded opportunities, such as, Pre-Apprenticeship in Career Education (PACE) and Growing Apprenticeship in Nontraditional Sectors (GAINS).

- **Workforce Support Teams:** In addition to these core program teams, NJDOL's Quality Improvement and Program Administration team helps to administer all federal- and state-level workforce grants and supports connection to other administrative units. NJDOL's Program Oversight and Development team helps to guide and oversee the work of local stakeholders, including our LWDBs, through policy development, training, and program monitoring activities.

Office of Research and Information

The Office of Research and Information (ORI) supports New Jersey's WIOA investments through data analysis and validation, the development and administration of tools for consumers, including the ETPL, and through the provision of Labor Market Information. Three core teams support these efforts, including:

- **Workforce Research and Analytics:** This Division includes teams that support development and implementation of WIOA evaluations, analysis and reporting of data related to WIOA programs to federal and state partners, as well as, negotiation and development of performance metrics, including the development of statistical adjustment models. In addition, this team is responsible for data validation across multiple program areas.
- **Division of Economic and Demographic Research:** This Division gathers, examines, and distributes Labor Market Information (LMI) to a variety of stakeholders including officials, Local Workforce Development Boards, job seekers and many others. It produces a range of reports, such as the Labor Market Spotlight, and assesses the fiscal impact of policies.
- **Center for Occupational Employment Information:** This Division established by New Jersey statute, administers, and oversees the New Jersey Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL). It provides data-driven career information and support for career guidance, academic counseling programs, and education decision-making by individuals in areas related to careers; including the development of robust online resources and tools for all New Jerseyans. This division also generates a consumer report card to ensure program quality and equity standards for the ETPL and supports and updates the labor demand occupations list.

Additional NJDOL Offices

- **Employment Accessibility Services Division:** The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services is housed within this area of NJDOL, which supports and implements Title IV (General) services across the state and within each One Stop Career Center.

- **Office of Finance and Accounting:** This unit oversees all fiscal reporting across local areas, the state, and federal agencies, as well as Title I fund transfers between NJDOL and LWDBs.
- **Office of Internal Audit:** This unit supports fiscal monitoring and oversight of WIOA funds in New Jersey, including annual fiscal monitoring of all LWDBs, including LWDBs and fiscal agents.

Across these divisions, units, and teams, NJDOL seeks to provide coordinated fiscal and program supports to ensure the integrity and quality of WIOA implementation in the state of New Jersey.

The figure below provides an overview of the NJDOL’s structure, as highlighted above.

NJDOL Teams and Structure

Office of Finance and Accounting	Office of Research and Information	Workforce Development Division	Employment Accessibility Services	Office of Internal Audit
This office oversees all fiscal reports and oversight of fund transfers to LWDBs, as well as fiscal reporting to state and federal agencies.	Workforce Research and Analytics: This unit includes data reporting and analysis, as well as data validation.	Career Services: This unit includes Title III, RESEA, JVSG, Migrant Seasonal Farmworkers, and Workforce Information Systems and Evaluation.	This division houses teams administering, supporting, and implementing Title IV Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services.	This office supports fiscal monitoring and oversight of WIOA funding and specifically the fiscal and administrative operations of LWDBs.
	Division of Economic and Demographic Research: This unit support provides and supports use of LMI.	Transitional Workforce Services: This unit includes Special Populations (which includes SCSEP), Title II, Youth Programs, WFNJ Employment and Training Programs, and other state workforce investments targeting underserved populations.		
	Center for Occupational Employment Information: This unit supports and implements the ETPL.	Business and Training Services: This unit includes the Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning, and Business Engagement and Sector Strategies teams – which supports TAA, Rapid Response, and Title I Business Services.		
		Additional Core Workforce Teams: Quality Improvement and Program Administration, Program Oversight and Development (including WIOA Policy, Monitoring, and TA)		

Notes: A full page version of this graphic can be found here: <https://www.nj.gov/labor/wioa/documents/resources/2024-27%20State%20Plan%20-%20NJDOL%20Teams%20and%20Structure.pdf>

LWDBs: Overview of Service Delivery Structure

New Jersey’s Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) offer an additional layer of accountability and governance across New Jersey’s public workforce system. With the support of competitively procured One Stop Operators and Title I service providers, LWDBs play a critical role in shaping the landscape of workforce programs and delivery at the local level through New Jersey’s One Stop Career Centers.

The One Stop Career Center network and its community partners are New Jersey’s front-line for workforce development services and activities. At the local level, there are 17 Local Workforce Development Areas (LWDAs) overseen by 17 LWDBs. These LWDBs manage a network of 23 One Stop Career Centers that are part of the American Job Network. These One Stops serve as the on-the-ground hubs and centers of New Jersey’s public workforce system and the multitude of workforce partners and programs operating in New Jersey.

In addition, many local workforce areas meet customers in the community, utilizing local libraries, social service offices, non-profits, and educational settings to hold counseling appointments, job fairs, and other outreach services.

Below, we provide a full overview of New Jersey's 17 Local Workforce Development Areas and One Stop Career Center locations.

Local Workforce Development Area	One Stop Career Center Location
Atlantic County	Pleasantville, NJ
Bergen County	Hackensack, NJ
Burlington County	Westampton, NJ
Camden County	Cherry Hill, NJ
Cumberland-Salem-Cape May Counties	Rio Grande, NJ Salem, NJ Vineland, NJ
Essex County	East Orange, NJ
Gloucester County	Sewell, NJ
Hudson County	Jersey City, NJ
Mercer County	Trenton, NJ
Middlesex County	New Brunswick, NJ Perth Amboy, NJ
Monmouth County	Neptune, NJ
Northwest NJ (Morris – Sussex – Warren Counties)	Randolph, NJ Newton, NJ Phillipsburg, NJ
Newark City	Newark, NJ
Ocean County	Toms River, NJ
Passaic County	Paterson, NJ

Local Workforce Development Area	One Stop Career Center Location
Greater Raritan (Somerset – Hunterdon Counties)	Somerville, NJ
Union County	Elizabeth, NJ Plainfield, NJ

B. STATE BOARD

Provide a description of the State Board activities that will assist State Board members and staff in carrying out State Board functions effectively. Also, provide a membership roster for the State Board consistent with 20 CFR 679.110-120, including members’ organizational affiliations and position titles.

SETC Membership Overview

The Governor appoints the Chairman of the SETC and two legislative members. Public members are appointed by the Governor and are confirmed by the Senate. The membership includes representatives from business, organized labor and community-based organizations, state and local education and governmental agencies, and private citizens. Members of the Governor’s Cabinet also serve on the SETC, including the Commissioners of the Department of Community Affairs, Department of Education, Department of Human Services, and Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the Secretary of Higher Education, and the CEO of the New Jersey Economic Development Authority. In addition, program leads for Title I, II, III, IV serve on the SETC.

The appointment of SETC members includes a number of steps:

- The proposal of a slate of members to the Governor and the Governor’s Appointments Office, which oversees NJ Boards, Commissions and Authorities
- Creation of seat assignments and member terms with the Governor’s Appointments Office
- Appointment of members by the Governor to the SETC
- Confirmation of member appointments by the NJ Senate

All members serve without compensation. The diverse, bipartisan membership of the SETC ensures that all concerned parties can fully participate in developing an effective workforce system for New Jersey. The membership composition of the SETC is highlighted in state statute [N.J.S.A. 34:15C](#).

SETC Membership Roster

The current SETC membership roster, as of March 14, 2024 is below.

- Dennis M. Bone, Chairman – Lead Director, Board of Directors, Investors Bancorp, Inc.

- Robert Asaro-Angelo – Commissioner, NJDOL (represents Title I-Adult, Dislocated worker and Youth programs and Title III-Wagner-Peyser, Title II-AEFLA, and Title IV-Vocational Rehabilitation (DVRS) programs)
- Kevin Dehmer – Acting Commissioner, NJ Dept of Education
- Sarah Adelman –Commissioner, NJ Dept of Human Services
- Allison M. Blake, Ph.D., LSW - Flemington, NJ
- Kevin M. Brown – Cherry Hill, NJ
- Teri Duda – Senior Vice President, Government Affairs, Berkeley College
- Brian Bridges– NJ Secretary of Higher Education
- Dr. Danielle Jubanyik, State Director for Adult Education, Chief, Employment & Training Programs
- Karen Carroll – State Director, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services
- Anthony Ferrera – Township Administrator, Hillsborough Township
- Jacqueline Suarez – Acting Commissioner, Department of Community Affairs
- Stephen C. Hornik, Sr. – President Emeritus, Monmouth-Ocean AFL-CIO
- John Gagliano – Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer, EPS Corporation
- Sally J. Nadler, SPHR – Piscataway, NJ
- Clifford R. Reisser – Lambertville, NJ
- Tim Sullivan – CEO, NJ Economic Development Authority
- McKenzie A. Wilson - Senior Counsel, NJ Office of the Governor
- Robert P. Wise, FACHE – Lebanon, NJ
- Christine Beyer – Commissioner, Division of Children and Families
- Hosea Johnson – President/CEO, Johnson Associates Systems
- John Sarno – Attorney of Law
- Gregg DeBaere – President/CFO, Atlantic Coast Communications, Inc.

In addition to these current SETC members, the SETC has nominated additional individuals to join the SETC, and pending approval from the NJ State Legislature, these individuals be added to this state plan section.

Overview of SETC Functions

The SETC identifies and analyzes critical issues relating to workforce readiness and provides policy guidance to the Governor and to state professionals in the fields of employment, training and education. The SETC serves as the central coordinating body for collaboration among governmental agencies in advancing workforce strategies across the state. The SETC reports to

the Governor on the progress that has been made and the issues that must be addressed in the area of employment, training and education.

The specific functions and duties of the SETC are outlined in WIOA regulations, included in [20 CFR 679.130](#) and further detailed in [NJSA 34:15C-6](#).

WIOA: Core SETC Functions

- **State Plan development:** Development, implementation, and modification of the State plan
- **Alignment of Workforce Development Programs:** Review of statewide policies, programs, and recommendations on state-level to align workforce development programs in a manner that supports a comprehensive and streamlined workforce development system state-wide
- **Continuous improvement of the workforce development system:** Ongoing learning and development of strategies related to the removal of barriers to employment, development of career pathways, effective outreach strategies, employer engagement, regional and local area designations, effective service delivery and professional development strategies
- **State performance accountability systems:** Development and updating of comprehensive State performance accountability measures, including State adjusted levels of performance, to assess the effectiveness of the core programs in the State as required under section 116(b)
- **Identification of best practices:** Identification and dissemination of information related to the effective practices of (1) One Stop Career Centers, (2) LWDBs, and (3) career and training service delivery
- **Coordination of service provision:** Development and review of statewide policies affecting the coordinated provision of services through the State's one-stop delivery system described in section 121(e), including criteria and procedures for LWDBs to assess One Stop Career Centers and guidance related to cost allocation of One Stop partners to support One Stop Career Center operation
- **Technology use and strategies:** Development of strategies for technological improvements to facilitate access to, and improve the quality of, services and activities provided through the one-stop delivery system, including to support digital literacy, postsecondary credential attainment, professional development of workforce professionals, and accessibility to individuals with disabilities and living in rural areas
- **Alignment of technology and data systems:** Development of strategies for aligning technology and data systems across one-stop partner programs to enhance service delivery and improve efficiencies in reporting on performance accountability measures
- **Title I allocation formulas:** Development of allocation formulas for the distribution of funds for employment and training activities for adults, and youth workforce investment activities, to local areas as permitted under sections 128(b)(3) and 133(b)(3)

- **Annual Reports:** The preparation of the annual reports described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 116(d)
- **State-level workforce and LMI systems:** Development of the statewide workforce and labor market information system described in section 15(e) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-2(e))
- **Statewide policy oversight and development:** Development of other policies that promote statewide objectives for, and enhance the performance of, the workforce development system in the State

New Jersey State Statute: Additional Details

- **Local Workforce Development Board (LWDB) oversight:** Ensure the full participation of LWDBs in the planning and supervision of local workforce systems; Oversee and develop appropriate standards to ensure LWDB compliance with state and federal law, the State Plan, and other relevant requirements regarding membership, staffing, meetings, and functions; Establish guidelines to be used by the LWDBs in performing the planning, policy guidance, and oversight functions required of them; Approve local plans that meet the criteria established for the establishment of New Jersey's One Stop Career Center network
- **Higher education partnerships:** Foster and coordinate initiatives of the Department of Education and the Office of the Secretary of Higher Education to enhance the contributions of public schools and institutions of higher education to the implementation of the state workforce plan and policies
- **Policy reviews:** Examine federal and state laws and regulations to assess whether those laws and regulations present barriers to achieving any of the goals of the SETC and public workforce system; As appropriate, issue reports to the Governor and Legislature on its findings, including recommendations for changes in state or federal laws or regulations concerning workforce programs or services, including, when appropriate, recommendations to merge other State advisory structures and functions into the SETC
- **Inter-Agency Agreements:** Have the authority to enter into agreements with the head of each state department or commission which administers or funds education, employment or training programs, including, but not limited to, the Departments of Labor and Workforce Development, Community Affairs, Education, and Human Services and Higher Education, the New Jersey Economic Development Authority, and the Juvenile Justice Commission, to align and support programs and activities within the public workforce system

SETC Staff Positions

In addition to SETC board members, the SETC includes a full-time staff that helps to support all of the required state board functions highlighted – supporting full board activities, agendas, and meetings, as well as all SETC committees. These staff positions and members include the following:

- Keith White, Interim Executive Director

- Joan Desmarais, Deputy Director
- Carlye Lamarca, Administrative Assistant
- Kyree Robinson, Program Specialist

The SETC selects an Executive Director to facilitate and guide the work of the SETC. Up to four additional administrators may be appointed to support the work of the SETC. The executive director and the administrators serve in the State unclassified service. The commission may also hire and employ, pursuant to Title 11A, Civil Service, of the New Jersey Statutes, other professional, technical, and clerical staff as may be necessary to perform the functions assigned to the SETC. In addition, the SETC may call to its assistance and avail itself of the services of the employees of any other units of State government as it may require and as may be available to it for that purpose.

4. ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS AND ONE-STOP PROGRAM PARTNERS

A. ASSESSMENT OF CORE AND ONE-STOP PROGRAM PARTNER PROGRAMS.

Describe how the core programs will be assessed each year based on State performance accountability measures described in section 116(b) of WIOA. Describe how other one-stop delivery system partner program services and Combined State Plan partner programs included in the plan will be assessed each year. This State assessment must include the quality, effectiveness, and improvement of programs broken down by local area or provider. Such state assessments should take into account local and regional planning goals.

NJDOL understands that to achieve a stronger and fairer economy, valid and transparent data is required for guiding operations and driving decision making. The modernization of data and monitoring systems and enhancing the access of internal and external partners to this information is a huge priority of this WIOA State Plan.

New Jersey's approach to supporting quality, effectiveness, and improvement is grounded in systems and processes designed to promote learning by leveraging data and dialogue. Providing access to quality information lays the groundwork for spreading and advancing promising practices that support us in our goals of connecting New Jersey's talent to good jobs.

New Jersey's monitoring systems align with the performance measurement system outlined in section 116 of WIOA, as well as expanded metrics identified at the state level by NJDOL and the SETC. We will continue to refine and develop state-level metrics over the next four years, including expanding the programs and services that we include in a unified, comprehensive performance system.

In this section, we highlight the indicators of performance that our assessment and monitoring systems support, as well as the specific monitoring and assessment activities that we will continue to support and develop at the state and local levels.

Overview of Performance Indicators

Primary Indicators of Performance

New Jersey will assess its core programs, provided under WIOA Title I, Title II, Title III and Title IV, at the state, regional and local levels based on the primary indicators of performance outlined in section 116 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act including:

1. *Entered Employment Rate (6 months): percentage of participants in unsubsidized employment, second quarter after exit from the program;*
2. *Entered Employment Rate (1 year): percentage of participants in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program;*
3. *Earnings: Median earnings of participants, who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program;*
4. *Credential Attainment Rate: percentage of participants who obtained a recognized post-secondary credential or a secondary school diploma, or its recognized equivalent during participation in or within 1 year after exit from the program. A participant who has obtained a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent is only included in this measure if the participant is also employed or is enrolled in an education or training program leading to a recognized post-secondary credential within 1 year from program exit;*
5. *Measurable Skill Gains: percentage of participants who during a program year, are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized post-secondary credential or employment and who are achieving measurable skill gains, defined as documented academic, technical, occupational or other forms of progress, towards such a credential or employment.*
6. *Effectiveness in Serving Employers: based on indicators developed as required by sec. 116(b)(2)(A)(iv) of WIOA. The indicators of effectiveness in serving employers.*

Local targets have historically been set based on the same federal regression model as used at the state level. New local targets will be set after the state targets have been approved by USDOL and USED.

Primary Indicators for Eligible Youth

The primary indicators of performance for the youth program authorized under chapter 2 of subtitle B consist of:

- The percentage of program participants who are in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment, during the second quarter after exit from the program;
- The percentage of program participants who are in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment, during the fourth quarter after exit from the program; and
- The primary indicators of performance described in subclauses (III) through (VI) of subparagraph (A)(i).

Additional Performance Measures

In addition, NJDOL and the SETC track several other measures related to service delivery and outcomes, for Title I and Title II:

- Number of program participants served by the program
- Number of program participants exited from the program
- Percentage of program participants served with barriers to employment as follows, including: Disabilities, Ex-offender, No high school diploma, Previously or currently in foster care, Homeless, Limited English Proficiency or Low-Level Literacy, Long-Term Unemployed (continuously unemployed for at least 12 consecutive months), Public Assistance customer
- Percentage of program participants responding to survey who are satisfied with their training/counseling after exiting from the program.
- With regard to measures 1 through 4 for Titles I and II, the state continues to collect baseline data in an effort to examine yearly changes and make comparisons across program years.

As we move forward with this WIOA 2024-27 State Plan, NJDOL and SETC will also work with partners to develop and establish additional performance metrics for the following programs and activities:

- WorkFirst New Jersey (WFNJ): NJDOL is working with the NJ Department of Human Services (NJ DHS) to explore ways for further data collection in support of performance measurement that aligns with WIOA measures.
- Title IV: SETC will work with NJDOL's DVRS and NJ DHS's CBVI units to integrate additional measures, as needed.
- Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) and Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP): SETC will work with NJDOL's Workforce Development Division to integrate additional measures specific to these programs, as needed.

State-Level Monitoring System

Several teams across NJDOL and the SETC review and contribute to the measurement of these performance indicators, as well as review of the policies, systems, and processes that our Local Workforce Development Boards and One Stop Career Center partners implement to drive towards success for participants that are ultimately reflected in these performance indicators.

The table below provides an overview of the teams that comprise the State's system of monitoring and assessing core and one stop partner programs. These reviews extend to data entered in New Jersey's system of record, fiscal procedures, service delivery activities, local governance and oversight activities, as well as additional program-specific monitoring activities.

Monitoring Area	Category	Frequency	State Leads
Performance Measures	Service Delivery	Annual	Office of Research and Information, Workforce Development Division, SETC
WDB Certification	Local Governance	Every two years	SETC
Annual Title I Monitoring	WIOA Program and Policy compliance	Annual	Program Oversight and Development
Quarterly Reviews	Budget and service delivery	Quarterly	Workforce Development Division
Data Validation	System of record and file reviews	Annually	Office of Research and Information - Data Validation
Fiscal Audits	Fiscal and admin system reviews	Annually	Office of Internal Audit
Program-Specific Monitoring	Program and fiscal reviews	Annually	e.g., Title II, Title IV, WFNJ

Below we provide more details on these various monitoring areas:

Performance Measures: NJDOL Office of Research and Information (ORI) works with the Workforce Development Division and the SETC to support and facilitate assessment of the effectiveness of states and local areas in achieving positive outcomes for individuals served by the workforce development system’s core and one stop partner programs on annual basis. The SETC offers a Performance Dashboard that supports tracking primary and additional performance measures highlighted above. Specifically, the SETC’s Performance Committee advises the SETC on performance standards for the workforce system.

WDB Certification: The SETC conducts a WDB certification process every two years to verify that Local Workforce Development Boards in New Jersey are conducting their business in alignment with WIOA requirements and regulations. Through WDB Certification reviews, the SETC ensures that the workforce investment activities carried out in the local area meet service delivery, fiscal integrity, and performance accountability metrics.

Annual Title I Reviews: The Program Oversight and Development team that works within the Workforce Development Division monitors LWDBs’ compliance with WIOA program and policies related to service delivery and local governance. These reviews are designed to support LWDBs’ effectiveness in overseeing One Stop operations, including oversight and monitoring of providers.

Quarterly Reviews: The Workforce Development Division is continuing to develop mechanisms and resources that provide regular, less formal feedback on budget and spending and service delivery expectations.

Data Validation: The Data Validation Unit, working within ORI, verifies that data entry and documentation conducted by LWDBs is done according to federal and state guidelines. These reviews include verification of eligibility documents, outcomes (industry recognized credentials), and priority of service. In addition, through these reviews, this team highlights anomalies identified in service delivery.

Fiscal Reviews: The Office of Internal Audit (OIA) reviews and verifies fiscal compliance, including reviews of contracts, financial reporting, cost allocation plans, cash disbursements and expenditures, payables, obligations, cash reimbursement, payroll and benefits, subrecipient monitoring, equipment inventory, and other administrative requirements.

Program-Specific Reviews: In addition, several teams conduct additional monitoring of their specific program areas and funding streams, including Title II, Title IV, and WFNJ programs.

Local Monitoring Systems

In addition to state-level monitoring system, Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) are also critical players in WIOA monitoring and oversight systems. LWDBs are required to have a One Stop Committee to monitor performance of the workforce system in the local area and achievement of negotiated performance goals. Additionally, fiscal and programmatic monitoring and oversight are core functions of the Local Workforce Development Board.

As part of this 2024-27 State Plan, NJDOL and SETC will continue to support the development of capacity among our Local Workforce Development Board to perform fiscal and program monitoring of their contracted providers, including One Stop Operators, One Stop Career Services providers, and One Stop Youth Service providers. The NJDOL-GSETA Training Partnership's Local Governance Training Series includes two modules that provide an overview of developing high quality monitoring systems, these include:

- [Module 7: Monitoring: More than a Requirement](#)
- [Module 9: Monitoring Approach and Outcomes](#)

Monitoring both helps to ensure that Local Workforce Development Boards support compliance of federal and state guidelines and also supports the assessment of One Stop operations and services. Monitoring is grounded in the agreements and contracts that outline service expectations and initiate service delivery within our One Stop Career Centers.

Through monitoring local areas help to support a system of monitoring and assessment that drives continuous improvement in our public workforce systems – reinforcing and deepening activities conducted at the state and federal levels.

B. PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT RESULTS

For each four-year state plan and state plan modification, provide the results of assessments of the effectiveness of the core programs and other one-stop partner programs and Combined

State Plan partner programs included in the Unified or Combined State plan during the preceding 2-year period (i.e. the 2-year period of the plan modification cycle), in accordance with methods described in 4(A). Describe how the State is adapting its strategies based on these assessments.

As we continue to transition our systems in alignment with WIOA, New Jersey remains focused on working diligently to bring America's One Stop Operating System (AOSOS) into technical compliance with WIOA. In response to ongoing NJDOL reviews, feedback from Local Workforce Development Boards, and reporting revisions from USDOL, the integrity of New Jersey's WIOA data will continue to be maintained at the highest level and improved with system advancement and upgrades.

Furthermore, as we move toward full scale data modernization and efforts to replace AOSOS, continued improvement of the accuracy and integrity of these data is a key goal. This includes accurate reporting of outcomes measures, as well as accurate details regarding the characteristics of those we are serving and the provision of service delivery activities. This full range of data is critical in supporting adaptation of strategies to best support New Jersey career-seekers, especially as we seek to expand serving underserved populations.

In this section, we provide an overview of our WIOA performance measures from PY21 and PY22. Both years of data reflect our system in years that were deeply affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. In reflecting on our data and systems, we recognize opportunities to continue improving connection to credentials and employment, as well as the need to expand the populations that we are serving. As highlighted in other sections of this plan, co-enrollment, especially across Title I and WFNJ, and Title I and Title II services, increasing access for individuals with low literacy and low income backgrounds, we expect that this will have an impact on performance outcomes across programs – by increasing the number of participants counted in performance metrics, including individuals with higher barriers to employment, and building new strategies and partnerships for serving these underserved populations.

Overview of PY22 and PY23 Performance

In the tables that follow, NJDOL used the following Measure Results thresholds:

- Exceeded: Percent of Goal Achieved is more than 100% of Goal
- Met: Percent of Goal Achieved is 90-100% of Goal
- Not Met: Percent of Goal Achieved is less than 90% of Goal

The Measure Results thresholds outlined above are consistent with WIOA law. The US Departments of Labor and Education, under their regulatory authority, have provided further guidance on performance accountability for WIOA core programs. The Training and Employment Notice (TEN) 14-21 provided guidance for Program Years (PY) 2020 and 2021. The TEN 04-23 advised states of the performance indicators and thresholds to be used for state performance assessments in PY 2022. Pursuant to this guidance, states were given updated thresholds for performance accountability in these program years and were not held to the 90% threshold outlined under WIOA law.

The State used the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) primary indicators performance measures to negotiate goals and report outcomes for the WIOA Title I Adult,

Dislocated Worker, and Youth programs; Title III Wagner-Peyser programs; Title II Adult Education and Literacy programs; and Title IV Vocational Rehabilitation programs, for Program Years 2022 and 2023. This will continue for Program Years 2024 and 2025.

WIOA Performance Indicators - PY 2022	Goal	Actual	Percent of Goal Achieved	Measure Results
Title IB - Adult Program				
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	61.0%	70.7%	115.9%	Exceeded
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	60.8%	67.4%	110.9%	Exceeded
Median Earnings	\$5,400	\$7,291	135.0%	Exceeded
Credential Attainment Rate	65.0%	67.8%	104.3%	Exceeded
Measurable Skill Gains	51.3%	68.6%	133.7%	Exceeded
Title IB - Dislocated Worker Program				
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	61.4%	66.6%	108.5%	Exceeded
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	62.5%	69.0%	110.4%	Exceeded
Median Earnings	\$7,800	\$9,681	124.1%	Exceeded
Credential Attainment Rate	71.0%	70.5%	99.3%	Met
Measurable Skill Gains	53.1%	76.9%	144.8%	Exceeded
Title IB - Youth Program				
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	61.4%	65.8%	107.2%	Exceeded
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	58.2%	69.2%	118.9%	Exceeded
Median Earnings	\$2,300	\$3,240	140.9%	Exceeded
Credential Attainment Rate	52.7%	56.9%	108.0%	Exceeded

WIOA Performance Indicators - PY 2022	Goal	Actual	Percent of Goal Achieved	Measure Results
Measurable Skill Gains	67.0%	66.7%	99.6%	Met
Title III - Wagner-Peyser Program				
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	47.9%	56.0%	116.9%	Exceeded
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	47.4%	55.6%	117.3%	Exceeded
Median Earnings	\$5,650	\$7,962	140.9%	Exceeded
Title II - Adult Education and Literacy				
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	44.0%	42.0%	95.5%	Met
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	43.0%	42.8%	99.6%	Met
Median Earnings	\$5,900	\$6,500	110.2%	Exceeded
Credential Attainment Rate	36.0%	23.2%	64.4%	Not Met
Measurable Skill Gains	50.0%	59.1%	118.2%	Exceeded
Title IV - Vocational Rehabilitation				
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	43.1%	54.1%	125.5%	Exceeded
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	37.4%	46.4%	125.4%	Exceeded
Median Earnings	\$5,490	\$6,330	115.3%	Exceeded
Credential Attainment Rate	30.0%	42.4%	141.3%	Exceeded
Measurable Skill Gains	47.4%	56.1%	118.4%	Exceeded
WIOA Performance Indicators PY 2021	Goal	Actual	Percent of Goal Achieved	Measure Results

WIOA Performance Indicators - PY 2022	Goal	Actual	Percent of Goal Achieved	Measure Results
Title IB - Adult Program				
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	66.5%	64.4%	96.8%	Met
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	68.3%	57.3%	83.9%	Not Met
Median Earnings	\$5,660	\$6,524	115.3%	Exceeded
Credential Attainment Rate	60.5%	60.1%	99.34%	Met
Measurable Skill Gains	41.0%	73.0%	178.0%	Exceeded
Title IB - Dislocated Worker Program				
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	68.2%	49.4%	72.4%	Not Met
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	64.4%	49.4%	76.7%	Not Met
Median Earnings	\$7,706	\$9,328	121%	Exceeded
Credential Attainment Rate	68.1%	63.5%	93.2%	Met
Measurable Skill Gains	41.0%	84.4%	205.9%	Exceeded
Title IB - Youth Program				
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	62.1%	75.1%	82.7%	Not Met
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	51.0%	63.0%	123.5%	Exceeded
Median Earnings	\$2,352	\$3,235	137.5%	Exceeded
Credential Attainment Rate	68.1%	42.2%	62.0%	Not Met
Measurable Skill Gains	41.0%	75.6%	184.4%	Exceeded
Title III - Wagner-Peysner Program				

WIOA Performance Indicators - PY 2022	Goal	Actual	Percent of Goal Achieved	Measure Results
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	52.8%	43.6%	82.6%	Not Met
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	55.3%	44.5%	80.5%	Not Met
Median Earnings	\$5,628	\$7,515	133.5%	Exceeded
Title II - Adult Education and Literacy				
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	46.0%	36.6%	79.6%	Not Met
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	44.0%	39.2%	89.1%	Not Met
Median Earnings	\$4,833	\$6,751	139.7%	Exceeded
Credential Attainment Rate	28.0%	19.0%	67.9%	Not Met
Measurable Skill Gains	54.0%	54.0%	100.0%	Exceeded
Title IV - Vocational Rehabilitation				
Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)	Baseline	49.2%	N/A	N/A
Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)	Baseline	43.9%	N/A	N/A
Median Earnings	Baseline	\$6,210	N/A	N/A
Credential Attainment Rate	Baseline	29.6%	N/A	N/A
Measurable Skill Gains	32.0%	11.5%	35.9%	Not Met

SETC Performance Dashboard

Performance outcomes for WIOA Titles I, II, III and IV are reported to USDOL and USED. These published reports are shared with the SETC and NJDOL partners and stakeholders through tools such as the WIOA Dashboard, published on the SETC website at <http://njsetc.net/performance>. Local program performance outcomes are provided by NJDOL to the local workforce areas and to Title II providers in New Jersey. The Dashboard and the provision of local area reports support program analysis, identification of trends and consideration of potential program and

delivery improvements by NJDOL, the SETC, local area program providers and other agency partners. Discussion and further exploration of program outcomes and needed improvements are held at regular SETC meetings and meetings hosted by NJDOL with core program staff and local providers.

C. EVALUATION

Describe how the State will conduct evaluations and research projects of activities carried out in the State under WIOA core programs; how such projects will be coordinated with, and designed in conjunction with, State and local boards and with State agencies responsible for the administration of all respective core programs; and, further, how the projects will be coordinated with the evaluations provided for by the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education under WIOA (WIOA Section 116(e)).

NJDOL has created a multi-year plan for its research and evaluation activities which includes capacity-building at the State level. Since 1988, the State has maintained a longstanding research partnership with the Heldrich Center at Rutgers University due to its long history in using the data and because of Rutgers' status as a public institution. Since that time, through multiple federal Workforce Data Quality Initiatives (WDQIs) and State Longitudinal Data System (SLDS) grants, the State established a multi-agency data-use agreement to establish the New Jersey State Data System (NJSDS), formerly branded as NJEEDS. This longitudinal data system is housed at the Heldrich Center. NJSDS includes data not only from NJDOL, but also the NJDOE, NJ Office of the Secretary of Higher Education, and the Higher Education Student Assistance Authority (HESAA).

NJDOL plans to use NJSDS and other data to support evaluations of the performance of federal- and State- supported education and job training programs by instituting a plan to conduct evaluations and to reinforce a culture within the State to make data-informed decisions. Further, NJDOL proposes to conduct multiple evaluations to leverage the relatively new administrative data sources focusing on outcomes related to job training, transition services for persons with disabilities, UI claimants' post-benefit outcomes, and use of apprenticeships.

Listed below are the current and planned evaluation and research projects in NJDOL.

WIOA Evaluation Activities

PY 2020 WIOA Evaluation: A Study of WIOA Title I Services and Service Delivery in PY20

The John J. Heldrich Center for Workforce Development at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey worked with the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJDOL) to conduct a process study of Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title I services during Program Year (PY) 2020, defined as the period of July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021. This study encompasses all three WIOA Title I main populations — adult, dislocated worker, and youth services and examines both career and training services. The goal of this study was to examine WIOA Title I service delivery in PY20. The context of PY20, however, cannot be understated. As the first full program year operating within the constraints of the COVID-19 pandemic, this study examines how NJDOL and local areas adapted services to virtual, remote,

or hybrid formats to accommodate the influx of job seekers and the public health directives at that time, and how virtual and remote services affected overall WIOA Title I services in PY20. The study further examines how service modifications were perceived to have worked by local One-Stop Career Center staff. A third, and final, goal of the study was to provide information to NJDOL for use in future decisions around investments in WIOA Title I service delivery and when it considers continuous system improvements to provide customer-centered services to those in need of support.

Methodology

The Heldrich Center used qualitative and quantitative data collection methods to assess information regarding WIOA Title I services as they were operated and delivered in PY20. To understand and provide a broad overview of WIOA Title I adaptations in PY20, researchers utilized the following multi-method approach to data collection:

- Conducted an analysis of the Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS) customer data from PY18, PY19, and PY20;
- Administered one bifurcated survey of local area One-Stop Career Center personnel to document and collect WIOA Title I service adaptations in PY20;
- Conducted structured interviews with state-level NJDOL workforce staff who are responsible for the implementation of WIOA Title I services;
- Conducted structured interviews with local area One-Stop Career Center staff at a variety of One-Stop locations in New Jersey; and
- Conducted focus groups with customers who received WIOA Title I services in PY20.

In developing the research instruments, Heldrich Center researchers used the following definitions for modes in which WIOA Title I services may have been delivered during PY20:

- In person: Service delivery that takes place in the One-Stop Career Center office location in a face-to-face setting;
- Remote: Service delivery that utilizes phone-based technology platforms and devices delivered synchronously;
- Virtual: Service delivery that utilizes computer-based technology platforms and devices delivered synchronously or asynchronously; and
- Hybrid: A mixture of service delivery modes.

Research Questions

- Who accessed WIOA Title I (adult, dislocated worker, and youth) services (career and training) in PY20?
- How did local area One-Stops in New Jersey adapt to providing WIOA Title I services to adult, dislocated worker, and youth customers during the July 2020 to June 2021 period when it was no longer possible to implement a fully in-person mode of service delivery?

- When reflecting on the adaptations in service delivery in PY20 for WIOA Title I services, what do local area One-Stop personnel believe were the most successful and least successful service transitions to a remote/ virtual mode of delivery?
- If virtual and/or hybrid service delivery continues, what recommendations do local area One-Stop personnel have about what such a hybrid mode and mix of services should ideally look like? What investments could be made to support virtual and/or hybrid service delivery?
- What changes to processes and/or data systems, if any, should be made to ensure that service delivery is adequately documented in a hybrid or virtual mode of service delivery?
- What do local area One-Stop personnel need to be able to adapt more quickly to a public emergency in the future? How could the state support local area personnel during a future public emergency?
- What was the WIOA Title I customer experience like in PY20? How do customers who received WIOA Title I services feel about their experience interacting with the public workforce system?
- How can the state and local public workforce system be prepared for future disruptions and/or disaster recovery?
- Where should future investments in WIOA Title I service delivery be made?

Findings

- Expansion of services: Local areas felt they could reach more people with the ability to offer services via a range of service delivery models: in-person, hybrid, virtual, and remote.
- Lesson learned on service delivery: Areas that are perceived to better/more impactful with in person services are intake and orientation.

Recommendations

- Investment in technological tool consistency across local areas should be the next frontier of investment for NJDOL.
- NJDOL could test and invest in modernization, technology tools, and ideas for innovation using small grants/pilots to continue to strengthen virtual service delivery infrastructure.
- NJDOL could invest in technology solutions to standardize the virtual “front door” for customers across all local areas, in collaboration with the New Jersey Office of Innovation.

RESEA Evaluation: Impact Evaluation Study

The New Jersey Department of Labor contracted with the John J. Heldrich Center for Workforce Development at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey to fulfill its RESEA evaluation requirement. In cooperation with the NJDOL, the Heldrich Center proposes to conduct a

component evaluation which uses a randomized controlled trial of a text message intervention nudging RESEA participants to their appointments and the completion of documentation.

The Heldrich Center will also use this impact evaluation to evaluate the efficacy of push text notifications to a random sample of RESEA participants and compare their outcomes to RESEA participants who do not receive them. The benefits of using an impact evaluation for this evaluation is to inform New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) on the impact of text notifications to participation in RESEA and on whether to continue, or even scale up, the text notification intervention for RESEA participants to improve participation and employment outcomes.

Reemployment evaluation studies in the past were based on whole program components, as well as on broad categories of services at the program level. A first step in the study design involved a review of the existing studies on the Clearinghouse for Labor Evaluation and Research (CLEAR) with high and moderate causal ratings using random assignment designs (CLEAR, 2019). The advantage of a randomized design is that it prevents systematic pre-existing differences between study groups from creating bias in evaluation. Based on this research, the study proposes a two-group random control trial to assess the effect of text notification services on job seekers' participation rates in RESEA, their duration of unemployment, and on wages after re-employment.

To summarize broadly:

1. The Heldrich Center will receive weekly files of UI claimants that have been profiled for RESEA services.
2. Heldrich Center researchers will send letters, via US Priority Mail service, to all RESEA claimants inviting them to consent to participate in the study.
3. Of those who consent, claimants will be randomly assigned into a treatment or control group.
 1. Those in the treatment group will receive weekly text notifications regarding their required participation in RESEA services and other job search services provided by NJDOL.
 2. Of those who consent, claimants who were randomly assigned to the control group will receive typical RESEA services provided by NJDOL.

Following the enrollment of the required sample of study participants, Heldrich Center researchers will analyze participant outcomes: participation in RESEA, duration of weeks on UI compensation, and wages following re-employment after their period on UI. The Heldrich Center will prepare a final evaluation report and a series of in-depth presentations to report study outcomes, including data visualizations, for key stakeholders.

Research Questions

This study seeks to understand the efficacy of RESEA services as it currently stands, to better calibrate the program to meet specific needs that align with the changing nature of the job market. The study specifically aims to answer the following questions:

1. Does providing text alerts to UI claimants (to receive updates and reminders to engage in services offered) improve the participation of RESEA participants?
2. Does providing text alerts to UI claimants (to receive updates and reminders to engage in services offered) reduce the average duration of unemployment compensation and/or improve employment and earnings outcomes?
3. What is the role of increased RESEA participation (meeting attendance and Individual Employment Plan (IEP) completion) on the primary outcomes (duration and employment)?

Outcomes

Assessing workforce outcomes will allow us to determine the relative success or failure of the text alert notification coupled with traditional NJDOL RESEA services versus the traditional NJDOL RESEA service delivery model alone. We will be tracking the following intermediate and primary outcomes:

- Intermediate Outcomes
- Participation in the Initial Meeting
- Participation in the Follow-up Meeting
- IEP Forms Completion
- Primary Outcome
- Duration of unemployment compensation (defined by UIPL 1-20 as the number of weeks RESEA participants receive UC)
- Employment (measured in the second full calendar quarter following the start of a participant's UC claim, as defined by UIPL 1-20)¹
- Wages earned in the 2nd full quarter following re-employment measured in wages for the quarter (or three-month period)²

PY 2021 WIOA Evaluation: An Evaluation of WIOA Services in New Jersey, Program Year 2021

The New Jersey Department of Labor contracted with the John J. Heldrich Center for Workforce Development at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey to fulfill its WIOA annual evaluation requirement.

Background

Access to transportation in the state of New Jersey remains an ongoing challenge for many populations. With an emphasis placed on the barriers for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title I and Title IV customers, transportation is perceived to be a significant barrier for people with disabilities and others in accessing workforce development services that assist with obtaining employment. In Program Year 2021 (PY21), spanning July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic may have also exacerbated existing transportation challenges and/or created new opportunities for innovative solutions to

transportation challenges. This evaluation will explore the dynamics of the transportation challenges that exist for WIOA customers in PY21 and pose potential innovative solutions to address those challenges.

This study will have three primary objectives:

1. Identify transportation service challenges for WIOA customers in New Jersey at participating in WIOA services at the One-Stop Career Centers;
2. To identify and highlight promising transportation programs and/or services that could be expanded or replicated in five New Jersey rural/southern counties (Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland, Salem, and Cape May) where transportation is perceived by local policymakers as a significant challenge to WIOA service participation and employment; and
3. To offer meaningful, tangible recommendations to the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJDOL), and to rural counties, on how to modify WIOA service delivery in light of the transportation challenges that exist for WIOA customers in those areas.

Timeline

The WIOA Program Year 2021 evaluation was conducted from October 15, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

Research Questions:

1. To what extent were transportation services provided through WIOA to Title I and Title IV customers during Program Year 2021? What was the size and scope of transportation services provided in New Jersey to access WIOA services, enroll in training, and search for and prepare for employment?
2. What are the transportation service delivery strategies currently implemented in five of New Jersey's rural/southern counties (Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland, Salem, and Cape May)?
3. What, if any, transportation service strategies currently offered in one or more of New Jersey's rural counties warrant further evaluation and/or expansion and replication, based on transportation and workforce development staff and/or other state subject matter experts?
4. What modifications could be made to WIOA services in context of the transportation challenges identified in New Jersey?

Final Evaluation Report

In 2024, the Heldrich Center will submit a final evaluation report to NJDOL. The final report will include -

- An analysis of transportation services provided through WIOA to Title I and Title IV customers during Program Year 2021, using the available data.

- The identification and profile of two to three examples of transportation programs that are considered promising or innovative.
- A landscape of transportation programs/initiatives recently tried and/or current operated in the targeted rural/southern counties in New Jersey.
- The identification of potential WIOA service modifications in context of the transportation challenges noted in the rural/southern counties in New Jersey.
- Recommendations on programs that could be expanded and/or piloted in other areas of the state, based on qualitative research, have high levels of satisfaction from state and local staff or subject matter experts.

Coordination with Partners and the State Workforce Board

The above-highlighted data, research, and evaluation projects are all developed and supported in coordination with a variety of partners, including the Office of Research and Information (ORI), including specifically the Workforce Research and Analytics Unit, the Workforce Development (WFD) division, and in collaboration with other state partners, including the State Employment and Training Commission (SETC) and the Garden State Employment and Training Association (GSETA), the membership organization of New Jersey's Local Workforce Development Boards.

Key venues for collaboration include the SETC's Performance Committee and NJDOL's Evaluation Workgroup. Through these groups, program stakeholders, including state staff, the SETC and local boards, are engaged in evaluation design, implementation, dissemination and incorporation of evaluation findings and recommendations. The evaluations will use a variety of methodologies, including quantitative and qualitative techniques, and customer satisfaction; will incorporate data from NJSDS and other sources; and will be designed to provide actionable results to inform program and policy decisions.

NJDOL Evaluation Workgroup

In 2021, the NJDOL Evaluation Workgroup was formed to support a greater culture of evidence-based practices within NJDOL. This group is convened bi-monthly to review current evaluation activities, set research priorities, and plan for future coordination of evaluations and research projects. The group now includes representatives from the following program areas within NJDOL: Workforce Development (Titles I and III), Adult Education and Literacy (Title II), the NJDOL Office of Apprenticeship, Transitional Workforce Services (WFNJ) and Employment Accessibility Services (Title IV), as well as members of the Heldrich Center team.

Coordination with the SETC

The SETC, the State Workforce Board, has been a long-standing partner in evaluation activities undertaken by NJDOL. Evaluation activities have been designed, coordinated and disseminated with the support of the SETC, including presentations to the full board, to local workforce development board directors, and to workforce stakeholders at the Garden State Employment and Training Association (GSETA) events. All ongoing and future evaluations reports will be published on the SETC and NJDOL website, as they are completed. Publications are posted at: <https://www.nj.gov/njsetc/performance/index.html>

In 2017, the SETC began implementation of a dashboard to display high-level performance data to support evidence-based policy decisions. The dashboard enables the SETC members to better understand the scope of State programs and their related populations. Additionally, the dashboard helps the SETC explore data trends, highlight potential program issues, and coordinate with other state agencies to advance New Jersey's workforce needs. The dashboard is publicly available on the SETC website at:

<https://www.nj.gov/njsetc/performance/index.html>

The SETC continues to work with NJDOL on enhancing the value of its dashboard so that it displays high-level performance data to support evidence-based, policy decision-making. At regular Commission meetings, the SETC members are given a presentation from SETC staff and NJDOL program staff, on the updated, enhanced dashboard which includes performance and demographics data from all four WIOA titles, and local area data breakdowns as well.

Coordination and Cooperation with Evaluations provided for by the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education under WIOA

New Jersey will continue to coordinate its activities with the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education, to support evaluations provided for under WIOA. As indicated in Section 116 of WIOA, New Jersey and the State agencies responsible for the administration of all respective core programs will cooperate to the extent practicable, including the provision of data (in accordance with appropriate privacy protections established by the Secretary of Labor), the provision of responses to surveys, and allowing site visits in a timely manner, for the Secretaries or their agents.

The NJDOL Office of Internal Audit (OIA) coordinates the collection of data, survey responses, and site visits for all information requests received from the Federal Government. This includes information needed for federal evaluations, assessments, and compliance reviews. As the main contact for the Federal team, OIA will reach out to the appropriate divisions to obtain the information requested and ensure all requests for information are responded to in a timely fashion.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FOR CORE PROGRAMS

Describe the methods and factors the State will use in distributing funds under the core programs in accordance with the provisions authorizing such distributions.

A. FOR TITLE I PROGRAMS

Provide a description of the written policies that establish the State's methods and factors used to distribute funds to local areas for—

I. YOUTH ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH WIOA SECTION 128(B)(2) OR (B)(3)

In accordance with WIOA Section 128(b)(3), New Jersey will use the following Title I Youth allocation formula, in accordance with Training and Employment Guidance Letter TEGL 15-22 and approved by the SETC to support Youth activities.

Youth Formula

New Jersey will use the following formula to allocate Youth funds to local areas.

% of Youth Funds	Indicator	Description
33.3%	Relative number of Disadvantaged Youth in each local area, compared to the total number of disadvantaged youth in the state	A disadvantaged youth is defined as an individual age 16 through 21 who received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of the poverty line, or 70 percent of the Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL).
33.3%	Relative number of unemployed individuals in Areas of Substantial Unemployment in each local area, compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in the state	Any area that is of sufficient size and scope to sustain a program of workforce investment activities that has an average rate of unemployment of a least 6.5 percent for the most recent 12 months
33.3%	Relative excess Number of Unemployed Individuals in each local area, compared to the total excess number of unemployed individuals in the state	The number that represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5% of the civilian labor force in the State; or the number that represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5% of the civilian labor force in areas of substantial unemployment in the State

No local area shall receive an allocation percentage for a fiscal year that is less than 90 percent of the average allocation percentage of the local area for the 2 preceding fiscal years. Amounts necessary for increasing such allocations to local areas to comply with the preceding sentence shall be obtained by ratably reducing the allocations to be made to other local areas.

Governor’s Set Aside

The Governor reserves 15 percent of the funds from the WIOA Youth programs to carry out statewide activities. As highlighted above, the remaining Youth program funds are distributed based on the WIOA formulas highlighted above to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs).

The Governor’s reserve, which include Title I funds reserved across Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker allocations, supports NJDOL and SETC in carrying out their required functions. This

includes activities related to fiscal and programmatic oversight, technical assistance, state policy development, as well as research and evaluation. Specifically, these funds support staff working across the Office of Finance and Accounting, the Office of Research and Information, the Office of Internal Audit, and the Workforce Development Division.

In addition, the Title I Program Governor's Set Aside supports additional state-level workforce development priorities, aligned with activities highlighted in this plan, including:

- **Additional Youth Investments:** New Jersey supports expanded opportunities for in-school and out-of-school youth through support for special programs that offer unique opportunities for expanding career and training opportunities for young people 16-24. Key initiatives include New Jersey's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and investments in the New Jersey Youth Corps (NJYC) which blends community service learning with academic and career development opportunities. New Jersey remains committed to creating a diversity of entry points for youth career development across the state.
- **Industry Partnerships:** As highlighted in this plan, Industry Partnerships offer a key strategy for matching and developing the talent and skill needs of industry sectors and New Jersey workers. This focused work on developing sustained career pathway opportunities to develop New Jersey's talent will continue to be a high priority across the four years of this plan.
- **Workforce Professional Development:** As New Jersey's moves forward to integrate services across core, required, and additional state workforce programs, NJDOL and GSETA are working together through the NJDOL-GSETA training partnership to support a joint training agenda that deepens and expands the knowledge of workforce development services and practices. Over the next four years, support for cross-training is a key priority as we seek to operationalize a more coordinated public workforce system in the state of New Jersey.
- **Expanded Access Points:** Another priority for these reserve funds is investment in initiatives and resources that expand access points beyond the front door of our One Stop Career Centers, this includes investment in virtual services and resources, as well as support for mobile One-Stops and public library programs.
- **Other Program Priorities:** In addition, NJDOL and the SETC support other innovative programs through the Governor's Reserve, specifically focusing on increased access for underserved populations and launching new employer partnerships in emerging industries, e.g., clean energy.

II. ADULT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH WIOA SECTION 133(B)(2) OR (B)(3)

In accordance with WIOA section 133(b)(2) and (b)(3), New Jersey will use the following Title I Adult allocation formula, in accordance with Training and Employment Guidance Letter TEGL 15-22 and approved by the SETC, to support Adult activities.

Adult Formula

New Jersey will use the following formula to allocate Adult funds to local areas.

% of Adult Funds	Indicator	Description
33.3%	Relative number of Disadvantaged Adults in each local area as compared to the total number of disadvantaged adults in the state	A disadvantaged adult is and individual age 22 through 72 who received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income, that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of - the poverty line; or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level
33.3%	Relative Excess Number of Unemployed Individuals in the local area as compared to the total excess number of individuals in the state	The number that represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5% of the civilian labor force in the State; or the number that represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5% of the civilian labor force in areas of substantial unemployment in the State
33.3%	Relative number of unemployed individuals in Areas of Substantial Unemployment in the local area as compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in the state	Any area that is of sufficient size and scope to sustain a program of workforce investment activities that has an average rate of unemployment of a least 6.5 percent for the most recent 12 months

No local area shall receive an allocation percentage for a fiscal year that is less than 90 percent of the average allocation percentage of the local area for the 2 preceding fiscal years. Amounts necessary for increasing such allocations to local areas to comply with the preceding sentence shall be obtained by ratably reducing the allocations to be made to other local areas.

Governor’s Set Aside

The Governor reserves 15 percent of the funds from the WIOA Youth programs to carry out statewide activities. As highlighted above, the remaining Youth program funds are distributed based on the WIOA formulas highlighted above to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs).

The Governor’s reserve, which includes Title I funds reserved across Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker allocations, supports NJDOL and SETC in carrying out their required functions. This includes activities related to fiscal and programmatic oversight, technical assistance, state policy development, as well as research and evaluation. Specifically, these

funds support staff working across the Office of Finance and Accounting, the Office of Research and Information, the Office of Internal Audit, and the Workforce Development Division.

In addition, the Title I Program Governor's Set Aside supports additional state-level workforce development priorities, aligned with activities highlighted in this plan, including:

- **Additional Youth Investments:** New Jersey supports expanded opportunities for in-school and out-of-school youth through support for special programs that offer unique opportunities for expanding career and training opportunities for young people 16-24. Key initiatives include New Jersey's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and investments in the New Jersey Youth Corps (NJYC) which blends community service learning with academic and career development opportunities. New Jersey remains committed to creating a diversity of entry points for youth career development across the state.
- **Industry Partnerships:** As highlighted in this plan, Industry Partnerships offer a key strategy for matching and developing the talent and skill needs of industry sectors and New Jersey workers. This focused work on developing sustained career pathway opportunities to develop New Jersey's talent will continue to be a high priority across the four years of this plan.
- **Workforce Professional Development:** As New Jersey's moves forward to integrate services across core, required, and additional state workforce programs, NJDOL and GSETA are working together through the NJDOL-GSETA training partnership to support a joint training agenda that deepens and expands the knowledge of workforce development services and practices. Over the next four years, support for cross-training is a key priority as we seek to operationalize a more coordinated public workforce system in the state of New Jersey.
- **Expanded Access Points:** Another priority for these reserve funds is investment in initiatives and resources that expand access points beyond the front door of our One Stop Career Centers, this includes investment in virtual services and resources, as well as support for mobile One-Stops and public library programs.
- **Other Program Priorities:** In addition, NJDOL and the SETC support other innovative programs through the Governor's Reserve, specifically focusing on increased access for underserved populations and launching new employer partnerships in emerging industries, e.g., clean energy.

III. DISLOCATED WORKER EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH WIOA SECTION 133(B)(2) AND BASED ON DATA AND WEIGHTS ASSIGNED

In accordance with WIOA section 133(b)(2), New Jersey will use the following Title I Dislocated Worker allocation formula, in accordance with Training and Employment Guidance Letter TEGL 15-22 and approved by the SETC to support Dislocated Worker activities.

Dislocated Worker Formula

New Jersey will use the following formula to allocate Dislocated Worker funds to local areas.

% of DW Funds	Indicator	Description
25%	Declining Industries	Based on the total projected employment change in declining industries
25%	Insured Unemployment Data	Based on number of Unemployment Insurance claimants
25%	Long-term Unemployment	Based on number of claimants who have exhausted Unemployment Insurance
25%	Unemployment Concentration	Number of Unemployed Individuals in a local area

New Jersey does not allocate based on the following data, even though allowable under WIOA:

- **Plant Closing and Mass Layoff Data:** An accurate source of data is not available at the state or local level
- **Farmer-Rancher Economic Hardship Data:** an accurate source of data is not available at the state or local level.

No local area shall receive an allocation percentage for a fiscal year that is less than 90 percent of the average allocation percentage of the local area for the 2 preceding fiscal years. Amounts necessary for increasing such allocations to local areas to comply with the preceding sentence shall be obtained by ratably reducing the allocations to be made to other local areas.

Governor's Set Aside

The Governor reserves 15 percent of the funds from the WIOA Youth programs to carry out statewide activities. As highlighted above, the remaining Youth program funds are distributed based on the WIOA formulas highlighted above to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs).

The Governor's reserve, which includes Title I funds reserved across Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker allocations, supports NJDOL and SETC in carrying out their required functions. This includes activities related to fiscal and programmatic oversight, technical assistance, state policy development, as well as research and evaluation. Specifically, these funds support staff working across the Office of Finance and Accounting, the Office of Research and Information, the Office of Internal Audit, and the Workforce Development Division.

In addition, the Title I Program Governor's Set Aside supports additional state-level workforce development priorities, aligned with activities highlighted in this plan, including:

- **Additional Youth Investments:** New Jersey supports expanded opportunities for in-school and out-of-school youth through support for special programs that offer unique

opportunities for expanding career and training opportunities for young people 16-24. Key initiatives include New Jersey's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and investments in the New Jersey Youth Corps (NJYC) which blends community service learning with academic and career development opportunities. New Jersey remains committed to creating a diversity of entry points for youth career development across the state.

- **Industry Partnerships:** As highlighted in this plan, Industry Partnerships offer a key strategy for matching and developing the talent and skill needs of industry sectors and New Jersey workers. This focused work on developing sustained career pathway opportunities to develop New Jersey's talent will continue to be a high priority across the four years of this plan.
- **Workforce Professional Development:** As New Jersey's moves forward to integrate services across core, required, and additional state workforce programs, NJDOL and GSETA are working together through the NJDOL-GSETA training partnership to support a joint training agenda that deepens and expands the knowledge of workforce development services and practices. Over the next four years, support for cross-training is a key priority as we seek to operationalize a more coordinated public workforce system in the state of New Jersey.
- **Expanded Access Points:** Another priority for these reserve funds is investment in initiatives and resources that expand access points beyond the front door of our One Stop Career Centers, this includes investment in virtual services and resources, as well as support for mobile One-Stops and public library programs.
- **Other Program Priorities:** In addition, NJDOL and the SETC support other innovative programs through the Governor's Reserve, specifically focusing on increased access for underserved populations and launching new employer partnerships in emerging industries, e.g., clean energy.

B. FOR TITLE II

I. DESCRIBE THE METHODS AND FACTORS THE ELIGIBLE AGENCY WILL USE TO DISTRIBUTE TITLE II FUNDS.

The New Jersey Department of Labor's Office of Adult Literacy will conduct a full and open competition for the next multi-year grant cycle for Title II Section 231, 225, and 243 funds in early 2025 with grants for all funding streams to be awarded with a program start date of July 1, 2025. Each funding stream will be held as a separate competition for eligible Title II providers. The Section 231 Adult Basic Education grant administered through NJDOL for the Title II program is a 4-year competitive grant that was awarded through NJDOL's Office of Adult Literacy (OAL) affective July 1, 2021, and is in effect through June 30, 2025. For the competition, the OAL will hold a full and open competition in early 2025 for the next IELCE Section 243 grant cycle, which will commence July 1, 2025, as part of a four-year grant award. Funds for Section 231, 225, and 243 are distributed through formula allocation by way of the most current American Community Survey data for each New Jersey county. As with the section 231 grants, 225 and 243 grants funds in the following three grant continuation cycles will be awarded through annual funding notifications contingent on the availability of federal funds.

Each year's grant amount and conditions will be based on the following criteria:

- contract compliance, including success in meeting contracted enrollment level of service and providing the contracted services;
- evidence of sufficient progress in meeting federally imposed targets for the agency performance outcome measures;
- evidence of continuous program improvement; compliance with fiscal and programmatic policies and guidelines;
- monitoring and programs reviews;
- and the amount of the federal award.

As part of the grant application process, all applicants will be required to submit evidence of demonstrated effectiveness in order for the application to be reviewed and considered for funding as required by the Office of Career and Technical Education (OCTAE). To demonstrate effectiveness, applicants that have been funded under Title II AEFLA, as amended by WIOA, in the three program years immediately preceding the competition will be required to provide performance data under WIOA section 116 from those years.

Applicants who were not previously funded by the Office Adult Literacy under Title II AEFLA, as amended by WIOA will be required to provide performance data which shows their past effectiveness in serving basic skills deficient eligible individuals, including evidence of success in achieving outcomes in comparable measures.

For both groups, these measures include effectiveness in helping students develop their academic skills in reading, writing, mathematics, and English language acquisition, achieve high school equivalency, and transition into employment and/or postsecondary education/training.

The content of Section 231, 225, and 243 grant applications will each address the seven requirements and thirteen considerations identified in the Act. Eligible providers will be required to demonstrate clear alignment of proposed activities and services to the strategies and goals of the local workforce development plans for the areas to be served.

Through a standardized process developed by the NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy, Local Workforce Development Boards will review applications for alignment with the local plan. With this process, NJDOL will continue to strengthen LWDBs' capacity to monitor and oversee providers. Eligible providers will submit their applications to OAL through the IGX grants management system, formally known as SAGE. Once the review of applicant eligibility is completed, the State Director will hold a technical assistance session with local workforce boards to review the expected process, answer questions, and provide a timeline. OAL staff will distribute the eligible applications to the appropriate local workforce boards for review. The division will establish a timeline for the review process and provide a review/scoring rubric to all local boards, which will include a section in which local boards can provide recommendations to improve alignment of proposed Title II services with the local plans. OAL will take the recommendations and results of the review into consideration when making decisions regarding grant awards and expectations.

II. DESCRIBE HOW THE ELIGIBLE AGENCY WILL ENSURE DIRECT AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ALL ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS TO APPLY AND COMPETE FOR FUNDS AND HOW THE ELIGIBLE AGENCY WILL ENSURE THAT IT IS USING THE SAME GRANT OR CONTRACT ANNOUNCEMENT AND APPLICATION PROCEDURE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS.

To ensure direct and equitable access for funding, the NJDOL and the OAL have policies, procedures, and guidelines in place to ensure that all eligible providers have equal access to apply and compete for funds. The Notice of Grant Opportunity (NGO) of funds is published on the NJDOL public website. Once the NGO is published, all grant information is posted to the Office of Adult Literacy website, which is accessible to the public. For transparency, this website will also include the specific questions and answers provided as a result of the Technical Assistance meeting required for all potential applicants.

The OAL staff will conduct the grant competition through the NJDOL IGX electronic grants management system, formally known as SAGE. Through this system, all eligible providers will have access to the same grant application for each application being competed.

In accordance with OAL grant guidelines, grant applications will be evaluated by a panel of at least three trained individuals. Panel members may include staff from the NJDOL Division of Workforce Development, other State agencies, other qualified subject matter experts, and/or consultants. The State Director will ensure panel members are trained on the expected process and outcomes for reviewing applications.

OAL staff will create a scoring rubric for each grant type, which will address all items in the grant application. Once the applications have been reviewed and scored via the approved DOL panel, they will be ranked from highest to lowest scoring. OAL will recommend award grants to the highest scoring applicant in each of the local workforce development areas and will continue to award funds until all applications for service in the local area with a sufficient score have been funded. OAL will consider the results of the local board reviews with recommendations during the awarding process, but local board reviews will not prevent an application from being scored if eligible. Throughout the review and scoring process for all applications, NJDOL OAL State Director and staff will remain neutral and unbiased.

C. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

In the case of a State that, under section 101(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Rehabilitation Act designates a State agency to administer the part of the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan under which VR services are provided for individuals who are blind, describe the process and the factors used by the State to determine the distribution of funds among the two VR agencies in the State.

As outlined previously in this Plan, New Jersey utilizes an option to deliver Vocational Rehabilitation services through two distinct programs. The majority of services are delivered through Vocational Rehabilitation staff housed at NJDOL for any individuals with disabilities. A portion of allocation is segmented and distributed to the Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI), housed within the New Jersey Department of Human Services; CBVI focuses on serving individuals who are blind, vision-impaired or deaf-blind.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS) and Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI) work under a Memorandum of Understanding outlining:

- The criteria determining to which program an individual customer is referred based on their disability;
- Methods of referral between the two agencies and their services and programs;
- Eligibility;
- Consultation and coordination between the two agencies; and
- Interagency meetings, exchange of materials, interagency liaisons.

The MOU allocates funds based on an 80/20 split, with 80 percent of allocable funds going to DVRS and 20 percent going to CBVI for their respective program operations. This allocation is justified by the following factors:

- **Population.** The distribution takes into account the proportion of persons with disabilities who are expected to be served by each agency, based on prior history. This proportion has been stable since the MOU was first signed in 2000.
- **Level of services.** In general, it is understood that delivering high-quality vocational rehabilitation services to blind, vision-impaired, and deaf-blind consumers is more expensive on average than it is to deliver similar services to persons with other disabilities, because of the extra training required to enable these consumers to function successfully and independently with limited or no vision. Specifically:
 - CBVI administers a year-round, residential program to provide blind, vision-impaired, and deaf-blind consumers with training in pre-employment blindness skills, e.g. Orientation and Mobility; Braille or other low-vision communication strategies; assistive technology instruction; skills of independent living (techniques for independently managing in the home, including cooking, dressing, cleaning, money management, etc.); and classes on Adjusting to Blindness or Vision Loss.
 - Similarly, these same services are offered to some consumers in their homes, where they are unable or unwilling to invest an extended period, on average approximately twenty weeks, in New Jersey's intensive residential program.
 - Additionally, some consumers are sent out-of-state for blindness-specific, pre-employment training, where CBVI does not offer the particular instruction needed for a given consumer's employment objective.
 - Due to the nature of the disability, a disproportionate number of blind, vision-impaired, and deaf-blind consumers require substantial amounts of post-secondary education in order to qualify for the types of jobs where blind, vision-impaired, and deaf-blind consumers have traditionally been most successful and accepted within the labor market.

6. PROGRAM DATA

A. DATA ALIGNMENT AND INTEGRATION

Describe the plans of the lead State agencies with responsibility for the administration of the core programs, along with the State Board, to align and integrate available workforce and education data systems for the core programs, unemployment insurance programs, and education through postsecondary education, and to the extent possible, the Combined State Plan partner programs included in this plan. The description of the State's plan for integrating data systems should include the State's goals for achieving integration and any progress to date.

Describe data-collection and reporting processes used for all programs and activities, including the State's process to collect and report data on co-enrollment, and for those present in the one-stop centers.

I. DESCRIBE THE STATE'S PLANS TO MAKE THE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR THE CORE PROGRAMS INTEROPERABLE TO MAXIMIZE THE EFFICIENT EXCHANGE OF COMMON DATA ELEMENTS TO SUPPORT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

As stated previously in this plan, America's One-Stop Operating System (AOSOS) is the core data system used to support the New Jersey workforce development system. AOSOS currently meets the operational, tracking and reporting requirements of WIOA and serves as the system of record for all Title I programs and Title III, Wagner Peyser programs, including RESEA and JVSG. In addition, AOSOS serves as the system of record for Trade Adjustment Act (TAA) and, WorkFirst New Jersey Employment and Training.

In addition, the other core WIOA programs use the following systems as their systems of record.

- Title II - Literacy, Adult and Community Education System (LACES)
- Title IV (DVRS) - AWARE Vocational Rehabilitation Case Management System
- Title IV (CBVI) - FACTS - System 7 Vocational Rehabilitation Case Management System

Data Integration Challenges

New Jersey continues to make updates across our formal systems record to maximize the efficacy of these systems. For example, NJDOL worked with its vendor to launch a cloud-based AOSOS application in 2022 that increased speeds in using the system and simplified data entry screens. However, even with these updates, these systems are not designed for the level of data sharing and cross-program analysis that WIOA and our workforce systems demand in 2024.

Key challenges include the following:

Difficulty of linking data from different systems: As highlighted in earlier sections, Title II and Title IV programs specifically, are required to utilize separate systems of record. Because Title I, II, III, and IV all utilize legacy systems of record, extraction and sharing of data across systems is very challenging.

Cumbersome data extraction and reporting: Even among programs sharing use of AOSOS as a system of record, the extraction and reporting of data is cumbersome, new reports must be built and tested by teams that have expertise in these systems. This has hindered access of programmatic teams at the state and local levels to real time data about service delivery. In addition, data entry parameters have evolved differently across programs as different programs have developed and identified codes for entering data that are separate from one another.

Inconsistent data sharing processes: AOSOS currently includes data-sharing interfaces with Unemployment Insurance and Department of Human Services (DHS) systems. However, even when data links are initially set up, these processes have hit unexpected shifts that have limited the efficacy of data sharing, and/or depend on manual processes that have suffered as institutionalized knowledge in the form of staff have shifted.

Maximizing Existing Data Tools and Resources

NJDOL and SETC continue to explore and identify additional tools for supporting the connection and use of data within and across workforce programs using our existing systems investing in – for example:

- ***Future Works (NJ Performs):*** A platform offered through an external vendor that leverages NJDOL’s federal data reports to organize and share data outside of AOSOS. Many local areas utilize Future Works to ensure timely case management data entry and to generate quarterly reports to be shared at the local board level.
- ***SETC Performance Dashboard:*** The SETC manages a performance dashboard that also leverages federal reports to highlight system performance across at the state and within local areas.
- ***Workforce Data Team:*** Most recently, NJDOL’s Workforce Development Division has created a new team to further develop and integrate new dashboard tools that draw directly on AOSOS data into state and local workforce teams monitoring and continuous learning processes. Additionally, specific projects to explore disconnects in data linkages across partners are underway to ensure that when data sharing is in place, data are accurately transferring.

While we will continue to explore and develop stronger resources and tools to support our use of data and AOSOS for assessment and evaluation purposes, we are also in the process of securing an entirely new Statewide Workforce Case Management solution to replace AOSOS. Over the four years of this plan, this Data Modernization project and the integration of this system into our collective work will represent a major body of work across One Stop partner programs, and across our state and local teams.

Data Modernization

New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development is currently in the process of procurement of a comprehensive web-enabled, Software-as-a-Service (SaaS), system. The State envisions this new Workforce Solution as a tool that will allow career-seeking New Jerseyans to have access to the education and training necessary to access high-quality employment. It will provide a connection between job seekers and employers that are offering high-quality employment to fill their talent needs quickly and efficiently. It will support both customer self-service integration and performance driven outcomes designed around the principles of universal access, customer choice, and service alignment.

The new Workforce Case Management solution will:

- Integrate, scale, and consolidate the case management of federal, state, and local Workforce programs, services, and activities into a centralized core system.
- Provide leading-edge technology for self-service/virtual service delivery and electronic communication amongst all jobseekers/participants, employers, providers, partners, and Workforce Development staff.
- Enhance and offer new opportunities for tracking enrollment, progress, and outcomes across programs and partners contributing to our statewide Workforce program including the One-Stop Career Center network.
- Allow for automated referrals from partner agencies, providers, and community partners including county and municipal welfare agencies for the management of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), General Assistance (GA), and Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- Provide customized strategies for jobseekers and employers through the enhancement of functionality related to: (1) Business Services and Work-Based Learning, supporting matches, (2) Virtual Services, specifically to support virtual intake and connection to services, (3) Career Services, to facilitate customized support and coaching, and (4) Supportive Services, to increase connection across community partners to address needs
- Provides functionality to capture document imaging and electronic signatures.
- Interface with ancillary systems to improve data integrity for federal and state reporting.
- Maintain comprehensive federal and state required reporting, while enhancing functionality to include ad-hoc reporting and query capabilities that allow for continued data interoperability.
- Allow for ongoing adaptability to accommodate potential legislative federal and/or state mandates.

II. DESCRIBE THE STATE'S PLANS TO INTEGRATE DATA SYSTEMS TO FACILITATE STREAMLINED INTAKE AND SERVICE DELIVERY TO TRACK PARTICIPATION ACROSS ALL PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THIS PLAN

NJDOL and SETC are involved in efforts to strengthen coordination of data as part of service delivery, and also through longer term efforts to track outcomes across our educational and workforce systems. Our vision is to create a fully integrated case management system with a focus on performance and outcome reporting to continuously serve the customers to achieve self-sufficiency, and to use reporting in real time to improve service delivery.

One Stop Career Center Data Integration

As discussed in the above section, NJDOL is actively engaged in a Data Modernization effort to update and upgrade the AOSOS case management and reporting system. This effort includes exploration of enhanced integration with the Title II LACES system and the Title IV AWARE and FACTS systems.

Another data system integration effort at NJDOL has been the development of a single sign-on for Unemployment Insurance and One Stop Career Center services. Claimants are able to use one sign-on to see the status of their UI claims as well as services for which they are eligible or already enrolled in through the workforce system. The Integrated Workforce Registration System is a national initiative to promote and enhance the partnerships and shared missions of the Unemployment and Workforce Development systems within NJDOL. This system integrates common core functions making the re-employment experience more seamless and friendly by directing customers via a common registration process to all the services provided by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development. This single sign-on system for jobseekers supports a common workforce registration system for Unemployment Insurance, re-employment services, resume creation and job and skill matching.

As we move forward with a new Workforce Case Management system to replace AOSOS, streamlined intake and connection to services is a high priority. Through this new system, we seek to support universal processes for determining eligibility across One Stop Career Center programs and connecting career-seekers to the full range of services that are available as part of a single stream of service. In addition, these new tools available to local case management staff, will allow case manager to spend more quality time serving the customers, instead of engaging in repetitive data entry tasks. A new system will modernize many of our business processes and procedures that will benefit both staff and customers.

As we plan for a new data system that helps to better support streamlined intake and service delivery, NJDOL and SETC will also continue to support our Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) in coordinating and sharing data at the local level to facilitate shared service delivery to customers. Recent NJDOL policies offer guidance and support for LWDBs and One Stop Operators to lead these local efforts, including:

- **Functional Alignment:** NJDOL released a [Functional Alignment](#) policy in September 2023 outlining the authority of LWDBs to coordinate partners and service and support cross-functional teams, inclusive of activities around data sharing.
- **Service Integration and Co-Enrollment:** In addition, NJDOL released a [Service Integration and Co-Enrollment](#) policy in September 2023 highlighting specific opportunities for co-enrollment across One Stop Career Center programs, including around eligibility and intake processes.

NJDOL and SETC will continue to work with our LWDBs to identify opportunities for strengthening data sharing at the state and local levels to support intake processes that allow for determining eligibility and intake across multiple programs rather than a single program.

Longitudinal Data Integration

The State has also created the New Jersey State Data System (NJSDS), formerly known as NJEEDS. NJSDS is a collaboration between the NJDOL, the NJDOE, the NJ Office of the Secretary of Higher Education, the NJ Higher Education Student Assistance Authority, and the Heldrich Center for Workforce Development at Rutgers University. It is the State's centralized, longitudinal data system, developed through a US Department of Education grant and with support from the partner agencies. NJSDS gathers data from New Jersey's P-12 system into a comprehensive, statewide system that maintains information for K-12 students from their exit from high school through entry into higher education and/or the State workforce. The K-12 data

is combined with workforce customer data from NJDOL and post-secondary education student data from OSHE, as well as financial aid information from HESAA. NJSDS provides valuable information and data for participants from all these systems to State and local policymakers, the public, as well as practitioners in K-12 schools, higher education institutions, workforce programs, and career and technical training schools to help calculate outcomes.

Through coordination with partnering state agencies and initial funding from the U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Labor, NJSDS has become a large statewide interagency and intergovernmental platform where data from participating agencies are securely stored to expand access and analysis to improve governance efforts, policymaking, and performance of public initiatives. NJSDS aims to help the public and stakeholders make data-informed decisions to improve public policies and practices for New Jersey residents. This includes facilitating longitudinal and linked-data research, providing statistical data, and publishing reports on the NJSDS website, njsds.nj.gov.

III. EXPLAIN HOW THE STATE BOARD WILL ASSIST THE GOVERNOR IN ALIGNING TECHNOLOGY AND DATA SYSTEMS ACROSS REQUIRED ONE-STOP PARTNER PROGRAMS (INCLUDING DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMON INTAKE, DATA COLLECTION, ETC.) AND HOW SUCH ALIGNMENT WILL IMPROVE SERVICE DELIVERY TO INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS

Over the next four years, alignment of technology and data systems across One Stop Career Center partners is a core priority as we work towards the broader goals guiding this plan. The use of data to support shared case management, integration of programs and services, and continuous improvement of programs and services will help to drive stronger opportunities and outcomes for our career-seekers and businesses in New Jersey. The SETC's Performance Committee, in conjunction with NJDOL and LWDBs, will renew efforts to serve as a hub in providing support and oversight around these efforts and ensuring that these processes and systems drive towards improvements in service delivery, especially among New Jersey's underserved populations.

As highlighted in other sections, three key activities will drive efforts to align our technology and data systems: (1) Data Modernization efforts, (2) ongoing expansion of New Jersey Career Center, and (3) expansion of NJDOL and SETC dashboard tools.

Data Modernization

As highlighted earlier, New Jersey, like many states, experiences the challenge of having legacy data systems operating contemporaneously with newly implemented data systems. New Jersey is committed to modernizing its technology and data systems to ensure the most efficient and effective utilization. For example, the current modernization strategy includes acquiring a system that combines the functionality to support multiple programs. With increasing demand to provide as many services and resources as possible to our career seeking customers, we need data systems that easily track services provided and supports customer access to timely and effective services. We look forward to data systems that will track services and co-enrollment strategies across multiple funding streams, including Title I, Title III, WorkFirst New Jersey, SCSEP, and other state workforce programs, and ease connections to other data systems serving other core populations such as Title II and Title IV. This approach will improve quality of the

service delivery to our customers and ease the burden of our workforce professionals by eliminating the use of multiple systems.

My Career NJ

NJDOL has launched the My Career NJ web portal, featuring a robust set of user-facing tools to empower individuals, particularly those from low-income, lower-skilled, underemployed, and unemployed Americans with comprehensive information, to make data-informed career decisions in an evolving economy. [My Career NJ](#) centralizes personalized career resources so users can leverage their unique skill sets in pursuit of their career aspirations. It features two new digital career tools: the NJ Training Explorer and the NJ Career Navigator.

NJ Training Explorer: The Training Explorer enables customized filtering of training programs, provides information on tuition assistance, and gives users valuable insight into the providers that offer programs that meet their skill-building needs. This tool replaces the Eligible Training Provider (ETPL) and Consumer Report Card (CRC) website, formerly known as NJTOPPS.

NJ Career Navigator: This machine-learning-powered recommendation engine leverages big data and machine learning to generate personalized job and career recommendations that align with each user's skill set, employment history, and individual professional goals across a wide range of private and public employment sectors.

My Career NJ brings key data and information about training and employment opportunities together to create a single access point for obtaining the most up-to-date information for guiding training and employment decisions. In addition, the resources and tools of My Career NJ support employers in finding better-qualified employees and allow NJDOL, LWDBs, and One Stop Career Center partners to use data-driven information to weed out fraudulent and low-quality training programs.

This new portal was produced through an innovative collaboration between the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the New Jersey State Office of Innovation, and Research Improving People's Lives (RIPL). It was developed using best practices in human-centered design and built on a state-of-the-art technology platform that will serve as a foundation for the development of additional functionality.

As part of this modernization effort, NJDOL has streamlined the review and approval procedures for private career school applications. In April 2023, NJDOL launched Intelligrants (IGX) the new system of record for NJ's eligible training providers. By updating these processes, NJ improves efficiency and effectiveness in evaluating and approving applications from private career schools, thus contributing to the overall enhancement of career training opportunities in New Jersey.

NJDOL and SETC Dashboard Tools

In addition to better integration of data, the SETC and NJDOL are committed to continuing to improve access to clear dashboards that provide overviews of service delivery and performance outcomes across our One Stop Career Center programs. As highlighted in earlier section, the SETC has developed a Performance Dashboard that includes information on all Titles of WIOA. The SETC will continue to expand development and use of this dashboard which can be found here: <https://www.nj.gov/njsetc/performance/>

Additionally, NJDOL's Workforce Development Division has invested in the development of a new team to work in coordination with the Office of Research and Information (ORI) to support the development and use of data reporting and dashboard tools that provide access to common data within and across One Stop Partner programs.

As we move towards Data Modernization, NJDOL and the SETC will work to integrate these dashboard tools into a new Workforce Case Management system.

IV. DESCRIBE THE STATE'S DATA SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES TO PRODUCE THE REPORTS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 116, PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM. (WIOA SECTION 116(D)(2)).

The State's Common Data System, AOSOS, is used to track program progress for workforce customers, especially with respect to performance targets. NJDOL provides local areas with the following reports to monitor their progress:

- Quarterly reports documenting primary indicators of performance against goals for each WDB area (similar to the ETA 9090 report used by NJDOL for federal reporting);
- Quarterly or monthly reports (depending on the specific measure) documenting performance outcomes for the New Jersey; and
- Quarterly basic rosters of WIOA participants.

The Title II data system, LACES, is used for program monitoring, reporting and tracking performance outcomes measures for Adult Education and Family Literacy program customers. NJDOL provides local workforce areas and program providers with the following reports to support performance accountability:

- The NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy (OAL) staff develop and produce all reports through the NRS-approved LACES database. OAL staff review all data bi-weekly, complete monthly monitoring desk audits, and utilize LACES for a customized yearly report card for each individual Title II agency, taking into account all federal negotiated targets and State targets. Risk assessments and monitoring are tied to provider performance.
- Title II staff conduct quarterly wage and employment matches with data provided from AOSOS and compare this to data in the LACES system for federal reporting.
- Title II staff works with the NJDOL Office of Research and Information (ORI) team to review data in conjunction with the required data validation.
- Title II utilizes the State Wage Interchange System (SWIS) to examine wage and employment records across state lines.

The AWARE and FACTS data systems are used for program monitoring, reporting and tracking performance outcomes measures for WIOA Title IV Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS) customers.

The follow reports are used to support performance accountability:

- DVRS staff submits the RSA 911 and RSA 17 quarterly reports to the USED Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA), as required; the staff uses these reports to

track service levels, expenditures and performance outcomes for all DVRS activities throughout the year.

- These reports are further used to support the DVRS quality assurance and field management staff to monitor local area activities and ensure compliance with RSA performance metrics.
- DVRS staff also submits the ETA 9169 annual report, which includes DVRS and Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI) data, for combined performance outcome reporting. This report is also used to support performance monitoring and quality assurance activities.

B. ASSESSMENT OF PARTICIPANTS' POST-PROGRAM SUCCESS

Describe how lead State agencies will use the workforce development system to assess the progress of participants who are exiting from core programs in entering, persisting in, and completing postsecondary education, or entering or remaining in employment. States may choose to set additional indicators of performance.

In Program Years 2021 and 2022, New Jersey continued to utilize the primary indicators of performance as required under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) for adults, dislocated workers, and youth; these indicators continue to be incorporated for additional WIOA core programs as per guidance from the US Departments of Labor and Education. This work will continue in Program Years 2023 and 2024. The primary indicators for the WIOA programs are as follows:

Title I - Adult Measures

- Employment rate in second and fourth quarter post exit
- Median earnings in second quarter post exit
- Credential attainment rate
- Measurable skill gains

Title I - Dislocated Worker Measures

- Employment rate in second and fourth quarter post exit
- Median earnings in second quarter post exit
- Credential attainment rate
- Measurable skill gains

Title I - Youth Measures

- Placement in employment, training or education activities in second and fourth quarter post exit
- Median earnings in second quarter post exit
- Credential attainment rate

- Measurable skill gains

Title III - Wagner-Peyser Measures

- Employment rate in second and fourth quarter post exit
- Median earnings in second quarter post exit

Title II - Adult Education and Literacy Measures

- Employment rate in second and fourth quarter post exit
- Median earnings in second quarter post exit
- Credential attainment rate
- Measurable skill gains

Title IV - Vocational Rehabilitation Measures

- Employment rate in second and fourth quarter post exit
- Median earnings in second quarter post exit
- Credential attainment rate
- Measurable skill gains

Effectiveness in Serving Employers

- Employer Penetration Rate: New Jersey reported on this pilot measure to USDOL.
- Repeat Business Customer Rate: New Jersey reported on this pilot measure to USDOL.
- Retention with the Same Employer: New Jersey will report on this measure in future, pending guidance from USDOL.

C. USE OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) WAGE RECORD DATA

Explain how the State will meet the requirements to utilize quarterly UI wage records for performance accountability, evaluations, and as a source for workforce and labor market information, consistent with Federal and State law. (This Operational Planning element applies to core programs.)

Per federal workforce grant reporting requirements, State Wage Records are used in the calculation of programs' quarterly common measure performance outcomes. New Jersey used the Wage Record Interstate System (WRIS) to more accurately evaluate and determine program performance outcomes through December 31, 2019. Effective January 1, 2020 NJDOL entered into the State Wage Interchange System (SWIS) Data Sharing Agreement and began utilizing SWIS Clearinghouse to facilitate the exchange of interstate wage data.

UI Wage records are used at the state and local level to check for employment outcomes and to validate data that is recorded at the time of initial employment after exit. These records also

support labor market trends and more importantly, if customers are obtaining training-related employment upon exit from program.

State UI wage record data are utilized as a critical component of Eligible Training Provider (ETP) outcomes and in WIOA evaluations when assessing employment and wage outcomes for program participants. State UI wage records may also be shared with outside entities, under specific data sharing agreements, to support the evaluation of public programs and services offered in New Jersey. Further, New Jersey uses state UI wage records to support research projects under the auspices of the state longitudinal data system, the New Jersey State Data System (NJSDS), formerly NJEEDS, housed at Rutgers University – Heldrich Center for Workforce Development.

D. PRIVACY SAFEGUARDS

Describe the privacy safeguards incorporated in the State’s workforce development system, including safeguards required by section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g) and other applicable Federal laws.

As highlighted throughout this plan, a priority of NJDOL and the SETC work is expanding access to data, including the integration of data across One Stop Career Center programs, as well as the use of technology to expand services to individuals. As these data and technology investments and activities expand, privacy safeguards remain central to these efforts. NJDOL continues to support and enforce federal and state policies pertaining to the handling of personally identifiable information for both hard and electronic records. NJDOL seeks to balance expansion of access to and use of data through new technology and systems with ensuring the ongoing confidentiality of information. As we seek to support more data sharing, strong policies and procedures are more important than ever and include the (1) development of strong and clear state-level policies related to privacy safeguards, (2) the development and expansion of procedures and processes related to supporting access to data systems, including specifically AOSOS, and (3) development and monitoring of local level policies related to privacy safeguards.

State-Level Privacy Policies

NJDOL has continuously had policy in place supporting the protection of Personally Identifiable Information (PII): <https://www.nj.gov/labor/wioa/documents/techassistance/NJWIN%206-15.pdf>. All state and local level activities act in accordance with the provisions laid out in this policy. This policy has helped to guide NJDOL efforts, as we seek to expand both access to data and services through technology.

Policies around competitive procurement of One Stop Career Services providers have also necessitated expanding AOSOS access to personnel outside of NJDOL and our local county agencies. NJDOL developed new procedures and protocols for providing access to AOSOS as a result of this need, outlined in NJDOL’s [Access to America’s One Stop Operating System \(AOSOS\) for Partners and Vendors in New Jersey American Job Centers \(WD-PY23-7\)](#). All individuals obtaining access to AOSOS must undergo a background check, participate in a Cornerstones of Confidentiality training, as well as provide signed agreements committing to the confidentiality of information. As we continue to expand access to information and data over the course of this

state plan period, this balance of access and privacy is one that NJDOL and the SETC will continue to prioritize in our work.

Additionally, requirements related to the General Education Provisions Act are covered by Department of Education funded programs as indicated in the definition of applicable program in 20 U.S.C.S. 1221.

The DVRS Case Service Policy Manual, updated November 2019, covers privacy in Section 1.8, Confidentiality and the Release of Information. Training is provided to every counselor to ensure understanding of confidentiality and ethical standards and practices, especially related to new challenges in use of social media, new partnerships, and data sharing.

Furthermore, the Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired is a division of the New Jersey Department of Human Services, and as such, is subject to comply with all privacy safeguards enumerated in Administrative Order: 2.01 (Confidential Information and Client Records) that was issued on March 17, 2016. This includes compliance with all privacy safeguards established in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). The Department of Human Services is considered a covered entity under HIPAA, and all divisions follow those stringent privacy protocols. Pursuant to N.J.A.C 10:91-5.6, participant information maintained by the Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI) shall not be released without the written consent of the participant, or upon Court Order. A participant may authorize the release of confidential information and medical records to or from the agency by signing the "Authorization to Disclose Information Form," consenting to the release of information.

Local-Level Privacy Policies

In addition to following state level privacy policies, all local areas are required to develop and document policies that ensure compliance with the federal requirements. As part of its regular monitoring, the Program Compliance Unit will verify that these policies have been developed and are being implemented. Additionally, the WIOA Program Oversight and Development (POD) team will incorporate privacy safeguards into the professional development that is provided to all One-Stop staff. Training and monitoring will be updated to reflect the most current statutes and interpretations to ensure that all staff are regularly made aware of, and comply with, the provisions of the law.

7. PRIORITY OF SERVICE FOR VETERANS.

A. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL IMPLEMENT THE PRIORITY OF SERVICE PROVISIONS FOR COVERED PERSONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JOBS FOR VETERANS ACT, CODIFIED AT SECTION 4215 OF 38 U.S.C., WHICH APPLIES TO ALL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS FUNDED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

B. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL MONITOR PRIORITY OF SERVICE PROVISIONS FOR VETERANS.

C. DESCRIBE THE TRIAGE AND REFERRAL PROCESS FOR ELIGIBLE VETERANS AND OTHER POPULATIONS DETERMINED ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE SERVICES FROM THE JOBS FOR

VETERANS STATE GRANTS (JVSG) PROGRAM'S DISABLED VETERANS' OUTREACH PROGRAM (DVOP) SPECIALIST/CONSOLIDATED POSITION.

All covered persons in accordance with the requirements of the Jobs for Veterans Act, receive priority of service in the One-Stop system. In practice, this means serving Veterans immediately and ensuring that they are prioritized for receiving individualized career services and training services, as needed and identified. Customers identifying as veterans and eligible persons are asked about length of service and potential barriers to employment as part of the intake process. Veterans and eligible persons meeting eligibility requirements and possessing a USDOL-VETS designated significant barrier to employment must be connected to a Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program specialist for services and case management immediately.

Priority of service provisions for covered persons is embedded in the eligibility guidance provided to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs). In addition, LWDBs are also required to develop their own priority of service policy that meets the requirements codified at section 4215 of 38 U.S.C.

NJDOL has established guidance on how to determine covered persons and covered persons with significant barriers early in the triage and intake process within the One Stop Career Centers. This involves cross training all One Stop staff with particular emphasis on staff responsible for triage on the importance of immediately serving and connecting Veterans to services and supports. There is and will continue to be prominent signage in all One Stop Career Centers informing customers that covered persons receive priority of service.

Through the Jobs for Veterans State Grant, Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists help veterans and eligible persons with significant barriers to employment successfully navigate the job market and receive the support they need to return to the workforce. When a covered person comes into the One Stop Career Center, they are triaged at intake to determine if they has a significant barrier to employment. One Stop Career Centers utilize a standard form to determine if barriers exist and if a veteran and/or eligible person should be referred to a DVOP for coaching. In addition, eligible individuals should also be screened for eligibility to other workforce programs to ensure that they have access to the widest range of services possible.

8. ADDRESSING THE ACCESSIBILITY OF THE ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

Describe how the one-stop delivery system (including one-stop center operators and the one-stop delivery system partners), will comply with section 188 of WIOA (if applicable) and applicable provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) regarding the physical and programmatic accessibility of facilities, programs, services, technology, and materials for individuals with disabilities. This also must include a description of compliance through providing staff training and support for addressing the needs of individuals with disabilities. Describe the State's one-stop center certification policy, particularly the accessibility criteria.

As our systems have adapted to Covid-19, accessibility has taken on new meaning – increasingly NJDOL is considering accessibility not just in terms of physical location but also with virtual technology and in the virtual world. This both opens up access in new ways and offers new barriers to individuals with disabilities. Many individuals with disabilities have been severely

impacted by the pandemic and some may face higher barriers in returning to in-person activities. These are factors that we will continue to explore, using data to unpack the nuances and variety of experiences individuals with disabilities face, and address in our strategies moving forward.

NJDOL has created a system that is responsive to the needs of customers with disabilities. All One Stop Career Centers are in compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act standards. NJDOL is fortunate to have the WIOA Title IV Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS) integrated in the department with WIOA Title I and WIOA Title III programs.

DVRS is a core participant in the One Stop system and maintains an active presence in the 17 Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) as well as on the SETC. NJDOL uses the expertise and resources of DVRS to inform accessibility to One Stop Career Centers and in service delivery to customers. Specifically, the SETC is connected to the two State Rehabilitation Councils, outlined in prior sections.

Through the recommendations of the Councils, policies and practices are examined to ensure that One Stop services are fully accessible to all, including access to physical location, services, information, and technology. Members from both Councils assisted in the creation of an Accessibility Checklist that has been integrated into the SETC's One Stop Career Center Certification guidance established by the [SETC Policy Resolution #2016-14](#), approved on September 20, 2016. LWDBs are required to conduct Accessibility Assessments as part of their annual One Stop Career Center certifications annually. The Accessibility Checklist is used to analyze the competency of a One Stop Career Center in the areas of: staff training and knowledge; employer engagement; customer focus; quality of programs; and technology.

The Councils also seek to educate and inform their members and their organizations on critical disability workforce issues. The relationship between the two State Rehabilitation Councils and the SETC provides a platform for ongoing conversations to ensure that the full array of One Stop services continue to be available to individuals with disabilities.

The SETC and the State agencies serving people with disabilities also seek to educate and inform their members and their organizations on critical disability issues and work together to ensure that the full array of One Stop services are available to individuals with disabilities.

Other specific strategies include the following:

- Participation by DVRS leadership and staff in all of the NJDOL efforts to coordinate services to all customers.
- Participation by DVRS leadership and staff with NJDOL Office of Research and Information committees that identify key industry sectors, in order to ensure consideration of employment for people with disabilities in sector planning activities.
- Availability of Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI)'s first point of contact team to support efforts at the One Stop Career Centers. CBVI is not on-site at all One Stop Career Centers but is able to help bridge individuals to their services, as well as provide expertise and technical assistance where needed in serving persons with disabilities.

As NJDOL continues to build up common training opportunities across state- and local-level staff working in One Stop Career Centers, DVRS and CBVI will help to support training opportunities to support and further institutionalize accessibility practices in our One Stop Career Centers.

9. ADDRESSING THE ACCESSIBILITY OF THE ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR INDIVIDUALS

WHO ARE ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Describe how the one-stop delivery system (including one-stop center operators and the one-stop delivery system partners) will ensure that each one-stop center is able to meet the needs of English language learners, such as through established procedures, staff training, resources, and other materials. Describe how English language learners will be made aware of the opportunity to enroll and/or co-enroll in all the core programs for which they are eligible.

New Jersey's One Stop Career Centers are each equipped with tools and staff to support the needs of individuals with limited English proficiency. Bi-lingual Spanish/English staff are available in nearly every One Stop. Depending on the composition of the local population, staff bi-lingual in other languages are available to serve non-native English speakers. NJDOL also provides an on-demand translation tool through a vendor who provides bi-lingual translators in over 100 languages. NJDOL also provides written information in multiple languages for distribution at One Stop Career Centers and through the department's website.

Computer labs at One Stop Career Centers (often blended with the Resource Centers), called the Workforce Learning Links offer extensive computer-based learning tools and are the state's main effort to provide basic skills, literacy, and English as Second Language training to WIOA customers on a drop-in, open-access basis. Additional tools such as Aztec software system, are also utilized in the One Stop Career Centers, to help support access. If a customer is determined in need of these services, they are referred directly to WIOA Title II Adult Education services for AEFLA related services including English as a Second/Other Language and related services. One Stop Career Centers, in many areas, also have strong partnerships with local libraries and community-based organizations such as Literacy Volunteers of America and agencies that focus on services to English language learners.

All One-Stop Career Centers conduct English Language Acquisition (ELA) Testing. In addition, the following procedure is followed to ensure proper service delivery and support to English language learners.

- Update customer assessment procedures at intake to reflect additional allowable assessments;
- Assess customers entering the One Stop with National Reporting System (NRS) approved testing instruments for career pathways/credentials, educational needs, and program participation barriers;
- Utilize CASAS Reading GOALS as the initial and primary ABE assessment instrument to determine 3 client referrals; (NOTE: If a customer has already completed high school, NJDOL recommends the CASAS appraisal tool for Reading and Math to determine a particular career pathway or credential program.)

- Utilize Reading GOALS Appraisal, and/or the Math GOALS Appraisal in eTests, if CASAS pretesting is only being conducted to obtain the grade level for entrance into Career and Technical Education (CTE) or another program; further, utilize Reading GOALS when local One Stops are assessing grade level for entrance into a Career and Technical Education (CTE) or similar program.
- Continue to regularly enter CASAS scores into America's One-Stop Operating System (AOSOS), and in accordance with the updated intake procedures, identify how assessment scores will be shared among WIOA Title I areas and Title II providers; and (NOTE: Consideration must be given to the Federal Education Rights and Privacy Act.) Upon entry into AOSOS, the customer can be further assessed for co-enrollment opportunities for all WIOA and state funded employment and training programs.

Additionally, Title II providers will receive a policy surrounding use of federal funds for marketing with the goal of assessing their communities' needs and ensuring Title II services for English Language Learners are accessible and available in several languages so that potential co-enrollment and referrals can be made from the One Stop system to Title II providers.

IV. COORDINATION WITH STATE PLAN PROGRAMS

Describe the methods used for joint planning and coordination among the core programs, and with the required one-stop partner programs and other programs and activities included in the Unified or Combined State Plan.

This 2024-27 WIOA State plan is grounded in the governor's vision for a stronger and fairer New Jersey. NJDOL and the SETC continue to work closely with the Garden State Employment and Training Association (GSETA) and our Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) to identify and support opportunities for strengthening New Jersey's public workforce systems together, in alignment with broader economic development goals.

In developing this plan, the SETC, conducted eight stakeholder sessions with the purpose to gain insight and input to inform this Combined Plan. Participants in the stakeholder sessions included LWDB staff, One Stop staff and practitioners, employers and business associations, representatives from secondary and higher education, training providers, and additional state partners.

The topics include in these listening sessions, included:

- Shared Youth Vision
- Literacy
- Workforce Development System
- Effectiveness in serving Business/Employers
- Education and Training
- Diversity Equity and Inclusion

- Supportive Services
- Workforce System Partnerships

Invitations were directly sent to more than 250 individuals and associations and were distributed throughout their respective networks. All sessions were held virtually and many attendees came to more than one session. More than 100 individuals attended the sessions, which were structured, facilitated discussions designed to solicit the maximum amount of actionable stakeholder input.

The sessions were focused broadly on the ways in which New Jersey’s workforce development ecosystem – including but not limited to the programs included in this Combined Plan – could be aligned and advanced to provide equal access to opportunity for all, while supporting the growth of the State’s economy. In addition, overviews of the state plan were given in a presentation style format to both the SETC Commission Board and to GSETA (Garden State Employment and Training Association), including the LWDBs and One Stop Operators, which included questions and feedback gathering at the end of each presentation. Many of the themes and suggestions that came from these sessions are reflected in this Plan. Additionally, this plan was presented to the Governor’s office, as well as NJDOL and SETC leadership for additional feedback.

Additionally, a public comment period will be conducted for this Plan. The Plan will be issued for public comment on April 5, 2024 and notice of the public comment period was sent to state agencies, partner organizations, advocacy groups, and interested parties. This plan will be updated to include those comments in the Appendix when the comment period is complete.

V. COMMON ASSURANCES (FOR ALL CORE PROGRAMS)

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include assurances that:

The State Plan must include	Include
1. The State has established a policy identifying circumstances that may present a conflict of interest for a State Board or local board member, or the entity or class of officials that the member represents, and procedures to resolve such conflicts;	Yes
2. The State has established a policy to provide to the public (including individuals with disabilities) access to meetings of State Boards and local boards, and information regarding activities of State Boards and local boards, such as data on board membership and minutes;	Yes
3. The lead State agencies with optimal policy-making authority and responsibility for the administration of core programs reviewed and commented on the appropriate operational	Yes

The State Plan must include	Include
planning elements of the Unified or Combined State Plan, and approved the elements as serving the needs of the populations served by such programs;	
<p>4. (a) The State obtained input into the development of the Unified or Combined State Plan and provided an opportunity for comment on the plan by representatives of local boards and chief elected officials, businesses, labor organizations, institutions of higher education, the entities responsible for planning or administrating the core programs, required one-stop partners and the other Combined Plan programs (if included in the State Plan), other primary stakeholders, including other organizations that provide services to individuals with barriers to employment, and the general public, and that the Unified or Combined State Plan is available and accessible to the general public;</p> <p>(b) The State provided an opportunity for review and comment on the plan by the State Board, including State agency official(s) for the Unemployment Insurance Agency if such official(s) is a member of the State Board;</p>	Yes
5. The State has established, in accordance with WIOA section 116(i), fiscal control and fund accounting procedures that may be necessary to ensure the proper disbursement of, and accounting for, funds paid to the State through allotments made for the core programs to carry out workforce development activities;	Yes
6. The State has taken appropriate action to secure compliance with uniform administrative requirements in this Act, including that the State will annually monitor local areas to ensure compliance and otherwise take appropriate action to secure compliance with the uniform administrative requirements under WIOA section 184(a)(3);	Yes
7. The State has taken the appropriate action to be in compliance with WIOA section 188, Nondiscrimination, as applicable;	Yes

The State Plan must include	Include
8. The Federal funds received to carry out a core program will not be expended for any purpose other than for activities authorized with respect to such funds under that core program;	Yes
9. The State will pay an appropriate share (as defined by the State board) of the costs of carrying out section 116, from funds made available through each of the core programs;	Yes
10. The State has a one-stop certification policy that ensures the physical and programmatic accessibility of all one-stop centers with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA);	Yes
11. Service providers have a referral process in place for directing Veterans with Significant Barriers to Employment (SBE) to DVOP services, when appropriate; and	Yes
12. Priority of service for veterans and eligible spouses is provided in accordance with 38 USC 4215 in all workforce preparation, development or delivery of programs or services funded directly, in whole or in part, by the Department of Labor.	Yes

VI. PROGRAM-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR CORE PROGRAMS

The State must address all program-specific requirements in this section for the WIOA core programs regardless of whether the State submits either a Unified or Combined State Plan.

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ADULT, DISLOCATED WORKER, AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES UNDER TITLE I-B

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include the following with respect to activities carried out under subtitle B—

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. REGIONS AND LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AREAS

A. IDENTIFY THE REGIONS AND THE LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AREAS DESIGNATED IN THE STATE

New Jersey Workforce Regions

Working in partnership with NJDOL, the SETC adopted three regional designation options as part of New Jersey's Blueprint for Talent Development in June 2015. These designations were codified in [SETC Policy Resolution #2015-04](#) which resolved that three (3) workforce planning

regions be designated in New Jersey: North Region, Central Region, and South Region. These have remained New Jersey’s regions and are highlighted in the Regional Designation map below.

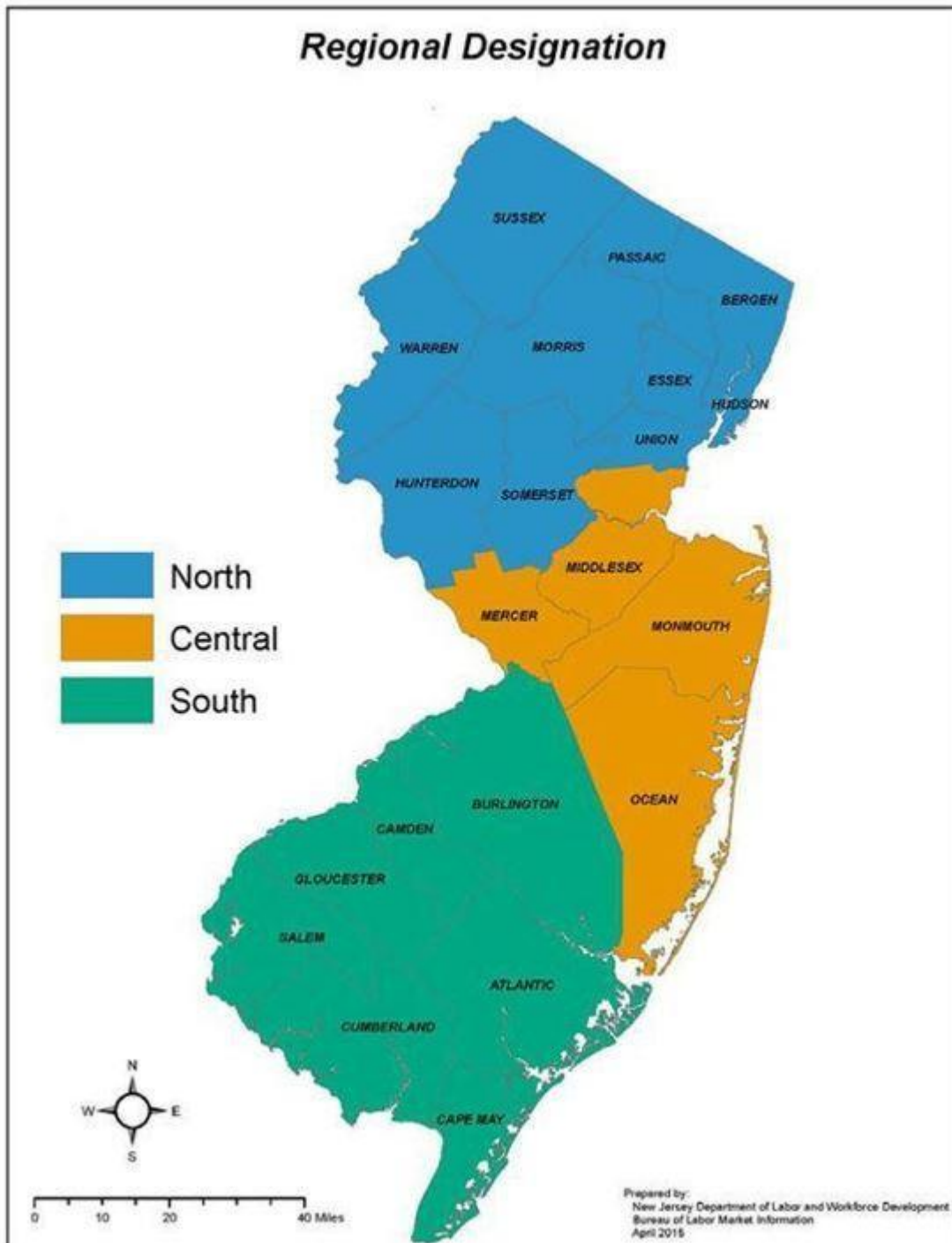
New Jersey Local Workforce Development Areas

The 17 Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) in New Jersey were designated after reviewing county areas, population size, and the factors and process for initial local area designation described below in Section VI(a)(1)(B) of this plan. In 2022, the Morris-Sussex-Warren area became known as the Workforce Development Board of Northwest New Jersey, though the local area designation remains the same.

The SETC and NJDOL took corrective action in 2022 to merge the Hudson County and Jersey City boards into the single Hudson County WDB, based on guidance from the US Department of Labor.

These LWDAs and regions are highlighted in the table and map below.

North Region	Central Region	South Region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bergen County • Essex County • Hudson County/Jersey City • City of Newark • Passaic County • Union County • Greater Raritan (Somerset-Hunterdon Counties) • Northwest NJ (Morris-Sussex-Warren Counties) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercer County • Middlesex County • Monmouth County • Ocean County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic County • Burlington County • Camden County • Gloucester County • Cumberland-Salem-Cape May Counties



As required under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014, the State Employment and Training Commission designated Local Workforce Development Areas (LWDAs) for a period of initial designation from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2017. The process for designation is outlined in [SETC Policy #2015-02](#) and detailed in the next section of this plan.

B. DESCRIBE THE PROCESS AND POLICY USED FOR DESIGNATING LOCAL AREAS, INCLUDING PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING WHETHER THE LOCAL AREA MET THE CRITERIA FOR “PERFORMED SUCCESSFULLY” AND “SUSTAINED FISCAL INTEGRITY” IN ACCORDANCE WITH 106(B)(2) AND (3) OF WIOA. DESCRIBE THE PROCESS USED FOR IDENTIFYING REGIONS AND PLANNING REGIONS UNDER SECTION 106(A) OF WIOA. THIS MUST INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION

OF HOW THE STATE CONSULTED WITH THE LOCAL BOARDS AND CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIALS IN IDENTIFYING THE REGIONS

As required under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014, the State Employment and Training Commission designated Local Workforce Development Areas (LWDAs) for a period of initial designation from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2017. The process is outlined in [SETC Policy #2015-02](#) and described below.

LWDA Designation Process

The SETC provided local areas with an Initial Designation Request Letter Template for local board signature and approval by Local Elected Officials in October 2015. Local areas submitted signed request letter with local elected official approval to SETC on or before December 28, 2015. After receiving Initial Designation Request letters, SETC and NJDOL verified local area performance and fiscal integrity for PY 2012 and PY 2013.

Performance Success

For the purposes of initial designation, an area was determined to have performed successfully if:

the local area has met or exceeded all common measures under WIA in the two preceding years, Program Years 2012 and 2013. To meet the measure, the local area must have achieved at least 80 percent of the performance target. If the local area did not meet one or more of the common measures, the LWDA subsequently created a performance improvement plan or corrective action plan that was approved by the SETC, and the LWDA followed through on the planned improvements and subsequently met or exceeded that measure in the following program year.

Fiscal Integrity

An area was determined to have sustained fiscal integrity if the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor has not made a formal determination, during either of the last 2 consecutive years preceding the determination regarding such integrity, that either the grant recipient or the administrative entity of the area mis-expended funds provided under 29 U.S.C. 3151 through 3181 (Chapter 32, Subchapter 1, Part B, of WIOA) (or, if applicable, Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 as in effect prior to the effective date of such part B of this subchapter) due to willful disregard of the requirements of the provision involved, gross negligence, or failure to comply with accepted standards of administration.

Region Designation Process

After designation of LWDAs, the state-led WIOA Governance and Planning Workgroup, comprised of LWDB directors and SETC members examined the requirements of WIOA, the labor market areas and regional economic development areas, and resources in the State, and considered the potential opportunities and challenges involved in creating regional partnerships.

Working in partnership with NJDOL, the SETC adopted three regional designation options as part of New Jersey's Blueprint for Talent Development in June 2015. Presentations of these three regional designation options were subsequently provided to the New Jersey Association of Counties, LWDB Chairs and Directors, One Stop Operators, and Local Chief Elected Officials at

meetings held throughout the state. The regional designations presentation was made available for written public comment. The SETC Governance Committee reviewed the workgroup recommendations, the feedback provided in the regional workforce meetings, and public comment received. The committee proposed and SETC subsequently approved [SETC Policy Resolution #2015-04](#).

Initial LWDA and Region Designations

The SETC initially approved 18 local area requests and 17 Local Workforce Development Boards on March 29, 2016, under [SETC Policy Resolution #2016-09](#).

The SETC also approved [SETC Policy Resolution #2016-02](#) outlining the process for subsequent local area designations.

C. PROVIDE THE APPEALS PROCESS AND POLICY REFERRED TO IN SECTION 106(B)(5) OF WIOA RELATING TO DESIGNATION OF LOCAL AREAS

Any unit of general local government (including a combination of such units) or grant recipient that requests but is not granted designation of an area as a local area may appeal that determination pursuant to the procedure set forth at N.J.A.C. 12:42-3.11 (Appeals), as follows:

- If a local area and/or local board disagrees with the corrective action and/or penalty determination of the Assistant Commissioner under N.J.A.C. 12:42-3.10, the local area and/or local board may submit an appeal to the Commissioner in writing no later than 30 days after having received notice of the corrective action and/or penalty determination being appealed.
- All appeals submitted to the Commissioner in writing shall state the basis for the appeal and shall include any documentary evidence that the local area and/or local board would like the Commissioner to review prior to rendering his or her decision.
- The Commissioner shall review the documentary evidence presented by the local area and/or local board and shall request any additional information or conduct any investigation necessary to render a decision.
- The Commissioner's decision shall be based on the written record and shall be rendered within 30 days after receipt of the appeal.
- If a local area and/or local board disagrees with the decision of the Commissioner, it may appeal that decision to the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor under 20 CFR 667.650(b) not later than 30 days after the local area receives the decision of the Commissioner.

D. PROVIDE THE APPEALS PROCESS AND POLICY REFERRED TO IN SECTION 121(H)(2)(E) OF WIOA RELATING TO DETERMINATIONS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING

The SETC and NJDOL worked with LWDBs, One Stop Operators, and One Stop Career Center partners to create a State Funding Mechanism for Infrastructure Costs, [SETC Policy Resolution #2017-03](#). The finalized policy details an appeals process in compliance with WIOA requirements. In addition, NJDOL policies outline specific requirements related to developing

Memorandum of Understanding across One Stop Career Center partners and Infrastructure Funding Agreements.

Appeals Process

The appeal process includes the following.

- If a local area and/or local board, partner program or Chief Elected Official (CEO) disagrees with the State determination of the local area infrastructure budget, the local area and/or local board may submit an appeal to NJDOL's Commissioner in writing no later than 30 days after having received notice of the corrective action and/or penalty determination being appealed.
- All appeals submitted to the Commissioner in writing shall state the basis for the appeal and shall include any documentary evidence that the local area and/or local board would like the Commissioner to review prior to rendering his or her decision.
- The Commissioner shall review the documentary evidence presented by the local area and/or local board and shall request any additional information or conduct any investigation necessary to render a decision.
- The Commissioner's decision shall be based on the written record and shall be rendered within 30 days after receipt of the appeal.

Basis for Appeal

An LWDB, partner program, or CEO may appeal the State determination based on the following:

- The determination is inconsistent with the proportionate share requirements of 20 CFR 678.735(a);
- The determination is inconsistent with the cost contribution limitations in § 678.735(b);
- The determination was inconsistent with the cost contributions caps as described in 20 CFR 678.738.

2. STATEWIDE ACTIVITIES

A. PROVIDE STATE POLICIES OR GUIDANCE FOR THE STATEWIDE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM AND FOR USE OF STATE FUNDS FOR WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

The SETC and NJDOL both help to support the development of state-level guidance for supporting the implementation of WIOA activities in New Jersey. The SETC and NJDOL coordinate these activities to ensure the consistency of state-level policy. State-level policy provides guidance that defines how specific structures and mechanisms operate in New Jersey, further disseminates and clarifies federal-level policies, and provides more specific guidance related to the implementation of specific WIOA activities.

State Policy Dissemination and Access

As new or revised State policies or guidance are established, they are shared with local areas through the following methods:

- Policies adopted by the SETC are posted on the SETC website at <http://njsetc.net/njsetc/policy/resolutions/> and notice of their availability is provided to local areas via e-mail. Information on new policies is also provided at regular meetings held by NJDOL and SETC with Local Workforce Development Board directors and staff.
- NJDOL's Program Oversight and Development team, which works within the Workforce Development Division, includes a dedicated policy team that supports the development of additional state-level policies that offer guidance around the implementation of WIOA, in alignment with federal policies. These policies are issued through guidance documents called New Jersey Workforce Innovation Notices (WINs). NJDOL distributes these policies to LWDBs, who are responsible for further disseminating these policies to their local area stakeholders. All NJWINs are published on NJDOL's website at <https://www.nj.gov/labor/wioa/resources/>.

NJDOL and SETC engage in regular reviews to determine what policies and procedures need to be updated, and also identify and develop new policies based on federal priorities and local area needs.

Recent Key NJDOL Policies

Since the 2020 State Plan, NJDOL has focused on policies and guidance supporting local governance and building strategic alignment in local workforce development areas. This has included new policies focused on:

- Local Governance ([WD-PY21-6](#)), which outlines the requirements and obligations of LWDBs, Chief Elected Officials, Fiscal Agent, and other key partners in overseeing the WIOA-funded system.
- One Stop Partners ([WD-PY22-3.1](#)), Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) ([WD-PY-22-4.2](#)), **and** Infrastructure Funding Agreements ([WD-PY23-4](#)) which outline the ways that partners work together in the One Stop System. New Jersey includes a number of state partners as required and recommended partners, beyond those specifically required by WIOA.
- Competitive Procurement ([WD-PY22-5.1](#)), providing a comprehensive overview of Title I service procurement expectations LWDBs in soliciting and contracting for One Stop, Career Services, and Youth Service providers.
- Budget Guidelines and Requirements ([WD-PY22-16](#)), supporting LWDBs in developing budgets that support the full range of capacities expected of the board, related to both local governance and service delivery. This policy was issued in draft form to pilot new tools for PY24 Budgeting and will be revised for PY25.
- Functional Alignment in American Job Centers ([WD-PY23-3](#)) describing functional work structures and offering guidance for suggested functions in One Stop networks, without prescribing a specific staffing model, the proportion of resources that must be devoted to each function, or staff titles or positions performing specific functions.
- Service Integration and Co-Enrollment ([WD-PY23-5](#)), providing specific guidance on the role of Local Workforce Development Boards in supporting integration of services

through the development of strategies and supports that facilitate co-enrollment of various federal and state workforce programs with Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth services. The policy calls for co-enrollment practices to be in place by July 1, 2024 but was issued in draft form to allow for evolving conversation among USDOL, LWDBs, and other stakeholders.

Additional Policy Resources and Supports

In addition to formal policies, New Jersey worked in partnership with the Garden State Employment and Training Association (GSETA) to develop and offer a series of trainings on local governance, reinforcing the priorities of the policies listed above. All trainings were offered as self-paced webinars. To complement the development of new policies and resources, NJDOL increased the capacity of its monitoring, oversight, and technical assistance functions. For PY2022, monitoring focused on local policies; governance agreements; transparency of LWDB business and activities; and procurement of One Stop and youth services providers. The information collected from monitoring supported LWDBs in improving programs, governance, and operations, and also informed the provision of technical assistance and the development of policies by NJDOL.

B. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE INTENDS TO USE GOVERNOR'S SET ASIDE FUNDING FOR MANDATORY AND DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING HOW THE STATE WILL CONDUCT EVALUATIONS OF TITLE I ADULT, DISLOCATED WORKER, AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES.

Governor's Set Aside

The Governor reserves 15 percent of the funds from the WIOA Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth funds to carry out statewide activities. The remaining Title I program funds are distributed based on the WIOA formulas highlighted above to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs).

The Governor's reserve supports NJDOL and SETC in carrying out their required functions. This includes activities related to fiscal and programmatic oversight, technical assistance, state policy development, as well as, specifically, research and evaluation activities. Specifically, these funds support staff working across the Office of Finance and Accounting, the Office of Research and Information, the Office of Internal Audit, and the Workforce Development Division.

In addition, the Title I Program Governor's Reserve supports additional state-level workforce development priorities, aligned with activities highlighted in this plan, including:

- ***Additional Youth Investments:*** New Jersey supports expanded opportunities for in-school and out-of-school youth through support for special programs that offer unique opportunities for expanding career and training opportunities for young people 16-24. Key initiatives include New Jersey's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and investments in the New Jersey Youth Corps (NJYC) which blends community service learning with academic and career development opportunities. New Jersey remains committed to creating a diversity of entry points for youth career development across the state.
- ***Industry Partnerships:*** As highlighted in this plan, Industry Partnerships offer a key strategy for matching and developing the talent and skill needs of industry sectors and

New Jersey workers. This focused work on developing sustained career pathway opportunities to develop New Jersey's talent will continue to be a high priority across the four years of this plan.

- **Workforce Professional Development:** As New Jersey's moves forward to integrate services across core, required, and additional state workforce programs, NJDOL and GSETA are working together through the NJDOL-GSETA training partnership to support a joint training agenda that deepens and expands the knowledge of workforce development services and practices. Over the next four years, support for cross-training is a key priority as we seek to operationalize a more coordinated public workforce system in the state of New Jersey.
- **Expanded Access Points:** Another priority for these reserve funds is investment in initiatives and resources that expand access points beyond the front door of our One Stop Career Centers, this includes investment in virtual services and resources, as well as support for mobile One-Stops and public library programs.
- **Other Program Priorities:** In addition, NJDOL and the SETC support other innovative programs through the Governor's Reserve, specifically focusing on increased access for underserved populations and launching new employer partnerships in emerging industries, (e.g., clean energy), business growth, and ensuring New Jersey residents have access to the best employment opportunities.

Evaluations

NJDOL has created a multi-year plan for its research and evaluation activities which includes capacity-building at the State level. Since 1988, the State has maintained a longstanding research partnership with the Heldrich Center at Rutgers University due to its long history in using the data and because of Rutgers' status as a public institution. Since that time, through multiple federal Workforce Data Quality Initiatives (WDQIs) and State Longitudinal Data System (SLDS) grants, the State established a multi-agency data-use agreement to establish the New Jersey State Data System (NJSDDS), formerly branded as NJEEDS. This longitudinal data system is housed at the Heldrich Center. NJSDDS includes data not only from NJDOL, but also the NJDOE, NJ Office of the Secretary of Higher Education, and the Higher Education Student Assistance Authority (HESAA).

NJDOL plans to use NJSDDS and other data to support evaluations of the performance of federal- and State- supported education and job training programs by instituting a plan to conduct evaluations and to reinforce a culture within the State to make data-informed decisions. Further, NJDOL proposes to conduct multiple evaluations to leverage the relatively new administrative data sources focusing on outcomes related to job training, transition services for persons with disabilities, UI claimants' post-benefit outcomes, and use of apprenticeships.

Through these resources and the collection of data through additional qualitative and quantitative methods, NJDOL conducts targeted evaluation studies of Title I programs in each program year in accordance with WIOA requirements to support learning and continuous improvement of Title I strategies and services.

C. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL UTILIZE RAPID RESPONSE FUNDS TO RESPOND TO LAYOFFS AND PLANT CLOSINGS AND COORDINATE SERVICES TO QUICKLY AID COMPANIES AND THEIR AFFECTED WORKERS. STATES ALSO SHOULD DESCRIBE ANY LAYOFF AVERSION STRATEGIES THEY HAVE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS AT RISK COMPANIES AND WORKERS.

Rapid Response Funds

NJDOL uses an integrated Business Services Team to deliver Rapid Response activities. Business Services Representatives (BSRs), who are already connected to employers, help to coordinate Rapid Response on-site assistance to employers who either request such services, through the Federal WARN Act, or are mandated to use these services through the New Jersey WARN Act. The team provides appropriate information, referrals and counseling to workers who are subject to plant closings or mass layoffs.

The Rapid Response Team, when applicable, will have an initial meeting with employers who are planning a layoff event. Staff will meet with management and/or union personnel (if appropriate) to develop a plan to serve the company’s workforce. This initial meeting identifies the services to be offered and the service delivery dates. The team works across programs and partners to facilitate services offered to affected employees. Information shared includes Unemployment Insurance, Re-employment Services, Training Assistance, and additional services and resources available. State staff often works in conjunction with LWDBs to conduct outreach and make affected employees aware of services, including the following:

Unemployment Insurance	Explanation of benefit calculations and eligibility requirements Assistance in how to file an online or telephone claim Review information on dependency benefits, partial claims, direct deposit and taxes. Explain how payments would or would not affect claim including severance, PTO, 401k, pension.
Re-Employment Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-Stop Career Center Registration • Labor Market Information • Referrals to available jobs • Introduction to Career MyCareer.NJ.gov • Referral to Jersey Job Clubs • Résumé Review and Development
Training Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to state and federal retraining programs including assistance available through New Jersey Community Colleges, WIOA/WDP grant programs and

Unemployment Insurance	Explanation of benefit calculations and eligibility requirements Assistance in how to file an online or telephone claim Review information on dependency benefits, partial claims, direct deposit and taxes. Explain how payments would or would not affect claim including severance, PTO, 401k, pension.
	On-the-Job Training
Additional Customized Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Search Workshops • Résumé Workshops • Help with job solicitation campaigns • Targeted Job Fair assistance • Registration Forms Completion • Help in deciphering federal/state plant closing requirements • Support for continuing health insurance and similar coverage

NJDOL’s goal is to respond to layoff events in a timely manner and relay actionable information to the affected workers. When NJDOL has sufficient notification of pending layoffs, it can develop a strong and integrated strategy to support affected employees. As an example, when a Nestle plant reported a planned closing in six months, BSRs and NJDOL's Sector Strategies team worked together on solutions. With the Food and Manufacturing sector strategies partnerships, two job fairs were set up for employees who would be affected by the closing even before the layoffs. The Local Workforce Development Board (LWDB) participated alongside the job fair to provide services such as resume review and training opportunities. This integrated approach with sufficient lead time resulted in 30 employees filing for unemployment benefits rather than the full 200 who would have been laid off. NJDOL anticipates using this approach whenever possible and refining it to make elements part of Rapid Response strategies even with a less optimum timeframe.

NJDOL also focuses on layoff aversion and how assistance can be provided to companies contemplating a layoff, through the Layoff Aversion Program. Layoff aversion is about keeping companies in business by providing strategic alternatives to keep workers in their present jobs or quickly move them into comparable new jobs.

Successful layoff aversion strategies employed by the Rapid Response Team have focused on using technology tools to seamlessly transition workers from downsizing companies to growing companies. Workers from downsizing companies are entered into the One-Stop case management system with an identified case number tying them to the layoff event. This creates a ready pool of qualified and dependable candidates for hiring companies to tap.

State funds supplement Rapid Response funds in New Jersey's layoff aversion efforts. For example, UPSKILL is a competitive grant program that reimburses employers for costs associated with training frontline employees. As noted in the previous section, it is anticipated that more state funds will be invested in to assist companies currently at a competitive workforce disadvantage due to changing technology, inefficient operations, and/or poorly trained staff.

Several LWDBs partner on a regular basis with SCORE, a small business mentoring agency, and Small Business Development Centers to offer training to business owners and entrepreneurs. Rapid Response Team members direct appropriate business owners to these resources, and also, when appropriate, advised downsized workers of the opportunity to use their industry expertise or proprietary knowledge to transition from employee to consulting or entrepreneurship.

The Rapid Response Team partners with NJDOL Business Services and Industry Partnerships teams who develop customized solution strategies using private and public sector resources. The following are examples of the private and public sector organizations the BSRs work with to implement layoff aversion strategies:

- Chambers of Commerce
- Industry Trade Associations
- NJ Business & Industry Association
- NJ County College Consortium
- Small Business Development Centers
- State and Local Economic Development Agencies
- Trade Unions

D. DESCRIBE THE STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO PROVIDE RAPID RESPONSES IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTERS INCLUDING COORDINATION WITH FEMA AND OTHER ENTITIES.

In the event of a natural disaster, the state will provide Rapid Response services to impacted businesses and their employees. In the case of significant natural disasters that require FEMA involvement, New Jersey convenes a State Response Team under the direction of the Office of Emergency Management in the Division of State Police, Department of Law and Public Safety. This team provides a forum for collaboration between state agencies, FEMA and other federal agencies. NJDOL's representative on the State Response Team will be responsible for ensuring strong communication and collaboration between the department's Rapid Response efforts and the work of FEMA. In the aftermath of Superstorm Sandy, NJDOL worked closely with FEMA in the delivery of a wide variety of employment related assistance to impacted workers, including the provision of Disaster Unemployment Insurance benefits and the implementation of a National Emergency Grant (NEG). The policies and protocols developed through this collaboration will be used in the event of any additional significant natural disasters.

E. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE PROVIDES EARLY INTERVENTION (E.G., RAPID RESPONSE) AND ENSURES THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE CAREER SERVICES TO WORKER GROUPS ON WHOSE BEHALF A TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (TAA) PETITION HAS BEEN FILED. (SECTION 134(A)(2)(A) AND TAA SECTION 221(A)(2)(A) .) THIS DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE HOW THE STATE DISSEMINATES BENEFIT INFORMATION TO PROVIDE WORKERS IN THE GROUPS IDENTIFIED IN THE TAA PETITIONS WITH AN ACCURATE UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROVISION OF TAA BENEFITS AND SERVICES IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY ARE TRANSPARENT TO THE DISLOCATED WORKER APPLYING FOR THEM (TRADE ACT SEC. 221(A)(2)(A) AND SEC. 225; GOVERNOR-SECRETARY AGREEMENT). DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL USE FUNDS THAT HAVE BEEN RESERVED FOR RAPID RESPONSE TO PROVIDE SERVICES FOR EVERY WORKER GROUP THAT FILES A TAA PETITION AND HOW THE STATE WILL ENSURE THE PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE CAREER SERVICE TO WORKERS IN THE GROUPS IDENTIFIED IN THE PETITION (TAA SEC. 221(A)(2)(A)).NOTE: UNTIL THE TAA PROGRAM IS REAUTHORIZED, THE REQUIREMENTS TO PROVIDE RAPID RESPONSE AND APPROPRIATE CAREER SERVICES TO WORKER GROUPS ON WHOSE BEHALF A PETITION HAS BEEN FILED IS NOT APPLICABLE.

Through New Jersey WARN Act, before the first termination of employment occurs, an employer must provide no less than 60 days' advance notice in writing to the following entities:

- Commissioner of NJDOL;
- The chief elected official of the municipality where the establishment is located;
- Each employee whose employment is to be terminated; and
- Any collective bargaining unit of employees at the establishment.

When NJDOL receives a WARN notice, it connects that notice to TAA staff so that that team can research whether the employees are also eligible for TAA assistance. In general, TAA activities mirror Rapid Response programs in providing an integrated array of services to both affected employees and employers.

Strategies that New Jersey employs and plans to employ moving forward include co-enrollment of Trade Act and potential Trade Act affected workers under WIOA Dislocated Worker, in coordination with filing for Unemployment Insurance (UI). This will potentially shorten the time period for Trade Act affected workers to receive re-training, by jump-starting the process in anticipation of Trade Act certification.

In addition, the TAA Unit has dedicated one staff member to act as a liaison with the Rapid Response team to reach out to companies on whose behalf a TAA petition has been filed. The liaison informs Rapid Response of filed petitions and coordinates a visit to the company. The liaison will attend the event with the Rapid Response team in order to answer potential questions regarding the filed petition. The liaison also attends Rapid Response events for companies that do not currently have a petition filed but which have a high likelihood of being trade affected. The liaison attends these sorts of events in order to investigate and question the company's leadership as well as the workers in order to determine if a petition should in fact be filed.

B. ADULT AND DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

1. WORK-BASED TRAINING MODELS

If the State is utilizing work-based training models (e.g. on-the-job training, incumbent worker training, transitional jobs, and customized training) as part of its training strategy and these strategies are not already discussed in other sections of the plan, describe the State’s strategies for how these models ensure high quality training for both the participant and the employer.

Work-based learning includes a variety of experiences including Youth Work Experience, Transitional Jobs, On-the-Job Training (OJT) experiences, and Apprenticeship opportunities. These services bridge individualized career services and training services, as formally defined in WIOA (20 CFR 680.700-840). A key workforce goal during the Murphy administration has been the expansion of these opportunities. This plan continues and builds on the progress that our state and local programs have made over the last several years.

The development of work-based learning opportunities in New Jersey is centered both at the local and state levels. Ongoing coordination and alignment of programs and services supporting work-based learning within local areas, at the state level, and across state and local teams is a key priority to fully leverage the range of resources offered in New Jersey and to develop and reach more career-seekers and employers with these opportunities.

At the state-level, two teams within the Workforce Development Division lead efforts related to work-based learning, (1) the Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning and (2) the Business Engagement and Sector Strategies teams. The Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning leads efforts to expand and support more work-based learning opportunities in New Jersey through state programs and grant opportunities. The Business Engagement and Sector Strategies team supports the development of more work-based learning opportunities by building partnerships and relationships at the local level and state level with industry, postsecondary partners, and economic development entities. The core state-level investments in work-based learning include the following:

Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning	Business Engagement and Sector Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing Apprenticeships in Nontraditional Sectors (GAINS) • Pre-Apprenticeship in Career education (PACE) • NJBUILD (Builders Utilization Initiative for Labor Diversity) • Youth Transitions to Work (YTTW) • New Jersey Pathways Leading Apprentices to a College Education (NJPLACE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry Partnerships • State On-the-Job Training Programs, including Dislocated Worker WDP, Work First New Jersey On-the-Job-Training, Return and Earn • WIOA Title I Business Services

In addition, to these state-level investments and capacity, WIOA supports incredible opportunities for offering and expanding a variety of additional work-based learning

opportunities in our One Stop Career Centers, including through Title I, Title IV, and other One Stop partners like Work First New Jersey.

In 2021, the SETC and NJDOL worked with GSETA to develop and release a training series aimed at building the capacity of Local Workforce Development Boards to develop and offer work-based learning opportunities, specifically through Title I funds. This training series offers a clear roadmap for supporting and building capacity across career-seeker and employer-focused teams working locally and at the state level. This series includes the following trainings:

- Work-Based Learning (WBL) 101 Overview
- Work-Based Learning (WBL) 102 Candidate and Employer Processes
- Work-Based Learning 201 Lead Generation, Prospecting, and Getting Past Gatekeepers
- Work-Based Learning 202 The Six Steps of the Sale
- Work-Based Learning 301 Contracting, Invoicing, and Fiscal Trackers

These training and corresponding materials are available on [GSETA's professional development website](#).

Work-based learning opportunities are recognized as key elements of career pathways strategies in New Jersey that lead to “good jobs.” These opportunities help to match the unique skill needs of career-seekers and employers in targeted ways, as well as build pathways to lower cost postsecondary training opportunities. Over the next four years, the continued expansion of all work-based learning opportunities, with particular focus on the connection to sustained career pathways and employment opportunities, through Industry partnerships, through Apprenticeship opportunities, and in sequence with other services and activities will guide state and local-level efforts.

2. REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP

Describe how the State will incorporate Registered Apprenticeship into its strategy for service design and delivery (e.g., outreach to sponsors and prospective sponsors, identifying potential participants and connecting them to apprenticeship opportunities).

In March 2018, Governor Murphy announced the development of the first Office of Apprenticeship in New Jersey, as well as the creation of the New Jersey Apprenticeship Network (NJAN), which includes the variety of partners supporting Apprenticeship. Since then, the Office of Apprenticeship has worked closely with the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) and has served a key resource for employers, nonprofits and secondary and post-secondary institutions interested in apprenticeship opportunities. As part of this work, New Jersey launched new initiatives and expanded existing initiatives to support funding Pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship opportunities, including Growing Apprenticeships in Nontraditional Sectors (GAINS), Pre-Apprenticeship in Career Education (PACE), and NJBUILD (Builders Utilization Initiative for Labor Diversity). The state's investments have supported the creation of 678 new Registered Apprenticeship programs in New Jersey – a more than 100 percent increase.

Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning Expansion

As part of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan, the focus of this office will also include additional state-level work-based learning opportunities in New Jersey – as we seek to not only expand Pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship opportunities, but also other work-based learning opportunities including Transitional Jobs, Internships, On-the-Job Training (OJT), and Incumbent Worker Training (IWT).

The Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning will continue to steward funds from state workforce investments to support and reinforce workforce strategies deployed throughout the state and across our 17 LWDBs.

By continuing to grow these programs and support their connection to New Jersey's One Stop Career Center network, we seek to support sustained opportunities for work-based learning that are accessible to all career -seekers, and specifically those that have been traditionally underserved. By diversifying postsecondary opportunities and ensuring connection to employer skill needs, New Jersey seeks to continue serve as a model for building systems of career pathways opportunities.

The key goals outlined at the creation of this office continue to guide our work, inclusive of this expanded focus on work-based learning:

- Facilitate interactions among businesses, workforce intermediaries, apprentices, educators, and state and federal partners, including the United States Department of Labor.
- Increase diversity and inclusion in registered apprenticeship programs, and other work-based learning opportunities, in the state.
- Create formal linkages to employers, secondary and higher education systems so that more New Jerseyans receive opportunities in career pathways with upward mobility and sustainable wages.
- Help support the inclusion and attainment of credentials and college credit as part of work-based learning opportunities.
- Develop pipelines for Pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship opportunities through work-based learning and career counseling, among middle- and high-school students, out-of-school youth, as well as other underserved populations, including individuals with low income, low literacy, and disabilities.

Office of Business Engagement and Sector Strategies

In addition to state-level investments in Pre-Apprenticeship, Apprenticeship, and work-based learning. NJDOL's work includes connecting these resources and opportunities, as well as those funded and supported through WIOA and additional One Stop Career Center partners, such as Work First New Jersey, into robust career pathway opportunities. This includes taking advantage of working towards co-enrollment of participants in these programs and ensuring that the full suite of WIOA resources is made available across all program types. NJDOL's Office of Business Engagement and Sector Strategies works with employers and industry associations,

other state-level agencies and partners, educational partners, as well as with LWDBs and other local partners to support the development of career pathways.

The NJDOL Business Outreach Team is a state-level team that works with Local Workforce Development Boards to help meet the immediate needs of all employers and career-seekers connecting to One Stop Career Centers, in alignment with local sector strategies. The NJDOL Business Outreach team works closely with local area teams to support (1) the implementation of specific employer recruitment and career awareness events to build the profile of employers locally, (2) linkages of state employer-focused programs into local systems – including, specifically opportunities offered through NJDOL’s Office of Apprenticeship and Work-Based Learning, and (3) the connection of employers and career-seekers participating in state-run programs like Rapid Response and Trade Adjustment Act (TAA) to additional services in New Jersey’s One Stop Career Centers.

This team is inclusive of NJDOL’s On-the-Job Training (OJT) Contract Writers that work with employers to develop and structure OJT opportunities, as well as the Apprenticeship Outreach team that provides targeted support for employers in developing Registered Apprenticeship opportunities.

3. TRAINING PROVIDER ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURE

Provide the procedure, eligibility criteria, and information requirements for determining training provider initial and continued eligibility, including Registered Apprenticeship programs (WIOA Section 122).

The Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL), as envisioned by state and federal law, is critical to ensure that the highest level of training services is available to the residents of New Jersey. Additionally, the New Jersey Consumer Report Card (CRC), which contains provider and program performance data, is an essential tool not only to the workforce system but to all New Jerseyans making informed customer choices about available training opportunities.

New Jersey state law (C:34:1SC-10.2) requires the creation of the ETPL and states that "no training provider who is not an approved training provider included on the [ETPL] shall receive any federal job training funds or state job training funds." Federal job training funds include but are not limited to: Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Titles I, II and IV, WorkFirst New Jersey, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and SNAP Employment and Training. State job training funds include, but are not limited to, the Workforce Development Partnership Fund and the Supplemental Workforce Fund for Basic Skills. Job training is defined as occupational training, remedial instruction or occupational safety and health training. New Jersey state law (C:34:1A-86) also mandates the collection and display of specific provider and program performance data on a publicly available Consumer Report Card.

WIOA provides that participants in need of training services to enhance their job readiness or career pathway may access career training through a list of state-approved training providers and their state-approved training programs, known as the ETPL. WIOA requires each state to maintain an ETPL which must be accompanied by relevant performance and cost information, known as the Consumer Report Card (CRC), and must be made publicly available in an easy-to-understand format in order to maximize informed customer choice and serve all significant population groups. WIOA requires the Governor to establish eligibility procedures for the ETPL. WIOA allows the Governor to designate a state agency to administer all aspects of the ETPL. The

Center for Occupational Employment Information (COEI) within the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJDOLE) administers New Jersey's ETPL located online at MyCareerNJ.gov

Starting July 1, 2022, NJDOLE implemented Quality Assurance performance measures for all training programs listed on the ETPL that result in direct employment and wage outcomes. The motivating factors for this effort are: to protect career seekers from predatory training providers, improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state and federal public workforce funds to serve those who are traditionally underserved, low-income, unemployed/under-employed, and create a culture of transparency and responsibility that encourages continued improvement and quality for post-secondary programs.

The Consumer Report Card is restructured as the Consumer Report Card for Quality Assurance. The Quality Assurance Scorecard will measure five domains: Labor Market Demand, Employment and Wage Outcomes, Education Outcomes, Financial Impact, and Equity for training programs included on the ETPL that result in direct employment and wage outcomes. Training providers will be required to submit evidence that they are serving and attaining equitable outcomes particularly for Male and Female, Black, Latinx, White, Asian, People with Disabilities, and People with other barriers to employment who may require different needs or treatments to achieve equity. Adjustments to the Quality Assurance scorecard measures may occur as NJDOLE continues to fine-tune the model.

ETPL Eligibility

All training providers seeking ETPL placement must first obtain approval from a qualified government agency to offer occupational skills training programs. Only after this approval is obtained can a training provider apply for ETPL placement. A qualified government agency is an agency authorized by law or regulation to approve a training program. A list of agencies that are currently qualified to approve providers and training programs for schools located in New Jersey is available online at ETPL FAQs.

All training providers seeking placement on the ETPL under WIOA or state law are required to submit a formal application to COEI, which includes provider information as well as descriptions of each program of training services to be offered, information on whether the provider is in a partnership with a business, and information on how the provider's training programs align with in-demand industry sectors and occupations. Adding information addressing a factor related to WIOA performance indicators* (employment 2nd and 4th quarter after exit, median earnings 2nd quarter after exit, credential attainment) to the application will be explored. An application will not be considered complete unless the provider has submitted up-to-date student record data or provided a certification that no such data exists (applicable only for new providers). New providers will be added to the ETPL as they are determined eligible. Initial ETPL eligibility is valid for one year from the date of approval, while program renewals and modifications are valid for two years.

Registered Apprenticeship New Sponsor Requirements

New Jersey has a minimally burdensome mechanism in place to add Registered Apprenticeship program sponsors to the ETPL ([CFR 680.470\(a\)](#)). Registered Apprenticeship sponsors and programs are not subject to the same application requirements as all other training providers. All Registered Apprenticeship programs that are registered with the U.S. Department of Labor's

Office of Apprenticeship, or a recognized state apprenticeship agency (New Jersey's Office of Apprenticeship), are automatically eligible to be included on the ETPL. Registered Apprenticeship program sponsors were informed of their automatic eligibility in January 2020, and provided an application (available on the NJDOL website at: https://www.nj.gov/labor/forms_pdfs/coei/ETPL/ETPLApprenticeshipApplication.pdf) to complete and submit to COEI to indicate their interest in being included on the ETPL.

Registered Apprenticeship programs will remain on the ETPL until they are no longer registered, until the Registered Apprenticeship program sponsor notifies the state that it no longer wants to be included on the ETPL, or the Registered Apprenticeship program is determined to have intentionally supplied inaccurate information or to have substantially violated any provision of WIOA Title I or WIOA regulations, including [29 CFR 38](#). Substantial violations are not further itemized but left to the discretion of the Commissioner of the Department of Labor. In its work through Data for the American Dream and the National Skills Coalition's Quality Postsecondary Nondegree Credentials Policy Academy, New Jersey will endeavor to develop clear guidance on this and other issues.

Any interested Registered Apprenticeship program sponsor may choose to be on the ETPL but are not required to submit program performance information. Information is available online at the NJDOL website: https://www.nj.gov/labor/forms_pdfs/coei/ETPL/ETPLprocedures.pdf.

Biennial Review

New Jersey has an established procedure for the biennial review of provider eligibility. This includes verification of the registration status of apprenticeship programs and removal of any registered apprenticeship programs ([CFR 680.470\(j\)](#)).

Initial Eligibility Criteria with Requirements

Training providers seeking ETPL placement under the initial eligibility procedures must submit a completed ETPL Initial Eligibility Application Packet for each campus location to COEI per the mailing instructions included in the packet.

COEI will decide the provider's eligibility for ETPL placement on a program-by-program basis within 60 calendar days from the date of receipt of a completed application. In deciding, COEI will consider the following:

1. The performance of the training provider, taking into consideration the characteristics of the population served and relevant economic conditions and information specifying the percentage of participants who entered unsubsidized employment in an occupation related to the program, to the extent practicable.
2. The need to ensure access to training services throughout the State, including in rural areas and available technology.
3. Information reported to State agencies with respect to Federal and State programs involving training services (other than the program carried out under the ETPL) including one- stop partner programs.
4. The degree to which the training programs relate to in-demand industry sectors and occupations in the State.

5. The requirements for State licensing of providers of training services and the licensing status of providers of training services.
6. The ability of the provider to offer programs that lead to recognized postsecondary credentials.
7. The quality of a program of training services, including a program of training services that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential.
8. The ability of the provider to provide training services to individuals who are employed and individuals with barriers to employment, including individuals with disabilities.
9. Information on recognized postsecondary credentials received by such participants.
10. Information on cost of attendance, including costs of tuition and fees, for participants in the program; and
11. Information on the completion rate for such participants.

In addition to these criteria, local areas must also include the past performance of providers into their evaluations of proposals and the award of grants and contracts for youth workforce investment activities. Requests for Proposals (RFPs) must include expectations, questions, and criteria related to past performance. Additionally, procurement processes should include mechanisms for reviewing past performance data of past providers, as well as researching potential providers' standing in the community and as a business. As part of past performance assessments, RFPs can offer providers an opportunity to honestly assess their past performance in proposals and demonstrate learning that has resulted. Performance challenges at their best offer pathways to continuous improvement. Procurement and development of partnership agreements in offering youth services are a critical juncture for improving, changing, and innovating youth programming. Local boards must ensure processes adequately include assessments of past performance and plans for continuous improvement, whether services are to be provided through the same provider or a new provider. This information is available online at the NJDOL website:

https://www.nj.gov/labor/forms_pdfs/coei/ETPL/ETPLprocedures.pdf

Continued Eligibility with Requirements

All providers are required to submit a renewal application to maintain their ETPL listing past the initial approval period. The renewal application collects information similar to the initial application, including how training services can be accessed throughout the state, the provider's ability to offer programs that lead to recognized post-secondary credentials, and how training programs are made accessible to individuals who are employed, individuals with barriers to employment, and individuals with disabilities. Adding performance information on WIOA performance indicators (employment 2nd and 4th quarter after exit, median earnings, credential attainment), and the provider's ability to offer industry-recognized certificates and credentials to the ETPL renewal application will be explored. As a part of the biennial review of eligibility, COEI must remove training programs from the ETPL that fail to meet criteria to remain eligible, which may include failure to meet established performance levels. Registered Apprenticeship programs may only be removed from the ETPL for the reasons listed above.

Training providers must submit renewal applications no later than 60 calendar days prior to their ETPL approval expiration date to avoid a lapse in approval. COEI will consider exceptional circumstances beyond the provider's control when determining timely application submissions, such as natural disasters, unexpected personnel transitions, and unexpected technology-related issues.

COEI will determine the provider's eligibility for ETPL renewal on a program-by-program basis within 60 calendar days from the date of receipt of a completed application based on the a review of the same criteria as highlighted above in determining initial eligibility.

Providers deemed eligible for ETPL renewal will be notified by the Intelligrants (IGX) system writing of such approval and updated in the ETPL within 14 calendar days from the date of approval. Providers COEI deems ineligible for ETPL renewal will be notified by email of denial, including the reasons for ineligibility. Ineligible providers may be required to produce supplemental documentation to COEI to regain eligibility to the ETPL. Renewal eligibility is valid for one year from the date of approval.

Providers who wish to add new programs or modify existing programs on the ETPL during a renewal approval period must submit an ETPL Program Addition/Modification on the Intelligrants (IGX) system. COEI and its review and approval partners will determine program approval within 30 calendar days from the date of submission. Program additions or modifications approved by COEI will be added or updated on the ETPL within the 30 days and providers will be notified in writing of such approval.

This information is available online at the NJDOL website:

<https://www.nj.gov/labor/labormarketinformation/assets/PDFs/coei/ETPL/ETPLprocedures.pdf>

Pursuant to state law (C:34:1SD-S), "[a]n employer who directly provides training and employment services to his own employees shall not be regarded as a service provider and shall not be subject to any requirement to obtain approval by the state as a service provider, including the requirements of section 13 of P.L.200S, c.3S4 (C.34:1SC-10.1) to be approved as a qualifying school or the requirements of section 14 of P.L.200S, c.3S4 (C.34:1SC-10.2) to be included on the state Eligible Training Provider List." Training providers that are contracted by employers to provide customized training services funded by state or federal sources must be listed on the ETPL.

NJDOL considers providers' failure to comply with the requirement to submit timely and accurate reports with all the information required as a substantial violation. A training provider and/or its program(s) may be deemed ineligible for ETPL placement, or removed from the ETPL for the following reasons:

1. A training provider does not possess, fails to submit, or loses its certificate/letter of approval from a qualified government agency;
2. The initial and/or renewal application was not completed, was not completed by the established due date, or failed to contain all the required information;
3. A training provider failed to submit timely and accurate student record data;
4. A training provider failed to meet required performance outcomes (if established);

5. A training provider intentionally supplied inaccurate or false information, including student records; or
6. A training provider substantially violated a provision of Title I of WIOA or its implementation regulations.

If a provider is removed from the ETPL pursuant to items a-d above, the provider may be reinstated upon COEI's receipt of all required information. If a provider is removed from the ETPL pursuant to items e-f above, the provider shall be removed for a period of not less than two years. Providers are liable to repay all adult and dislocated worker funds received during the period of non-compliance.

Appeals Process

A provider COEI deems ineligible during the initial or renewal application process will be notified in writing within the specified determination time-period, including the reasons for ineligibility. If COEI revokes a training provider's eligibility status during a period of initial, transitional or renewal approval, COEI must notify the provider in writing within 14 calendar days of the decision, including the justification for the removal from the ETPL.

Providers denied or removed from the ETPL will be provided the opportunity for a hearing within 30 calendar days of the issuance of said denial or removal in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq., and 52:14F-1 et seq., and the Uniform Administrative Procedure Rules, N.J.A.C. 1:1.

The provider must submit written notification to COEI using the Application for Appeal Form and must include the following:

1. A statement of the training provider's desire to appeal.
2. Specification of the program in question; and
3. Grounds on which the denial or removal of ETPL eligibility was erroneous.

COEI will not consider any facts or arguments not set forth in the appeal documentation. COEI will determine whether a fact-finding hearing is necessary. The hearing board will consist of, at a minimum, a COEI staff member, a representative from the State Employment and Training Commission and a representative from the local workforce investment board. COEI may request additional members of the hearing board as it deems necessary. COEI will render a final decision within 30 calendar days from date of receipt of the appeal if no hearing is required, or within 30 calendar days from the date of the hearing.

All requests for hearings shall be filed with COEI's Training Evaluation Unit within 10 business days from the date of receipt of notification of removal. All requests for hearings shall be in writing and shall be directed to the following address: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Center for Occupational Employment Information Training Evaluation Unit, PO Box 0S7, Trenton, NJ 0862S-00S7.

All requests for hearings shall be reviewed by the Training Evaluation Unit and the provider's licensing/certification body in order to determine whether the dispute can be resolved at an informal settlement conference. If the review indicates that an informal settlement conference

is warranted, a conference shall be scheduled. If a settlement cannot be reached, the case shall be forwarded to the Office of Administrative Law for a formal hearing.

This information is available online at the NJDOL website:

https://www.nj.gov/labor/forms_pdfs/coei/ETPL/ETPLprocedures.pdf

Performance Standards

All training providers listed on the ETPL are required to submit data annually for all students enrolled in the programs listed on the ETPL regardless of funding source (private pay and funded students). Failure to submit the required data in a timely manner will result in the provider's removal from the ETPL. Student social security numbers submitted by training providers are matched with wage records collected from employers covered by the Unemployment Compensation law in New Jersey and other states in order to produce performance metrics that are displayed on the Consumer Report Card.

As previously noted, as of July 2022, the Consumer Report Card is restructured as the Consumer Report Card for Quality Assurance. The Consumer Report Card as currently structured, displays the following performance information for training providers and their individual programs:

- Number of individuals exiting;
- Percentage of program participants in unsubsidized employment six months, one year, and two years after exit;
- Average quarterly earnings of program participants in unsubsidized employment six months, one year, and two years after exit; and
- Estimated annual earnings of program participants in unsubsidized employment at six months, one year, and two years after exit.

Currently, the Consumer Report Card is used as a transparency tool on the New Jersey Training Explorer, the platform in New Jersey that provides comprehensive information on its training program opportunities, tuition and financial assistance information, and support resources to its users. NJ is restructuring the Consumer Report Card as the Consumer Report Card for Quality Assurance. NJ is redesigning the digital interface to incorporate multiple quality measures to make the information user friendly and information visible to the public. The Quality Assurance initiative was phased-in by NJDOL in 2021-2022 and a pilot test was conducted with a small group of training providers to fine-tune the quality assurance performance measures. Starting in 2023, the Quality Assurance regime was implemented for New Jersey's eligible training providers and programs.

New Jersey participated in the Data for the American Dream and the National Skills Coalition's Quality Postsecondary Nondegree Credentials Policy Academy as opportunities to finalize these quality assurance measures for incorporation into digital tool within the My Career NJ website - New Jersey Training Explorer.

Additional information that New Jersey collects from all training providers and their programs and highlights on New Jersey Training Explorer include, but are not limited to:

- Program description;

- Availability to WorkFirst New Jersey (TANF) and SNAP customers;
- Credential at completion;
- Linkages to other postsecondary credentials;
- Public transportation accessibility and directions;
- Wheelchair accessibility;
- Hours;
- Languages offered; and
- Childcare offered.

The New Jersey Training Explorer digital tool will also indicate whether each program is aligned with the labor demand occupations list, and therefore eligible for WIOA subsidy. Currently, New Jersey does not require providers to include information on business partnerships or availability of programs through state and federal programs other than WIOA and those listed above; however, this information will be collected going forward and included in the new tool described below.

My Career New Jersey (NJ)

NJDOL has launched the My Career NJ web portal, featuring a robust set of user-facing tools to empower individuals, particularly those from low-income, lower-skilled, underemployed, and unemployed Americans with comprehensive information, to make data-informed career decisions in an evolving economy. [My Career NJ](#) centralizes personalized career resources so users can leverage their unique skill sets in pursuit of their career aspirations. It features two new digital career tools: the NJ Training Explorer and the NJ Career Navigator.

NJ Training Explorer: The Training Explorer enables customized filtering of training programs, provides information on tuition assistance, and gives users valuable insight into the providers that offer programs that meet their skill-building needs. This tool replaces the Eligible Training Provider (ETPL) and Consumer Report Card (CRC) website, formerly known as NJTOPPS.

NJ Career Navigator: This machine-learning-powered recommendation engine leverages big data and machine learning to generate personalized job and career recommendations that align with each user's skill set, employment history, and individual professional goals across a wide range of private and public employment sectors.

My Career NJ brings key data and information about training and employment opportunities together to create a single access point for obtaining the most up-to-date information for guiding training and employment decisions. In addition, the resources and tools of My Career NJ support employers in finding better-qualified employees and allow NJDOL, LWDBs, and One Stop Career Center partners to use data-driven information to weed out fraudulent and low-quality training programs.

This new portal was produced through an innovative collaboration between the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the New Jersey State Office of Innovation, and Research Improving People's Lives (RIPL). It was developed using best practices in human-

centered design and built on a state-of-the-art technology platform that will serve as a foundation for the development of additional functionality.

As part of this modernization effort, NJDOL has streamlined the review and approval procedures for private career school applications. In April 2023, NJDOL launched Intelligrants (IGX) the new system of record for NJ's eligible training providers. By updating these processes, NJ improves efficiency and effectiveness in evaluating and approving applications from private career schools, thus contributing to the overall enhancement of career training opportunities in New Jersey.

Quality of the Program of Training Services, including a Program that leads to a Recognized Postsecondary Credential

NJDOL has partnered with Credential Engine to integrate eligible training providers' data into the organization's broader, national Credential Registry to help New Jerseyans make more informed data-driven education and career decisions. Credential Engine, a non-profit organization based in Washington D.C., partners with key agencies and organizations to identify and operationalize the use of transparent credential information that allow states, regions, and stakeholders to improve services, practices, programs, and policies for the benefit of students, workers, veterans, employers, educators, policymakers, and others to make more informed decisions in the marketplace of credentials and to significantly advance the publishing of credentials in those states and regions to the Registry. In 2023, NJDOL began publishing the credentialing data to this new web-based registry on behalf of New Jersey's eligible training providers. The data includes competencies, quality assurance measures, and labor market information to facilitate better decision-making. The registry uses a common language to make it easier for users to compare credentials.

Industry Valued Credentials List:

As an overarching guide to New Jersey's training efforts, the State has developed a policy with an intent toward maintaining a high proportion of industry-valued credentials in publicly funded training. New Jersey adopted its first Industry-Valued Credentials List in October 2016; this list was updated in July 2022. New Jersey will continue to support the attainment of industry-valued credentials through analysis of labor market data, feedback from employers and stakeholders, and other available information. The original list is available on the New Jersey Career Connections website at: <https://www.nj.gov/labor/career-services/tools-support/industry-valued-credentials/>

NJDOL is working with partners including Credential Engine to strengthen credential data collection and reporting, and with the New Jersey Council of Community Colleges to include high-value quality credentials in career pathway mapping initiatives with post-secondary educational institutions around the state. NJDOL is currently seeking a technology solution that will enable its data collection to remain refreshed.

4. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR FOR THE ADULT PRIORITY OF SERVICE REQUIREMENT IN WIOA SECTION 134 (C)(3)(E) THAT REQUIRES AMERICAN JOB CENTER STAFF, WHEN USING WIOA ADULT PROGRAM FUNDS TO PROVIDE INDIVIDUALIZED CAREER SERVICES AND TRAINING SERVICES, TO GIVE PRIORITY OF SERVICE TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUALS, AND INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE BASIC SKILLS DEFICIENT (INCLUDING ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS).

One of the key goals guiding this plan, aligned with the vision of the Governor's office, is to expand and develop pathways and services that open up access to career opportunities for all New Jerseyans, particularly underserved populations, including low-income and low-literacy individuals. As we move forward, we seek to balance opportunities for serving all New Jerseyans with the critical importance of meeting the needs of our most underserved populations. Adult Priority of Service requirements are a critical way that we achieve these goals. As we move forward, three key efforts will help to ensure that our state and local areas meet Priority of Service requirements:

1. State-Level Monitoring
2. Data Modernization and Integration
3. Co-Enrollment and Service Integration of Adult Title I with Work First New Jersey (WFN) and Title II services

State-Level Monitoring

NJDOL's Data Validation Unit conducts annual reviews of Priority of Service, reviewing data in AOSOS, New Jersey's system of record, to verify the percentage of individuals that meet Priority of Service requirements. This unit has provided technical assistance regarding Priority of Service requirements and data entry to ensure and support that our local areas meet these requirements. These efforts will continue as NJDOL moves to a new system of record through data modernization.

In addition, as part of its One-Stop Career Center Certification process, New Jersey requires local areas to identify the process for implementing and monitoring the priority for public assistance recipients, other low-income individuals, or individuals who are basic skills deficient in accordance with the requirements of WIOA sec. 134(c)(3)(E).

Data Modernization

New Jersey's investments in data infrastructure will support increasing service to priority populations. A new system of record will ease data entry and documentation of income and literacy levels, as well as provide access to real-time or near real-time dashboards that allow local areas and the state to better understand their progress in connecting with these targeted populations, particularly through Title I Adult funding.

In addition, NJDOL and SETC will work together to integrate and align SETC's Performance Dashboards with this new system. SETC's Performance Dashboards currently highlight service to low-income and low-literacy individuals across Title I and Title II programs. Moving forward, NJDOL's data modernization process will facilitate the use of dashboards and definitions that

span multiple workforce programs, ensuring that our local areas are targeting priority populations and supporting timely action if appropriate clients are underserved in workforce programs.

Title I Adult Co-enrollment with WFNJ and Title II Services

In addition to supporting Priority of Service through monitoring and data, NJDOL and the SETC have also made co-enrollment and service integration a centerpiece of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan. Through co-enrollment, LWDBs and One Stop Career Centers can strengthen and ensure that Title I Adult services are maximizing reach and support to low-income and low-literacy individuals, and ensuring compliance with Priority of Service requirements.

Priority of Service vs. Denial of Service

In addition to ensuring that low-income and low-literacy individuals have access to the broadest range and highest quality of employment, career, and training services available, this plan also seeks to ensure that all New Jerseyans have access to the services they need. Priority of Service must not result in the denial of services to individuals that do not meet Priority of Service. As we seek to outreach to and support of more individuals facing some of the largest barriers to employment (low-income, low-literacy), we also will continue to ensure that we are achieving a balance of service in which all New Jerseyans gain access to the supports they need to advance employment, education, and career goals.

5. DESCRIBE THE STATE'S CRITERIA REGARDING LOCAL AREA TRANSFER OF FUNDS BETWEEN THE ADULT AND DISLOCATED WORKER PROGRAMS

NJDOL issued [NJWIN WD-PY22-15](#) in June 2023 outlining the procedures for transfer of funds between Title I Adult programs, including appropriate forms to be submitted to NJDOL. The policies outlined in that procedure include:

For all transfer requests:

- The local area must ensure that all WIOA subrecipient agreements in SAGE/IGX (our budgeting system) and in place between NJDOL and the local area have been received, accepted, and approved by all parties.
- The local area must be up to date on all required report/information submissions to NJDOL, including those not related to the specific transfer request.
- Submissions of requests include specific details regarding the use of funds, justification for funds, and documentation of expenditures and level of service prior to the request.
- Requests must be signed by the LWDB director, LWDB chair, and Chief Elected Official.

Dislocated Worker Funds Transfer to Adult:

- The local Workforce Development Board must certify that it lacks sufficient funds from other sources to adequately serve the WIOA Title I Adult priority populations: Public Assistance Recipients, Other Low-Income Individuals, and Basic Skills Deficient Individuals; AND

- The local Workforce Development Board must certify that it has determined that there are no pending layoffs within their local area that will impact the Dislocated Worker program; AND
- The State will consider any impact on potential eligibility for National Dislocated Worker Grants.

Adult Funds Transfer to Dislocated Worker:

The local Workforce Development Board must certify that the local workforce area has sufficient Adult funds (i.e., TANF, GA, WIOA Adult) to serve the WIOA Adult priority population, including public assistance recipients, other low-income individuals and basic skills deficient individuals.

6. DESCRIBE THE STATE'S POLICY ON WIOA AND TAA CO-ENROLLMENT AND WHETHER AND HOW OFTEN THIS POLICY IS DISSEMINATED TO THE LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARDS AND REQUIRED ONE-STOP PARTNERS. TRADE ACT SEC. 239(F), SEC. 235, 20 CFR 618.325, 20 CFR 618.824(A)(3)(I).

NJ issued [NJWIN 5-16](#), noting that beginning on July 1, 2016, employees subject to WARN and former employees of companies downsizing for which a Trade Act petition has been filed would be automatically co-enrolled in Wagner-Peyser and WIOA Dislocated Worker in anticipation of a Trade Act petition approval. That policy highlights [TEGL 3-15](#), which calls for partners to *“continue to work together and use the systems and processes in place to serve the adult and dislocated worker populations, including co-enrolled TAA-certified workers, rather than using a parallel process that duplicates services available through the one-stop center. This would include ensuring that co-enrolled TAA participants, whose training under the TAA program must be subject to approval under TAA program criteria, are not subjected to duplicative assessments for TAA and WIOA. Additionally, TAA participants would not be allowed duplicative job search benefits under both the TAA and WIOA. Co-enrollment may also assist in making additional funds available for On-the-job training (OJT).”*

NJDOL supplemented that initial policy with [NJWIN 14-16](#), providing guidance on data entry in America's One-Stop Operating System (AOSOS) and the forwarding of records to the one-stop operator.

NJDOL's policy on Service Integration and Co-Enrollment released in 2023 ([NJWIN-PY23-5](#)) reinforces the requirement to co-enroll all Trade Adjustment Act (TAA) participants in Title I Dislocated Worker programs and offers more specific details on how One Stops can leverage co-enrollment at every point of an individual's service engagement from intake through to successful outcomes. Co-enrollment, including co-enrollment of WIOA and TAA programs, is a priority of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan.

7. DESCRIBE THE STATE'S FORMAL STRATEGY TO ENSURE THAT WIOA AND TAA CO-ENROLLED PARTICIPANTS RECEIVE NECESSARY FUNDED BENEFITS AND SERVICES. TRADE ACT SEC. 239(F), SEC. 235, 20 CFR 618.816(C)

After a company has been certified by USDOL as being impacted by foreign trade, the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development Trade Act Unit contacts affected

employees to set up a Trade Act orientation to explain benefits. At that orientation, eligible participants complete a New Jersey Trade Act Application for Benefits. The orientation and application connect eligible participants to TAA-specific benefits, including:

- **Training:** classroom training, on the-job training, or customized training designed to meet the needs of a specific employer or group of employers, apprenticeship programs, and more
- **Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA):** income support available in the form of weekly cash payments to workers who are enrolled in a full-time training course and have exhausted their unemployment insurance
- **Job search allowance:** reimbursement for costs of seeking employment outside of the worker's commuting area
- **Relocation allowance:** reimbursement for relocation costs for employment outside of the worker's commuting area
- **Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA):** a wage subsidy for up to two years that is available to reemployed older workers and covers a portion of the difference between a worker's new wage and their old wage (up to a specified maximum amount)
- **Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC):** a tax credit to help pay the costs of health insurance

Enrolled participants receive job referrals, job development, job search skills workshop, career counseling, testing and other supportive services from their local One-Stop Career Center

The state's Trade Adjustment and Rapid Response work closely together as an additional source of support for prospective participants. The Business Services unit includes a Trade Adjustment Act unit, which works closely with the TAA Unit has dedicated one staff member to act as a liaison with the Rapid Response team to reach out to companies on whose behalf a TAA petition has been filed. The liaison informs Rapid Response of filed petitions and coordinates a visit to the company. The liaison will attend the event with the Rapid Response team in order to answer potential questions regarding the filed petition. The liaison also attends Rapid Response events for companies that do not currently have a petition filed but which have a high likelihood of being trade affected. The liaison attends these sorts of events in order to investigate and question the company's leadership as well as the workers in order to determine if a petition should in fact be filed.

8. DESCRIBE THE STATE'S PROCESS FOR FAMILIARIZING ONE-STOP STAFF WITH THE TAA PROGRAM. 20 CFR 618.804(J), 20 CFR 618.305

The TAA is administered in the NJDOL Business Engagement & Sector Strategies Unit. NJDOL has made a priority of better integrating this division into its workforce strategies and the One Stop Career Centers; for example, this group was a required state-level partner in the most recent Memorandum of Understanding. Because of this increasingly collaborative relationship, One Stop staff receive cross-training and support for providing information about TAA services.

An example of this learning is that NJDOL Business Engagement is in the process of securing training for up to 150 staff associated with business outreach activities. The training is a continuation of the NextGen Sector academy developed in 2019. This training will focus on both a reboot and advancement of the sector strategies model. It will include all State Business Services staff as well as staff identified by Local Workforce Development Boards. The goal is to ensure all parties are working in tandem as well as understand the complimentary role each staff member contributes to addressing business workforce needs.

State Business Engagement & Sector Strategies staff also have additional opportunities for engaging in joint professional development with other LWDB and One Stop staff through the following:

- Program awareness trainings provided directly through NJDOL
- Training activities supported through the NJDOL's training partnership with GSETA (Garden State Employment and Training Association)
- Virtual training available through NJDOL's Learning Management System (LMS)
- The annual GSETA conference

C. YOUTH PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

With respect to youth workforce investment activities authorized in section 129 of WIOA, States should describe their strategies that will support the implementation of youth activities under WIOA. State's must-

1. IDENTIFY THE STATE-DEVELOPED CRITERIA TO BE USED BY LOCAL BOARDS IN AWARDING GRANTS OR CONTRACTS FOR YOUTH WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES AND DESCRIBE HOW THE LOCAL BOARDS WILL TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE ABILITY OF THE PROVIDERS TO MEET PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES BASED ON PRIMARY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE FOR THE YOUTH PROGRAM AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 116(B)(2)(A)(II) OF WIOA.¹¹ FURTHER, INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE STATE ASSISTS LOCAL AREAS IN DETERMINING WHETHER TO CONTRACT FOR SERVICES OR TO PROVIDE SOME OR ALL OF THE PROGRAM ELEMENTS DIRECTLY.

¹¹ Sec. 102(b)(2)(D)(i)(V)

As with other populations, the changes brought on by Covid-19 and accelerated technology shifts are affecting youth engagement in our labor market. WIOA youth services offer an opportunity for expanding and innovating workforce opportunities for young people in our state. Our LWDBs and workforce systems are poised to serve as key centers for innovation around postsecondary options and pathways for young New Jerseyans and must serve as leaders in offering high-quality, alternative options for career development and training. These solutions will need to draw on new virtual technologies and mediums to reach and support young people with different interests, experiences, and skill levels.

As we move forward with this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan, we recognize that significant opportunities exist for innovating and expanding our youth workforce models, particularly in the face of economic and social changes. We also recognize the need to expand the reach and quality of services for youth with low literacy levels, as well as young people who have a

secondary credential that are navigating transitions to employment and/or additional postsecondary training.

The SETC and NJDOL encourage Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs), with the full participation of their standing youth committees and/or the full board, to develop and identify new and priority areas of service based on youth interest and needs and to ensure that procurement includes the development of high-quality RFPs, competitive processes that include multiple proposals, and strong contracting and monitoring mechanisms.

As LWDBs seek to develop youth strategies and procure partners to support these strategies, the SETC and NJDOL recommends the following steps:

- Conduct an environmental scan to identify partner agencies that are providing program elements in the area/region. The local board can then enter into agreements for these program elements to be provided using non-WIOA funds.
- Consider the WIOA priorities:
 - 75 percent of funds must be spent on out-of-school youth (not counting administrative funds; must be services to this population only); and
 - 20 percent of all youth funds must be spent on work experience.
- Review records to estimate the total spending on ITAs in the program year.
- Consider other relevant factors such as the local labor market.

Further, the SETC has established ten (10) criteria for the evaluation of youth service programs. These criteria, which are central to the provider and selection process, are listed below:

- The program will have a record of demonstrated effectiveness.
- The program will not discriminate in any way and will be in full compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- The provider must have the capacity to identify issues that are hindering youth from succeeding in the program and recommend the appropriate support services.
- The provider must be able to detail how linkages between communities, academic, occupational learning, and work experience will be used to enhance the youth development and employability. They should also demonstrate the involvement of the business/employer community.
- The program will maintain a close working relationship with the local One-Stop Career Center.
- Programs with industry-valued credentials as a goal will make arrangements for participants to test for and obtain the credential.
- Any program offering summer employment opportunities must be linked to academic and occupational learning as a complement to overall year-round program goals. Summer employment opportunities operated as a stand-alone Summer Youth Program are specifically prohibited.

- The provider must establish specific timeframes for evaluation of participant performance, attendance and progress, including level of academic performance, vocational abilities/skills, aptitudes, and interests.
- The provider must identify process and strategies to be used to ensure that participants receive planned services and reach planned goals and what corrective actions will be available for participants who are not meeting the requirement of each activity or goals. The provider must detail the internal systems that will be used to report and monitor programmatic and fiscal activities.
- The provider must permit federal, state, and local area staff and designated agents to conduct regular monitoring activities, including communication with customers and contractor staff at instructional sites.

Furthermore, local areas have the authority to develop a system of youth services that draws on several different service delivery mechanisms and a variety of partners. Local WDBs strategies may include (1) partnership agreements (MOUs) for the provision of specific program elements using non-WIOA funds, (2) direct delivery of program elements and framework services within One-Stop Career Centers, and (3) procurement of specific program elements and services. New Jersey seeks to develop systems of youth services locally that connect to other One-Stop Career Center partners and pathways.

2. EXPLAIN HOW THE STATE ASSISTS LOCAL WORKFORCE BOARDS IN ACHIEVING EQUITABLE RESULTS FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL YOUTH. DESCRIBE PROMISING PRACTICES OR PARTNERSHIP MODELS THAT LOCAL AREAS ARE IMPLEMENTING AND THE STATE'S ROLE IN SUPPORTING AND SCALING THOSE MODELS WITHIN THE STATE FOR BOTH IN-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH.

We envision our One-Stop Career Centers as a central resource hub for directing out-of-school youth to specialized opportunities and a broad base of supports to meet academic and occupational skill need and interests, as well reduce specific barriers impacting the potential for success in education or employment.

NJDOL's strategy for youth services includes the same goals as its full workforce system:

1. Expand and develop pathways and services that open up access to career opportunities for career-seekers, particularly for historically disadvantaged populations, including students, workers, and jobseekers
2. Align the systems and supports serving businesses and those supporting workers, matching talent and supporting training to meet the skill and labor needs of employers, specifically those that are providing good jobs and career opportunities
3. Strengthen our public infrastructure to both support and enforce high quality employment practices, including fostering protections for workers and supporting a competitive business climate, through the implementation of new technologies and streamlined processes

New Jersey's public workforce system was impacted significantly by the Covid-19 pandemic. As we continue to rebuild services and supports and adjust to the changes in our labor market, especially as it relates to the needs and interests of youth in New Jersey, we will continue to build and focus services on out-of-school youth populations. As we engage in this work, NJDOL is requesting a waiver of the requirement to expend 75% of all Governor's reserve and local formula youth funds on out-of-school youth. A waiver will allow the space for New Jersey's system to put in place new strategies and supports for ensuring that we are engaging and best supporting out-of-school youth in New Jersey.

Opportunities for youth exist through our core partnerships with Title III, Title II, and Title IV programs, as well as WorkFirst NJ. New Jersey Youth Corps, Career and Technical Education partners, and Apprenticeship programs also offer additional opportunities for integrated services and the design of multiple pathways for youth through our One-Stop Career Centers.

New Jersey Youth Corps: New Jersey operates the New Jersey Youth Corps program, which is one of the largest youth service and conservation corps in the United States. Youth Corps is a year-round, voluntary program which engages young adults (ages 16-25) in full-time community service, training, and educational activities. Guided by staff who serve as mentors and role models, teams of youth called "crews" carry out a wide range of service projects. Corps members receive a stipend while enrolled in Youth Corps. Additionally, in return for their efforts to restore and strengthen communities, Corps members also receive:

- Education development in basic skills and preparation to obtain a GED or locally issued Adult High School Diploma;
- Life skills and employability skills instruction;
- Personal and career counseling to build self-esteem, clarify values, and develop leadership skills while they are developing their career portfolio;
- Transition services and continuing support services as they transition to college, training, employment or other national and domestic service opportunities; and
- Community service opportunities which develop positive employability skills while addressing unmet community needs.

Out-of-School Youth over age 18 are also able to participate in the full menu of services available at New Jersey's One-Stop Career Centers, including all of the job search, job preparation, career planning, and training services. These Youth may access Individual Training Accounts (ITAs) and work-based training opportunities in the same ways that Adult and Dislocated Worker participants may, through the opportunities listed on the Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL).

WIOA Title I, II, III, and IV partners: Title I Youth services collaborate with other WIOA system partners including: Wagner-Peyser in cases where Youth have been employed and are subsequently laid off from their employment; Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS) and Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI) for Youth with disabilities; and WorkFirst New Jersey through coordinated efforts for families and services for young adult TANF or SNAP recipients. Additionally, Title II programs coordinate and work in tandem with Title I programs to serve students age 16 years of older in need of basic skills. In all these cases

coordination is substantially the same as the other methods of coordination outlined in Section III on Operational Planning Elements, subsection on State Strategy Implementation, and subsections on Coordination with WIOA Partner programs.

CTE and Apprenticeship: Partnerships with technical schools and community colleges through Career and Technical Education and other Apprenticeship programs also offer specific opportunities for collaboration and integration of service. As a state we are interested in further exploring the diversity of our Out-of-School youth and the multiple pathways that our One-Stop Career Centers through direct supports, partnership, and procured services can offer.

3. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE ASSISTS LOCAL WORKFORCE BOARDS IN IMPLEMENTING INNOVATIVE MODELS FOR DELIVERING YOUTH WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING EFFECTIVE WAYS LOCAL WORKFORCE BOARDS CAN MAKE AVAILABLE THE 14 PROGRAM ELEMENTS DESCRIBED IN WIOA SECTION 129(C)(2); AND EXPLAIN HOW LOCAL AREAS CAN ENSURE WORK EXPERIENCE, INCLUDING QUALITY PRE-APPRENTICESHIP AND REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP, IS PRIORITIZED AS A KEY ELEMENT WITHIN A BROADER CAREER PATHWAYS STRATEGY.

NJDOL and the SETC recognize the critical importance and unique opportunities for serving and supporting youth in New Jersey. Our young people are entering a labor market that is evolving and changing as a result of the pandemic and the acceleration in new technologies. In many cases, this generation of workers, comes with different expectations of work and different opportunities for managing their own careers, particularly through the gig economy. As we move forward with this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan, the development of innovative service delivery models and initiatives will continue to remain a priority of this plan.

As part of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan, NJDOL and the SETC have prioritized the expansion of work-based learning experiences across WIOA programs, and specifically for Title I youth programs. This plan seeks to support a variety of youth work experience opportunities, including through internships, pre-Apprenticeship, and Apprenticeship opportunities. This focus on work-based learning has been a priority and the continued expansion of these opportunities is a high priority of this plan moving forward.

We are requesting to waive the requirement at WIOA section 129(c)(4) and 20 CFR 681.590 that the State and youth programs expend not less than 20% of the funds allocated to them to provide ISY And OSY with paid and unpaid work experiences, instead expecting to expend not less than 15% of funds. While NJDOL and the SETC seek to leverage the full opportunities that WIOA allows to meet the 20% work experience requirement, we recognize that more technical assistance is needed across our public workforce system on the types of activities and costs that count towards this 20% requirement. The development of new experiences and better classification of costs are key strategies for strengthening the provision of youth work experience opportunities in New Jersey.

LWDB Opportunity and Responsibility

LWDBs are responsible for developing local program models and delivering the program within the parameters set by federal and state guidelines. They are required to ensure that the WIOA youth program elements are available and included in local proposal designs. The WDB has the option to create and maintain a Youth Standing Committee to lead the development of the local youth workforce investment system.

Regardless of whether such a committee exists, it is the responsibility of LWDBs to:

- Actively engage business, community and educational stakeholders around local needs and priorities for youth services; and
- Provides strategic direction and coordination with other programs and initiatives in their communities to make the best use of limited resources.
- Develop a comprehensive, integrated and coordinated system of youth services that effectively prepares young people for higher education and future employment by implementing the 14 program elements, as highlighted above.

Many opportunities exist for innovating around the delivery of individual program elements, as well as building networks of services and supports that crossover organizations to deliver the full set of 14 program elements. LWDBs have the opportunity and responsibility for identifying partners and developing strategies that support the implementation of the 14 program elements in innovative ways to meet the evolving needs and interests of New Jersey's young people.

Youth Procurement

Our renewed emphasis on procurement and oversight, as highlighted in NJDOL's Competitive Procurement Policy, is an important lever for our LWDBs in supporting innovative youth strategies, including through digital and in-person delivery methods. This starts with the development of strategies among LWDBs, through the development of high-quality RFPs, rigorous selection processes, development of contracts, and oversight of those contracts.

Partnership Development

Further, [20 CFR 681.470](#) states that non-WIOA funds can be used to provide WIOA youth program elements under certain conditions. Therefore, NJDOL allows local programs to leverage partner resources to provide some of the readily available program elements. However, the local area must ensure that if a program element is not funded with WIOA Title I youth funds, the local program has an agreement in place with a partner organization to ensure that the program element will be offered. This may be included in their comprehensive MOU/IFA document with all One Stop partners. The LWDB must ensure that the program element is closely connected and coordinated with the WIOA youth program.

Leveraging of youth funds will expand local program capacity and demonstrate greater fiscal responsibility with the limited funds available. Local areas must demonstrate efforts to identify and enter into agreements with agencies which are already providing program elements. The SETC and NJDOL provide technical assistance to support local leveraging efforts.

Use of Data

We also expect that improvements in data entry and analysis, as we modernize our system of record and leverage new dashboard tools now and in the future, will help to better support youth strategies, particularly as it relates to monitoring strategies related to the provision of the 14 program elements.

Through competitive procurement, partnership development, and additional data tools, over the course of this plan, NJDOL and the SETC will continue to support LWDBs in leveraging these

various activities to ensure that all elements are available, accessible, and delivered in innovative ways. Together we will work together to support and hold providers accountable for high quality youth service provision.

State-Level Youth Strategy

Beyond the requirements outlined in WIOA Title I, New Jersey provides leadership for the state's youth strategy through the SETC's Shared Youth Vision Council. The Shared Youth Vision Council recommends service, policy and program components that serve youth at the local level in the workforce system and recommends or assists in the programs and services that focus on youth workforce policy that best serve the needs of clients. With a focus on ensuring quality services for NJ's youth, we will define success by the creation of a highly skilled, motivated, and conscientious workforce to help strengthen New Jersey's economic future. The Shared Youth Vision Council was formed to assist New Jersey with the development of a comprehensive youth strategy around the development of workforce policies and program strategies focused on building capacity, fortifying career awareness efforts and highlighting innovative programs that create pathways to employment for youth. The Council connects state agencies, education, community organizations, workforce development programs and other youth related stakeholders around a singular shared youth vision: providing and guiding youth to education, employment, retention of employment, and nationally-recognized credentials.

In addition, the SETC issues guidelines for the development of local plans, including youth-related requirements. NJDOL provides the monitoring arm of the State to ensure alignment and compliance of these activities.

4. PROVIDE THE LANGUAGE CONTAINED IN THE STATE POLICY FOR "REQUIRING ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO ENTER OR COMPLETE AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, OR TO SECURE AND HOLD EMPLOYMENT" CRITERION FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH SPECIFIED IN WIOA SECTION 129(A)(1)(B)(III)(VIII) AND FOR "REQUIRING ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO COMPLETE AN EDUCATION PROGRAM, OR TO SECURE AND HOLD EMPLOYMENT" CRITERION FOR IN-SCHOOL YOUTH SPECIFIED IN WIOA SECTION 129(A)(1)(C)(IV)(VII). IF THE STATE DOES NOT HAVE A POLICY, DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL ENSURE THAT LOCAL AREAS WILL HAVE A POLICY FOR THESE CRITERIA.

WIOA provides the flexibility and authority to states and LWDBs in expanding the definition of who is eligible for Title I youth services to include additional populations that have been identified as needing additional assistance, as well as allowing for a 5% exemption from low-income requirements.

Additional policy with details is forthcoming from NJDOL regarding the opportunities for expanding access and ensuring that young jobseekers in New Jersey have access to the career and training services that they need. Expanding WIOA youth eligibility allows for an opportunity to address unique community needs for those who have a barrier to completing an education program or to secure and hold employment. Any local area that seeks to expand criteria for eligibility through requires additional assistance must codify these criteria in clear policies that define and offer documentation standards regarding various criteria.

These criteria must also align with local plans for in-school and out-of-school youth.

As stated in the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development policy document, “Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, Title I: Youth Eligibility Determination and Documentation Guidelines for Local Workforce Development Areas” ([WD-PY19-6.1](#)) issued by NJDOL in June 2015 and revised January 2019, the following is the State’s definition of Requires Additional Assistance: “An individual who requires additional assistance to complete an educational program, or to secure and hold employment.”

A hard copy of the document(s) used to verify this criterion (see the WIOA Eligibility Desk Aid) must be provided and kept in the participant’s folder. This criterion is recorded in AOSOS by selecting “Yes” from the drop-down list on the Employment tab in the Comprehensive Assessment window. The assistance needed and justification must be documented in the fields below “Job Behavior and Skills.” The two types of justifications are: (1) to complete an educational program and (2) to secure and hold employment. The specific issue must be recorded. The use of this criterion must be limited.

In the same document, “limitation” is defined: “No more than five percent of the in-school youth served in a local area may be an individual who requires additional assistance to complete an educational program or to secure or hold employment. [WIOA Sec. 129 (a) (3)].”

D. SINGLE-AREA STATE REQUIREMENTS

In States where there is only one local workforce investment area, the governor serves as both the State and local chief elected official. In such cases, the State must submit any information required in the local plan (WIOA section 106(d)(2)). States with a single workforce area must include—

1. ANY COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD THAT REPRESENT DISAGREEMENT WITH THE PLAN. (WIOA SECTION 108(D)(3).)

2. THE ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISBURSAL OF GRANT FUNDS, AS DETERMINED BY THE GOVERNOR, IF DIFFERENT FROM THAT FOR THE STATE. (WIOA SECTION 108(B)(15).)

3. A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE AND AVAILABILITY OF WIOA TITLE I YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND SUCCESSFUL MODELS, INCLUDING FOR YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES. (WIOA SECTION 108(B)(9).)

New Jersey is not a single-area state.

4. A DESCRIPTION OF THE ROLES AND RESOURCE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ONE-STOP PARTNERS.

New Jersey is not a single-area state.

5. THE COMPETITIVE PROCESS USED TO AWARD THE SUBGRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR TITLE I ACTIVITIES.

New Jersey is not a single-area state.

6. HOW TRAINING SERVICES OUTLINED IN SECTION 134 WILL BE PROVIDED THROUGH INDIVIDUAL TRAINING ACCOUNTS AND/OR THROUGH CONTRACTS, AND HOW SUCH TRAINING APPROACHES WILL BE COORDINATED. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL MEET INFORMED CUSTOMER CHOICE REQUIREMENTS REGARDLESS OF TRAINING APPROACH.

New Jersey is not a single-area state.

7. HOW THE STATE BOARD, IN FULFILLING LOCAL BOARD FUNCTIONS, WILL COORDINATE TITLE I ACTIVITIES WITH THOSE ACTIVITIES UNDER TITLE II. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE BOARD WILL CARRY OUT THE REVIEW OF LOCAL APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED UNDER TITLE II CONSISTENT WITH WIOA SECS. 107(D)(11)(A) AND (B)(I) AND WIOA SEC. 232.

New Jersey is not a single-area state.

8. COPIES OF EXECUTED COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WHICH DEFINE HOW ALL LOCAL SERVICE PROVIDERS WILL CARRY OUT THE REQUIREMENTS FOR INTEGRATION OF AND ACCESS TO THE ENTIRE SET OF SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM, INCLUDING COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH ENTITIES ADMINISTERING REHABILITATION ACT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES.

New Jersey is not a single-area state.

E. WAIVER REQUESTS (OPTIONAL)

States wanting to request waivers as part of their title I-B Operational Plan must include a waiver plan that includes the following information for each waiver requested:

1. IDENTIFIES THE STATUTORY OR REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR WHICH A WAIVER IS REQUESTED AND THE GOALS THAT THE STATE OR LOCAL AREA, AS APPROPRIATE, INTENDS TO ACHIEVE AS A RESULT OF THE WAIVER AND HOW THOSE GOALS RELATE TO THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN;

2. DESCRIBES THE ACTIONS THAT THE STATE OR LOCAL AREA, AS APPROPRIATE, HAS UNDERTAKEN TO REMOVE STATE OR LOCAL STATUTORY OR REGULATORY BARRIERS;

3. DESCRIBES THE GOALS OF THE WAIVER AND THE EXPECTED PROGRAMMATIC OUTCOMES IF THE REQUEST IS GRANTED;

4. DESCRIBES HOW THE WAIVER WILL ALIGN WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S POLICY PRIORITIES, SUCH AS:

A. SUPPORTING EMPLOYER ENGAGEMENT;

B. CONNECTING EDUCATION AND TRAINING STRATEGIES;

C. SUPPORTING WORK-BASED LEARNING;

D. IMPROVING JOB AND CAREER RESULTS, AND

E. OTHER GUIDANCE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

5. DESCRIBES THE INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED BY THE WAIVER, INCLUDING HOW THE WAIVER WILL IMPACT SERVICES FOR DISADVANTAGED POPULATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS WITH MULTIPLE BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT; AND

6. DESCRIBES THE PROCESSES USED TO:

A. MONITOR THE PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE WAIVER;

B. PROVIDE NOTICE TO ANY LOCAL BOARD AFFECTED BY THE WAIVER;

C. PROVIDE ANY LOCAL BOARD AFFECTED BY THE WAIVER AN OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON THE REQUEST;

D. ENSURE MEANINGFUL PUBLIC COMMENT, INCLUDING COMMENT BY BUSINESS AND ORGANIZED LABOR, ON THE WAIVER.

E. COLLECT AND REPORT INFORMATION ABOUT WAIVER OUTCOMES IN THE STATE'S WIOA ANNUAL REPORT.

7. THE MOST RECENT DATA AVAILABLE REGARDING THE RESULTS AND OUTCOMES OBSERVED THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EXISTING WAIVER, IN CASES WHERE THE STATE SEEKS RENEWAL OF A PREVIOUSLY APPROVED WAIVER.

NJDOL and the SETC are requesting two waivers as part of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan.

- A waiver of the requirement that New Jersey and our local areas expend 75 percent of all Governor's reserve and local formula youth funds on out-of-school youth
- A waiver to reduce the requirement of 20% expenditures on youth work experience to 15%

Below we provide specific details regarding the requests for each of these waivers.

Out-of-school youth spending waiver

1. Statutory and/or regulatory requirements that the State would like to waive: We are requesting to waive the requirement at WIOA Section 129(a)(4)(A) and 20 CFR 681.410 that the State and local areas expend 75 percent of Governor's reserve youth funds and local formula youth funds on out-of-school youth (OSY).

2. Actions the State has undertaken to remove state or local statutory or regulatory barriers: There are no state or local statutory or regulatory barriers that conflict with this waiver request.

3. State strategic goal(s): As part of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan, NJDOL and the SETC seek to support more pathway opportunities for youth, and in particular out-of-school youth. WIOA Title I Youth funds offer opportunities for reconnecting young New Jerseyans to education and training experiences that can lead to sustained employment opportunities in good jobs. We recognize the value our public workforce system offers in developing and supporting alternative pathways that include not only opportunities for attaining high school degrees, but also obtaining postsecondary credentials, engaging in work experiences, and receiving holistic supports, for example in the form of mentorship, counseling, and financial literacy supports.

New Jersey's public workforce system was impacted significantly by the Covid-19 pandemic. As we continue to rebuild services and supports and adjust to the changes in our labor market, especially as it relates to the needs and interests of youth in New Jersey, we will continue to build and focus services on out-of-school youth populations. As we engage in this work, we are requesting a waiver to provide the space for us to put in place new strategies and supports for ensuring that we are engaging and best supporting out-of-school youth in New Jersey.

4. Projected programmatic outcomes resulting from implementation of the waiver: This waiver will offer the opportunity for NJDOL, the SETC, and our local areas to identify and invest in new outreach strategies and service offerings that better meet the needs and interests of young New Jerseyans that are disconnected from school and work, with particular attention to the shifts in interests and needs that resulted from the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, we recognize that TEGL 03-23 opens up new pathways for utilizing WIOA Title I Youth funding to support outreach activities and exploring new opportunities for connecting to disconnected youth.

In addition, we recognize the need to put in place better fiscal reporting systems at the state and local level for tracking these expenditure levels in real-time so that we can better support local areas that may be struggling to meet the 75% OSY requirements.

As a result of this waiver, we will have the opportunity to develop stronger strategies and data tools for ensuring that our public workforce system is equipped and meets the needs of OSY in New Jersey.

5. Quantifiable projected programmatic outcome resulting from the implementation of the waiver: All of our local areas and state-level spending will meet the minimum requirement of 50%, as outlined in WIOA regulations. Over the next two years, we will support all our local areas in meeting the 75% OSY requirement. We will set specific targets for each local area based on their PY24 based on their PY23 spending levels, and again in PY25 based on their PY24 spending levels, to support them in achieving the 75% requirement within two years.

6. Individuals, groups, or populations benefitting, or otherwise impacted by the waiver from the waiver: This waiver will allow us to build and strengthen capacity to serve out-of-school youth.

7. How the state plans to monitor waiver implementation including collection of measurable waiver outcome information: NJDOL and the SETC will be working together to establish and review quarterly reports that highlight the percentage of direct service expenditures on OSY at the state-level and for each local area.

Based on these quarterly reports, NJDOL's Program Oversight and Development team will follow up with local areas that are not on target to meet the 75% OSY spending requirement, to identify challenges and strategies for increasing support for OSY.

8. Assurance of state posting of the request for public comments (including the dates that the state made the draft request available for public comment) and notification to affected local workforce development boards: NJDOL and the SETC will be posting this waiver request as part of the public comment period for the 2024-27 WIOA State Plan that will begin on April 5, 2024.

Youth Work Experience Waiver

1. Statutory and/or regulatory requirements that the State would like to waive: We are requesting to waive the requirement at WIOA section 129(c)(4) and 20 CFR 681.590 that the State and youth programs expend not less than 20% of the funds allocated to them to provide in-school youth (ISY) and out-of-school youth (OSY) with paid and unpaid work experiences. We are requesting that this requirement be set at not less than 15% of funds.

2. Actions the State has undertaken to remove state or local statutory or regulatory barriers: There are no state or local statutory or regulatory barriers that conflict with this waiver request.

3. State strategic goal(s): As part of this 2024-27 WIOA State Plan, NJDOL and the SETC have prioritized the expansion of work-based learning experiences across WIOA programs, and specifically for Title I youth programs. This plan seeks to support a variety of youth work experience opportunities, including through internships, pre-Apprenticeship, and Apprenticeship opportunities. This focus on work-based learning has been a priority over the last couple years and the continued expansion of these opportunities is a high priority of this plan moving forward.

NJDOL and the SETC seek to leverage the full opportunities that WIOA allows to meet the 20% work experience requirement – including through the provision of supportive services that support success in work experience opportunities, as highlighted in [TEGL 09-22](#). We recognize that more technical assistance is needed across our public workforce system on the types of activities and costs that count towards this 20% requirement. The development of new experiences and better classification of costs are key strategies for strengthening the provision of youth work experience opportunities in New Jersey.

4. Projected programmatic outcomes resulting from implementation of the waiver: This waiver will offer the opportunity for NJDOL, the SETC, and our local areas to create more common understanding and shared knowledge regarding the wide range of experiences and activities that can support high quality work-based learning for youth in our state.

As with the waiver above, we also recognize the need to put in place better fiscal reporting systems at the state and local level for tracking work experience levels. In PY24, we will be implementing an expanded set of line items for allocating and spending down youth work experience funds that will allow us to track more detailed information about local areas youth work experience expenditures.

As a result of this waiver, we will have the opportunity to develop stronger strategies and data tools for ensuring that our public workforce system is supporting high quality youth work experiences for as many youth as possible.

5. Quantifiable projected programmatic outcome resulting from the implementation of the waiver: All of our local areas and state-level spending will meet the 20% youth work experience requirement within 2 years.

6. Individuals, groups, or populations benefitting, or otherwise impacted by the waiver from the waiver: This waiver will allow us to build and strengthen capacity to provide a range of high-quality youth work experiences for OSY, specifically.

7. How the state plans to monitor waiver implementation including collection of measurable waiver outcome information: NJDOL and the SETC will be working together to establish and review quarterly reports that highlight the percentage of youth work experience expenditures, including information about resources spent on youth wages, as well as other program costs associated with delivering youth work experiences.

Based on these quarterly reports, NJDOL's Program Oversight and Development team will follow up with local areas that are not on target to meet the 20% youth work experience

requirement, to identify challenges and strategies for increasing youth work experience opportunities.

8. Assurance of state posting of the request for public comments (including the dates that the state made the draft request available for public comment) and notification to affected local workforce development boards: NJDOL and the SETC will be posting this waiver request as part of the public comment period for the 2024-27 WIOA State Plan that will begin on April 5, 2024.

TITLE I-B ASSURANCES

The State Plan must include assurances that:

The State Plan must include	Include
1. The State has implemented a policy to ensure Adult program funds provide a priority in the delivery of training services and individualized career services to individuals who are low income, public assistance recipients and basic skills deficient;	Yes
2. The State has implemented a policy to ensure local areas have a process in place for referring veterans with significant barriers to employment to career services provided by the JVSG program's Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialist;	Yes
3. The State established a written policy and procedure that set forth criteria to be used by chief elected officials for the appointment of local workforce investment board members;	Yes
4. The State established written policy and procedures to ensure local workforce investment boards are certified by the governor every two years in accordance with WIOA section 107(c)(2);	Yes
5. Where an alternative entity takes the place of a State Board, the State has written policy and procedures to ensure the alternative entity meets the definition under WIOA section 101(e) and the legal requirements for membership;	Yes
6. The State established a written policy and procedure for how the individuals and entities represented on the State Workforce	Yes

The State Plan must include	Include
Development Board help to determine the methods and factors of distribution, and how the State consults with chief elected officials in local areas throughout the State in determining the distributions;	
7. The State will not use funds received under WIOA Title I to assist, promote, or deter union organizing in accordance with WIOA section 181(b)(7);	Yes
8. The State distributes adult and youth funds received under WIOA equitably throughout the State, and no local area suffers significant shifts in funding from year-to-year during the period covered by this plan;	Yes
9. If a State Workforce Development Board, department, or agency administers State laws for vocational rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, that board, department, or agency cooperates with the agency that administers Wagner-Peyser services, Adult and Dislocated Worker programs and Youth Programs under Title I;	Yes
10. The State agrees to report on the impact and outcomes of its approved waivers in its WIOA Annual Report.	Yes
11. The State has taken appropriate action to secure compliance with the Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR 200 and 2 CFR 2900, including that the State will annually monitor local areas to ensure compliance and otherwise take appropriate action to secure compliance with the Uniform Guidance under section WIOA 184(a)(3);	Yes

ADULT PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Each state submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan is required to identify expected levels of performance for each of the primary indicators of performance for the first two years covered by the plan. The state is required to reach agreement with the Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, on state-negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the plan.

For Program Year (PY) 2016-2019 plans, the Departments used the transition authority under section 503(a) of WIOA to designate certain primary indicators of performance as “baseline” indicators to ensure an orderly transition from the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to those under WIOA. A “baseline” indicator was one for which states did not propose an expected level of performance and did not come to agreement with the Departments on negotiated levels of performance because sufficient data was not available to establish such performance levels. As a result, “baseline” indicators were not used in the end of the year adjustment of performance levels and were not used to determine failure to meet adjusted levels of performance for purposes of sanctions. The Departments designated indicators as “baseline” based on the likelihood of a State having insufficient data with which to make a reasonable determination of an expected level of performance.

For PYs 2020-2023 Plans, Title I programs (Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth) and the Title II program (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act) will have two full years of data available to make reasonable determinations of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Credential Attainment Rate; and
- Measurable Skill Gains

The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program, authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III of WIOA, will have two full years of data available to make a reasonable determination of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit); and
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit)

The Credential Attainment Rate and Measurable Skill Gains indicators do not apply to the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program; therefore, this program will not submit expected levels of performance for these indicators.

For the first two years of PYs 2020-2023 Plans, the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program, authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA, will have two full years of data available for the Measurable Skill Gains indicator only. Therefore, the Departments will designate the following indicators as “baseline” for the VR program for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit); and

- Credential Attainment Rate

VR agencies must continue to collect and report on all indicators, including those that have been designated as “baseline, pursuant to section 116(d) of WIOA.” The actual performance data reported by these programs for indicators designated as “baseline” for PY 2020 and PY 2021 will serve as baseline data in future years. The Departments will require VR agencies to submit expected levels of performance for these indicators for PY 2022 and PY 2023.

The Departments determined that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments will continue piloting approaches for measuring this indicator for the first two years of PY 2020-2023 plans. Therefore, states are not required to submit an expected level of performance for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021. However, core programs are expected to collect data and report on this indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021 as they did for PYs 2016-2019 plans.

Each core program must submit an expected level of performance for all of the other indicators, as applicable, with the exception of the four indicators designated as “baseline” for the VR program in PY 2020 and PY 2021. The Departments will work with states during the negotiation process to establish negotiated levels of performance for each of the primary indicators for the core programs not listed as “baseline.” Each state must update its plan to include the agreed-upon negotiated levels of performance before the Departments approve a state’s plan.

States may identify additional indicators in the plan, including additional approaches to measuring Effectiveness in Serving Employers, and may establish levels of performance for each of the state indicators. Please identify any such state indicators under Additional Indicators of Performance.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	63.6		64.6	
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	60.7		61.7	
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	6562.0		6662.0	
Credential Attainment Rate	61.0		62.0	
Measurable Skill Gains	56.3		57.3	
Effectiveness in	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Serving Employers				

1

The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

DISLOCATED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Each state submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan is required to identify expected levels of performance for each of the primary indicators of performance for the first two years covered by the plan. The state is required to reach agreement with the Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, on state-negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the plan.

For Program Year (PY) 2016-2019 plans, the Departments used the transition authority under section 503(a) of WIOA to designate certain primary indicators of performance as “baseline” indicators to ensure an orderly transition from the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to those under WIOA. A “baseline” indicator was one for which states did not propose an expected level of performance and did not come to agreement with the Departments on negotiated levels of performance because sufficient data was not available to establish such performance levels. As a result, “baseline” indicators were not used in the end of the year adjustment of performance levels and were not used to determine failure to meet adjusted levels of performance for purposes of sanctions. The Departments designated indicators as “baseline” based on the likelihood of a State having insufficient data with which to make a reasonable determination of an expected level of performance.

For PYs 2020-2023 Plans, Title I programs (Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth) and the Title II program (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act) will have two full years of data available to make reasonable determinations of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Credential Attainment Rate; and
- Measurable Skill Gains

The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program, authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III of WIOA, will have two full years of data available to make a reasonable determination of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit); and
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit)

The Credential Attainment Rate and Measurable Skill Gains indicators do not apply to the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program; therefore, this program will not submit expected levels of performance for these indicators.

For the first two years of PYs 2020-2023 Plans, the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program, authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA, will have two full years of data available for the Measurable Skill Gains indicator only. Therefore, the Departments will designate the following indicators as “baseline” for the VR program for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit); and
- Credential Attainment Rate

VR agencies must continue to collect and report on all indicators, including those that have been designated as “baseline, pursuant to section 116(d) of WIOA.” The actual performance data reported by these programs for indicators designated as “baseline” for PY 2020 and PY 2021 will serve as baseline data in future years. The Departments will require VR agencies to submit expected levels of performance for these indicators for PY 2022 and PY 2023.

The Departments determined that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments will continue piloting approaches for measuring this indicator for the first two years of PY 2020-2023 plans. Therefore, states are not required to submit an expected level of performance for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021. However, core programs are expected to collect data and report on this indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021 as they did for PYs 2016-2019 plans.

Each core program must submit an expected level of performance for all of the other indicators, as applicable, with the exception of the four indicators designated as “baseline” for the VR program in PY 2020 and PY 2021. The Departments will work with states during the negotiation process to establish negotiated levels of performance for each of the primary indicators for the core programs not listed as “baseline.” Each state must update its plan to include the agreed-upon negotiated levels of performance before the Departments approve a state’s plan.

States may identify additional indicators in the plan, including additional approaches to measuring Effectiveness in Serving Employers, and may establish levels of performance for each of the state indicators. Please identify any such state indicators under Additional Indicators of Performance.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	59.9		60.9	
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	68.3		69.3	
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	8713.0		8813.0	
Credential Attainment Rate	71.0		72.0	
Measurable Skill Gains	58.1		59.1	
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

1

The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

YOUTH PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Each state submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan is required to identify expected levels of performance for each of the primary indicators of performance for the first two years covered by the plan. The state is required to reach agreement with the Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, on state-negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the plan.

For Program Year (PY) 2016-2019 plans, the Departments used the transition authority under section 503(a) of WIOA to designate certain primary indicators of performance as “baseline” indicators to ensure an orderly transition from the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to those under WIOA. A “baseline” indicator was one for which states did not propose an expected level of performance and did not come to agreement with the Departments on negotiated levels of performance because sufficient data was not available to establish such performance levels. As a result, “baseline” indicators were not used in the end of the year adjustment of performance levels and were not used to determine failure to meet adjusted levels of performance for purposes of sanctions. The Departments designated indicators as “baseline” based on the likelihood of a State having insufficient data with which to make a reasonable determination of an expected level of performance.

For PYs 2020-2023 Plans, Title I programs (Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth) and the Title II program (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act) will have two full years of data available to make reasonable determinations of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Credential Attainment Rate; and
- Measurable Skill Gains

The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program, authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III of WIOA, will have two full years of data available to make a reasonable determination of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit); and
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit)

The Credential Attainment Rate and Measurable Skill Gains indicators do not apply to the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program; therefore, this program will not submit expected levels of performance for these indicators.

For the first two years of PYs 2020-2023 Plans, the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program, authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA, will have two full years of data available for the Measurable Skill Gains indicator only. Therefore, the Departments will designate the following indicators as “baseline” for the VR program for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit); and
- Credential Attainment Rate

VR agencies must continue to collect and report on all indicators, including those that have been designated as “baseline, pursuant to section 116(d) of WIOA.” The actual performance data reported by these programs for indicators designated as “baseline” for PY 2020 and PY 2021 will serve as baseline data in future years. The Departments will require VR agencies to submit expected levels of performance for these indicators for PY 2022 and PY 2023.

The Departments determined that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments will continue piloting approaches for measuring this indicator for the first two years of PY 2020-2023 plans. Therefore, states are not

required to submit an expected level of performance for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021. However, core programs are expected to collect data and report on this indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021 as they did for PYs 2016-2019 plans.

Each core program must submit an expected level of performance for all of the other indicators, as applicable, with the exception of the four indicators designated as “baseline” for the VR program in PY 2020 and PY 2021. The Departments will work with states during the negotiation process to establish negotiated levels of performance for each of the primary indicators for the core programs not listed as “baseline.” Each state must update its plan to include the agreed-upon negotiated levels of performance before the Departments approve a state’s plan.

States may identify additional indicators in the plan, including additional approaches to measuring Effectiveness in Serving Employers, and may establish levels of performance for each of the state indicators. Please identify any such state indicators under Additional Indicators of Performance.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	64.5		65.5	
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	62.3		63.3	
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	2916.0		3016.0	
Credential Attainment Rate	52.7		53.7	
Measurable Skill Gains	60.0		61.0	
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

¹

The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

**PROGRAM-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR WAGNER-PEYSER PROGRAM
(EMPLOYMENT SERVICES)**

All Program-Specific Requirements provided for the WIOA core programs in this section must be addressed for either a Unified or Combined State Plan.

A. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STAFF

1. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL STAFF THE PROVISION OF LABOR EXCHANGE SERVICES UNDER THE WAGNER-PEYSER ACT, SUCH AS THROUGH STATE EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO STATE MERIT STAFF EMPLOYEES, STAFF OF A SUBRECIPIENT, OR SOME COMBINATION THEREOF.

On January 6, 2020, USDOL released the *Wagner-Peyser Act Staffing Flexibility* rule, which gave States additional flexibility with regard to the administration of the programs funded with Wagner-Peyser funds. At this time, New Jersey intends to continue to use its state merit staff employees to deliver Wagner-Peyser services.

2. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL UTILIZE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STAFF TO ENSURE STAFF IS ABLE TO PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY SERVICES TO BOTH JOBSEEKERS AND EMPLOYERS

Employment Service staff, as well as other program areas, participate in professional development that is provided directly through NJDOL teams, or coordinated through a new training partnership created between NJDOL and GSETA (Garden State Employment and Training Association). This professional development takes several forms, including online sessions, in-person training, and webinars. Additionally, professional development resources have been made available to all One-Stop Career Center staff through the WIOA Technical Assistance webpage <https://nj.gov/labor/wioa/>. NJDOL also incorporated training opportunities for One-Stop staff relating to the provision of services to individuals with disabilities, in coordination with DVRS and CBVI. NJDOL has developed a new Learning Management System that provides access to training and technical resources, as well as a statewide training calendar to ensure coordination of training across units.

Staff also attend the annual GSETA conference, which features training on topics including leadership, career services, youth services and services for special populations.

3. DESCRIBE STRATEGIES DEVELOPED TO SUPPORT TRAINING AND AWARENESS ACROSS CORE PROGRAMS AND THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) PROGRAM AND THE TRAINING PROVIDED FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND WIOA STAFF ON IDENTIFICATION OF UI ELIGIBILITY ISSUES AND REFERRAL TO UI STAFF FOR ADJUDICATION

The incredible number of NJ Unemployment Insurance recipients during the Covid-19 pandemic both strained and brought to light needed changes across our system. Questions about Unemployment Insurance were met in every corner of our system. The need for continued integration and connection of One Stop partners emerged as a critical need. However, we also recognize that integration and connection will no longer always require co-location. Since the Covid-19 pandemic, NJDOL has continued to pursue strategies that develop cross-training opportunities and systems that work across One Stop partners – this includes efforts to modernize our data systems, the development of a Single Sign-On, and investments in universal platforms such as Skill Up New Jersey that can offer training opportunities across programs.

In addition, NJDOL has sought to build out specific centers of technical assistance within our core programs – Title I, II, III, and IV programs, as well as Work First New Jersey (WFNJ). A key

goal moving forward is to support connection and cross-training through the development of our new Learning Management System (LMS), as well as through NJDOL's training partnership with GSETA, drawing on the internal expertise of our teams, our local areas, and outside partners.

B. EXPLAIN HOW THE STATE WILL PROVIDE INFORMATION AND MEANINGFUL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS REQUESTING ASSISTANCE IN FILING A CLAIM FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION THROUGH ONE-STOP CENTERS, AS REQUIRED BY WIOA AS A CAREER SERVICE

New Jersey operates 23 One-Stop Career Centers. Prior to Covid-19, UI staff was gradually transforming its service delivery model from in-person services at all sites to focus on concentrating staff at three regional Reemployment Call Centers. As part of this transition, UI increased its capacity to serve customers in One-Stop Centers through a system of courtesy telephones and online resources at the majority of One-Stops. Wagner-Peyser staff were trained to resolve common and simple non-monetary issues for UI customers, to assist UI customers with access to online resources and the courtesy phones, to maintain accessibility for customers with disabilities, and to provide translation services to non-English speaking claimants. When Covid-19 began, this shift to remote systems accelerated and evolved to try to meet the incredible influx of UI customers that resulted from the pandemic. As UI rolls have declined, NJDOL's leadership with the Governor's office is seeking to develop strategies for strengthening our UI services statewide, drawing on the lessons learned from the pandemic to balance in-person services and leverage technology and the opportunities for remote support within our One-Stop Career Center network.

C. DESCRIBE THE STATE'S STRATEGY FOR PROVIDING REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE TO UI CLAIMANTS AND OTHER UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS

Unemployment insurance claimants receive a worker profiling score upon filing for benefits. The score measures the probability of the claimant exhausting benefits before finding new employment. Claimants receiving a profiling score are entered into the RESEA (*Re-Employment Services and Eligibility Assessment*) selection pool for mandatory One-Stop services. RESEA participants are mailed an invitation during the second week of their UI and report generally five to six weeks into their claim. NJDOL is currently utilizing text messaging, phone contacts, and email notifications to alert UI claimants that are scheduled for RESEA appointments.

The RESEA workshop offers claimants One-Stop Career Center and career assessment information, labor market information, an individualized work search plan, and a review of their eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits. New Jersey will service approximately 30,000 RESEA participants in the current program year but hopes to dramatically increase the number moving forward due to the proven value of this effective reemployment tool.

During Covid-19, the need for RESEA support dramatically increased, and NJDOL sought to maintain the same quality and sequence of service through virtual supports. As we move forward, we seek to continue to develop RESEA programs as a bridge from UI to more individual career services and training support.

D. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL USE W-P FUNDS TO SUPPORT UI CLAIMANTS, AND THE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN W-P AND UI, AS APPROPRIATE INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

1. COORDINATION OF AND PROVISION OF LABOR EXCHANGE SERVICES FOR UI CLAIMANTS AS REQUIRED BY THE WAGNER-PEYSER ACT;

Specifically, New Jersey will utilize Wagner-Peyser funds to support UI claimants in the following ways:

- The State automatically pre-registers reemployment service-eligible UI claimants into the One-Stop case management system, America's One-Stop Operating System (AOSOS). This pre-registration is accomplished through a daily electronic batch data transfer from the UI mainframe system to New Jersey's AOSOS database. Almost all UI claimants are pre-registered in AOSOS; only those claimants who are coded as temporarily laid off and those who are attached to a union hiring hall are exempt from this pre-registration. This electronic data transfer enables all One-Stop partners to access identifying information on UI claimants in order to offer reemployment services.
- Federal legislation requires all states to provide reemployment assistance to those claimants who are permanently laid off and are identified as most likely to benefit from One-Stop services. Selected claimants are required to participate in this mandatory program of reemployment services. Unemployment claimants who are identified and referred to reemployment services through the profiling system, Re-Employment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA), must participate in reemployment services as a condition of continued UI benefit eligibility. The goal is to keep jobseekers focused on the search for new employment and to ensure that those no longer looking for work do not continue to receive UI benefits.
- New Jersey Unemployment Compensation law requires that a claimant for UI benefits be able to work, be available for work and be actively seeking work. While there is no minimum number of employer contacts required of UI claimants to maintain eligibility, One-Stop staff evaluate claimants work search history as part of the UI eligibility determination portion of the RESEA. Telephone, in-person contacts, and applying for job openings or sending résumés electronically using the state's online labor exchange system or directly at employer websites, are all acceptable work search methods.
- UI claimants calling NJDOL for assistance or information may be placed on hold while waiting for the next available customer service representative. Information on One-Stop Career Center reemployment services are shared with claimants as they wait, including virtual services available at the department's website.

Data regarding reemployment rates for UI claimants is captured and reported quarterly. The comparison of the reemployment rate for those receiving One-Stop Career Center services is compared to a control group of claimants not receiving services in order to determine effectiveness of service delivery.

Claimants filing online are directed to [the online re-employment orientation video](#) after completing their application for unemployment benefits. This orientation provides information on re-employment services including labor exchange, basic and occupational skills training, career exploration, and staff-assisted services such as Jersey Job Club workshops, employment counseling, and program eligibility/assessment services available at the One-Stop Career Centers. Upon filing, claimant information automatically populates the One-Stop case

management system to facilitate service delivery and minimize duplicate data entry. Claimants required to attend mandatory workshops receive eligibility reviews, group workshops, one-on-one LMI and re-employment planning, and referral to re-employment services such as basic and occupational skills training, Jersey Job Club workshops, and the state's job board.

In order to provide more proactive services to UI claimants, the balance of UI claimants not selected for RESEA will be invited to attend a re-employment orientation. Claimants not reporting to any mandatory session are referred to UI adjudication staff for a non-monetary review. Claimants and UI applicants visiting a One-Stop Career Center for filing or resolving claims issues are directed by staff to resource room PCs and provided technical assistance on filing or directed to the UI phone bank for priority connection to a UI call center. While Wagner-Peyser staff are not UI issues experts, they can assist with technology tools, resolve simple and common UI issues, and encourage claimants to engage in re-employment services. Technology improvements include the launch of a single sign-on application for UI claimants that will provide them with a convenient and common vehicle for UI and re-employment services. And, since UI claimants will be required to use the single sign-on to certify the continuation of benefits on a weekly basis, engagement with re-employment services will occur more frequently.

2. REGISTRATION OF UI CLAIMANTS WITH THE STATE'S EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IF REQUIRED BY STATE LAW;

The State automatically pre-registers reemployment service-eligible UI claimants into the One-Stop case management system, America's One-Stop Operating System (AOSOS). This pre-registration is accomplished through a daily electronic batch data transfer from the UI mainframe system to New Jersey's AOSOS database. Almost all UI claimants are pre-registered in AOSOS; only those claimants who are coded as temporarily laid off and those who are attached to a union hiring hall are exempt from this pre-registration. This electronic data transfer enables all One-Stop partners to access identifying information on UI claimants in order to offer reemployment services.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE WORK TEST FOR THE STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SYSTEM, INCLUDING MAKING ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS (FOR REFERRAL TO UI ADJUDICATION, IF NEEDED), AND PROVIDING JOB FINDING AND PLACEMENT SERVICES FOR UI CLAIMANTS; AND

New Jersey Unemployment Compensation law requires that a claimant for UI benefits be able to work, be available for work and be actively seeking work. While there is no minimum number of employer contacts required of UI claimants to maintain eligibility, One-Stop staff evaluate claimants work search history as part of the UI eligibility determination portion of the RESEA. Telephone, in-person contacts, and applying for job openings or sending résumés electronically using the state's online labor exchange system or directly at employer websites, are all acceptable work search methods.

UI claimants calling NJDOL for assistance or information may be placed on hold while waiting for the next available customer service representative. Information on One-Stop Career Center

reemployment services are shared with claimants as they wait, including virtual services available at the department's website.

Claimants filing online are directed to the [online re-employment orientation video](#) after completing their application for unemployment benefits. This orientation provides information on re-employment services including labor exchange, basic and occupational skills training, career exploration, and staff-assisted services such as Jersey Job Club workshops, employment counseling, and program eligibility/assessment services available at the One-Stop Career Centers.

4. PROVISION OF REFERRALS TO AND APPLICATION ASSISTANCE FOR TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES.

Claimants filing online are directed to [the online re-employment orientation video](#) after completing their application for unemployment benefits. This orientation provides information on re-employment services including labor exchange, basic and occupational skills training, career exploration, and staff-assisted services such as Jersey Job Club workshops, employment counseling, and program eligibility/assessment services available at the One-Stop Career Centers.

E. AGRICULTURAL OUTREACH PLAN (AOP). EACH STATE AGENCY MUST DEVELOP AN AOP EVERY FOUR YEARS AS PART OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN REQUIRED UNDER SECTIONS 102 OR 103 OF WIOA. THE AOP MUST INCLUDE AN ASSESSMENT OF NEED. AN ASSESSMENT NEED DESCRIBES THE UNIQUE NEEDS OF FARMWORKERS IN THE AREA BASED ON PAST AND PROJECTED AGRICULTURAL AND FARMWORKER ACTIVITY IN THE STATE. SUCH NEEDS MAY INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, AND HOUSING.

1. ASSESSMENT OF NEED. PROVIDE AN ASSESSMENT OF THE UNIQUE NEEDS OF FARMWORKERS IN THE AREA BASED ON PAST AND PROJECTED AGRICULTURAL AND FARMWORKER ACTIVITY IN THE STATE. SUCH NEEDS MAY INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, AND HOUSING.

Despite New Jersey's densely populated northeastern and southwestern regions close to New York and Philadelphia, farming continues to be a significant economic force in the state's rural areas. Approximately 730,000 acres or 15.6 percent of the state's area is used for farming. In order of sales, Cumberland, Atlantic, Monmouth, Gloucester, and Burlington lead New Jersey's 21 counties, accounting for about 60 percent of agricultural production statewide.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture 2022 Census of Agriculture showed that New Jersey's agricultural industry added 115 new farms, leaving the Garden State just short of the 10,000 farms mark at 9,998. The increase went against the national trend, which showed a 7 percent decrease in the number of farms in the U.S. New Jersey's overall agriculture products sold increased from just over \$1.1 billion in 2017, to almost \$1.5 billion in 2022. The Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker (MSFW) outreach program and H-2A activities of the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development are limited to a sampling of the roughly 1,300 farms that use Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers.

Typical characteristics of MSFWs in NJ include predominantly Spanish, Haitian Creole, or Korean speaking, from countries of origin that include Mexico, Guatemala, Jamaica, Haiti, Korea,

and U.S. born workers from Puerto Rico. Farmworkers tend to have low levels of literacy, with minimal access to resources and supportive services. Due to lack of transportation, many rely on friends/family, crew leader shuttles, or public transportation options. Also, lack of healthcare access tends to increase risk of undiagnosed and unreported/underreported health conditions. Given the housing options associated with migratory and temporary based employment such as those associated with the farming industry, MSFWs are overrepresented in housing areas that tend to have overcrowding, forcing many to share kitchen and bathroom areas. Regarding access to employment and training programs, MSFWs may benefit from Employment Services (ES) services, including partnerships with MSFW serving organizations, but due to long work hour schedules, remote area location associated with farms, and mistrust in government agencies given the issues associated with immigrant communities, MSFWs tend to not participate with ES employment and training programs/services. Based on past and projected agricultural and farmworker activity in NJ, farmworkers, including MSFWs, needs include:

- Flexible hours for accessible services as agricultural work hours do not always coincide with typical business hours
- Assistance with language barriers, including English language classes
- ES services offered in culturally and linguistically appropriate manner, including bilingual one-stop staff, translated list of services and programs, referrals to appropriate supportive services resources
- Increased collaboration with MSFW serving organizations, including Pathstone, to build a sense of trust within farmworker communities while increasing program service capacity
- Increased co-enrollment with WIOA core programs, including Title 1 and II for training options.
- Streamlined ES service delivery to ensure all MSFW are provided ES services and protections in an equitable manner, on a statewide basis
- Increased WDB involvement and activity, as it relates to creating policies and programs tailored to serve MSFW communities, particularly in local areas with ETA designated Significant Offices
- Referral systems to pandemic related programs and services, including COVID-19 vaccination, testing, and symptoms management.
- Increased awareness regarding CDC and NJ DOH COVID-19 related guidance and safety recommendations, using culturally and linguistically appropriate tools.

Addressing unmet employment and training needs by offering and incentivizing training and employment programs, including work experience components, On the Job Training (OJT), Incumbent Worker training, as well as partnering with community businesses to create employment and training opportunities tailored to meet unique needs of MSFWs. The five designated MSFW Significant offices will participate in all upcoming work-based learning training sessions offered by the Office of Career Services.

2. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN THE STATE MEANS: 1) IDENTIFYING THE TOP FIVE LABOR-INTENSIVE CROPS, THE MONTHS OF HEAVY ACTIVITY, AND THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF PRIME ACTIVITY; 2) SUMMARIZE THE AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYERS' NEEDS IN THE STATE (I.E. ARE THEY PREDOMINANTLY HIRING LOCAL OR FOREIGN WORKERS, ARE THEY EXPRESSING THAT THERE IS A SCARCITY IN THE AGRICULTURAL WORKFORCE); AND 3) IDENTIFYING ANY ECONOMIC, NATURAL, OR OTHER FACTORS THAT ARE AFFECTING AGRICULTURE IN THE STATE OR ANY PROJECTED FACTORS THAT WILL AFFECT AGRICULTURE IN THE STATE

The 2022 Agricultural Census showed that New Jersey continues to be among the top producers in the U.S. of several crops such as eggplant at No. 3, cranberries, and asparagus at each at No. 4, and blueberries at No. 5. Other crops New Jersey is ranked in the top 10 in the nation for production include peaches, plums, bell peppers, spinach, bok choy, escarole, kale, and romaine lettuce among others.

New Jersey's top five **most labor-intensive** agricultural commodities, listed below with their peak months, are:

1. Blueberries, July
2. Cranberries, October
3. Orchards: Peaches, August; Apples, September
4. Vegetables: Asparagus, May; Tomatoes, July; Mixed Vegetables, August; Sweet Potatoes, October
5. Nurseries, March

These crops were concentrated in the following New Jersey counties:

- Blueberries (Atlantic County)
- Cranberries (Burlington County)
- Orchards (Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland Counties)
- Vegetables (Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland Counties)
- Nurseries (Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland)

Beyond workforce issues, New Jersey farm employers believe the state's agriculture industry was also impacted by the **COVID 19 pandemic**, price hikes in fuel and chemicals and by worker competition from other sectors.

New Jersey farmers hire both foreign and local workers to fill labor demands during agricultural peak season. **H-2A job orders have remained consistent, despite pandemic related labor shortages.** A planned Agricultural Recruitment System (ARS) marketing strategy addresses many workforce development issues facing NJ farmers. NJ farmers will continue to work with outreach workers and one stop center staff for their staffing needs.

3. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE UNIQUE NEEDS OF FARMWORKERS MEANS SUMMARIZING MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARM WORKER (MSFW) CHARACTERISTICS (INCLUDING IF THEY ARE PREDOMINANTLY FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES, WHAT LANGUAGE(S) THEY SPEAK, THE

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF MSFWS IN THE STATE DURING PEAK SEASON AND DURING LOW SEASON, AND WHETHER THEY TEND TO BE MIGRANT, SEASONAL, OR YEAR-ROUND FARMWORKERS). THIS INFORMATION MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT DATA SUPPLIED BY WIOA SECTION 167 NATIONAL FARMWORKER JOBS PROGRAM (NFJP) GRANTEES, OTHER MSFW ORGANIZATIONS, EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS, AND STATE AND/OR FEDERAL AGENCY DATA SOURCES SUCH AS THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL) EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

There is no officially published count of the number of farm workers in the state during the growing season. Estimates are complicated due to the mobility of migrant and seasonal farm workers as they move from crop to crop.

However, a statewide estimate shows 10,000-11,000 workers during New Jersey's 2022 growing season, up from the statewide estimate of 600-800 workers during low season.

Numbers are based on past estimates, wage and crop surveys and input from partners such as WIOA Section 167 grantee PathStone. In addition, data from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, USDA, and New Jersey Farm Bureau was used to further inform and support statistics used in the State's agricultural plan.

The makeup of New Jersey's farm labor workforce is:

- *Seasonal farmworkers* – individuals who are employed, or were employed in the past 12 months, in farm work of a seasonal or other temporary nature and are not required to be absent overnight from his/her permanent place of residence. Non-migrant individuals who are full-time students are included in this group, per the Wagner Peyser Act Staffing Final Rule/88 FR 82658. Labor is performed on a seasonal basis where, ordinarily, the employment pertains to or is of the kind exclusively performed at certain seasons or periods of the year and which, from its nature, may not be continuous or carried on throughout the year.
- *Migrant farmworkers* – individuals who travel to perform farm work and who are unable to return to their permanent residence the same day. The migrant farmworker labor force in New Jersey consists of intrastate and interstate as well as H-2A farmworkers. The department places particular emphasis in providing services to migrant farmworkers as it recognizes that these workers may be less aware of local area resources and support services.
- *Intrastate migrant farmworkers* – individuals who followed migrant streams within the state. These farmworkers usually migrate throughout MSFW areas within the state.
- *Interstate migrant farmworkers* – individuals who follow migrant streams from state to state. Most interstate migrant farmworkers in New Jersey migrate through Georgia, Maine, Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, New York and Pennsylvania.
- *H-2A foreign labor certified farmworkers* – individuals with temporary visas authorizing them to work in the United States on a seasonal basis for a predetermined employer under specific terms and conditions.

Spanish and Creole/French are the most common languages spoken by foreign workers in New Jersey, whose three largest countries of origin are Mexico, Haiti and Puerto Rico. The numerous

migrant workers always have a need for employer-provided housing. Other leading needs of farm workers include on-site assistance accessing employment services, benefits and worker protections as well as assistance with unemployment insurance claims.

Farmworkers are especially likely to be disadvantaged in terms of access to information about new or changing labor market conditions and job opportunities. They are also disproportionately poor, and their economic status may limit their physical access to public labor market information and assistance resources.

The physical distances and relative social isolation typical of many rural environments slows the transmission of information by word-of-mouth. Even though seasonal migrant workers may move great distances from one crop area to another over the course of planting, tending and harvesting seasons, their knowledge is often limited to a familiar circuit of employment opportunities, and they commonly lack rapid access to information that would enable them to alter routine migration patterns to take advantage of new opportunities. The low educational attainment of farmworkers is a major barrier to efficient access and rapid response to changing labor market conditions.

Workers in agricultural labor or services often perform work in remote locations for short periods of time and therefore may have little or no access to community or government resources, decreasing their ability to obtain information about alternative employment opportunities that could enable them to bargain more effectively.

Farmworkers are still in need of COVID related services, including vaccination and testing resources. NJDOL will continue to collaborate with its sister agencies and community partners to ensure MSFWs are made aware of available resources, including appropriate referral methods.

Past and Projected Agricultural and Farmworker Activity

As seen in the chart below, approximately 2263 MSFWs were contacted during PY 2022. Outreach ranged from a low of one contact during the month of January to 749 MSFWs contacted during August 2022. Outreach during the period resulted in the no complaints with only one apparent violation in May 2023 which was resolved to the satisfaction with the employer within 5 days without any need for referral to Enforcement Agencies.

NJDOL expects the number of MSFWs contacted in PY 2023 and succeeding years will surpass the PY 2022 totals as the full impact of the new outreach hires is reflected in a full year of data.

PY 2022	Best Estimate: MSFWs in Area	# of MSFWs Personally Contacted	Approx. Staff Days Performing Outreach	# of Applications for Jobs Taken	# of AJC-Related Complaints Received from MSFWs	# of Apparent Violations Referred to Enforcement Agencies
Jul	9047	376	8	0	0	0
Aug	6847	749	8	0	0	0
Sep	11947	319	16	0	0	0
Oct	3982	85	7	0	0	0
Nov	200	15	2	0	0	0
Dec	200	9	2	0	0	0
Jan	200	1	1	0	0	0
Feb	400	23	3	0	0	0
Mar	400	71	4	0	0	0
Apr	400	167	5	0	0	0

PY 2022	Best Estimate: MSFWs in Area	# of MSFWs Personally Contacted	Approx. Staff Days Performing Outreach	# of Applications for Jobs Taken	# of AJC-Related Complaints Received from MSFWs	# of Apparent Violations Referred to Enforcement Agencies
May	9847	144	14	0	0	0
Jun	10847	304	12	0	0	0
Total	54317	2263	82	0	0	0

The Outreach Workers are trained in Complaint System procedures and are prepared to take on-site complaints as needed. In addition, apparent violations observed by the Outreach Workers will be referred to the appropriate enforcement agencies. Outreach Workers are required to maintain a daily Outreach Log.

Depending on local circumstances (such as MSFW and employer preferences), outreach contacts may occur in agricultural fields during the workday. However, many MSFWs prefer to continue working rather than stopping to talk with an Outreach Worker. In that situation, the

Outreach Workers may need to meet MSFWs during lunch or after MSFWs finish their work (usually returning to their living quarters or gathering areas).

Outreach staff are funded with Wagner-Peyser “10 percent” funds. Based upon NJDOL’s analysis of resources available to support outreach and an assessment, there is an adequate and sufficient amount of resources available.

4. OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

The local offices outreach activities must be designed to meet the needs of MSFWs in the State and to locate and contact MSFWs who are not being reached through normal intake activities. Describe the State agency's proposed strategies for:

New Jersey has designated five locations as Significant and Bilingual Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers (MSFW) offices:

- Atlantic County One-Stop Career Center, 2 South Main Street, Pleasantville, New Jersey 08232
- Cumberland County One-Stop Career Center, 3322 College Drive, PO Box 1500, Vineland, NJ 08362
- Gloucester County One-Stop Career Center, 1480 Tanyard Road, Suite A, Sewell, NJ 08080 and 215 Crown Point Road, Thorofare, NJ 08086
- Somerset County One-Stop Career Center, 75 Veterans Memorial Drive East, Somerville, NJ 08876
- Burlington County One Stop Career Center, 795 Woodlane Rd, Westhampton, NJ 08060

Pleasantville covers over 130 farm employers in its outreach service area. It is strategically located with access to South Central and Central New Jersey outreach service areas. It is a Farm Labor Contractors registration site and is located in a town with a crop of national interest which attracts over 8,000 farmworkers during the peak season.

Vineland covers over 300 farm employers and processes H-2A applications in its outreach service area. It is strategically located with access to the most farming intensive counties of the State and it is a Farm Labor Contractors registration site.

Outreach

Outreach staff will contact 40 MSFWs per week on average with a goal of reaching a total of 4,500 MSFWs through the five local offices during the growing season. The update to this number reflects NJDOL’s reduction in outreach staff, implementation of COVID safety precautions for the return of in-person outreach (fewer farms visited), and the alignment of the definition of outreach with USDOL regulations.

Local Office	# of MSFWs to be Contacted during PY 23	Staff Days Conducting Outreach	# of Days per Week	# of Farms, Campsites or Gathering Places per Day	# of MSFW Contact per Day
Atlantic	900	90	4	2	10
Cumberland	900	90	4	2	10
Gloucester	900	90	4	2	10
Somerset	900	90	4	2	10
Burlington	900	90	4	2	10

Significant MSFW office staff and management, outreach workers and other appropriate personnel are provided with the computer-based training on services to farmworkers and farm employers.

NJDOL has assigned the necessary personnel to provide effective outreach services to MSFWs. Although each significant office had a dedicated staff person conducting outreach during the growing season, the promotion of Cumberland County One Stop Career Center's outreach worker has now left MSFW outreach personnel with one vacancy going into the MSFW 2022 Outreach season. NJDOL is actively recruiting the appropriate staff person to ensure the provision of accurate coverage for Cumberland County's farms. In the meantime, the Gloucester County One Stop Career Center outreach worker will plan and appropriately manage her outreach efforts to cover both Gloucester and Cumberland areas. ES Managers will continue to ensure that outreach services are made available to MSFWs in the four designated MSFW Significant offices.

Self-assessments of One-Stop Career Centers include reviews of MSFW daily outreach logs and plans, Complaint System logs, MSFW program performance and compliance reports. Field office reports to the State Monitor Advocate (SMA) include information compiled through internal and external customer contacts, customer satisfaction surveys, system-generated reports, and input provided by stakeholders.

Outreach visits are made to the agricultural community from April to November with the vast majority of the visits between May 15 and October 1 to locate and contact MSFWs at their working, living and/or gathering areas to inform them of current One-Stop Career Center), PathStone Inc., and other community-based organization services which may be of interest. Outreach activities are consistent with 20 CFR Part 653.107 and serve to implement strategies aimed to identify, document and track MSFWs as they access basic and individualized career services and training services offered through the state's One-Stop Career Centers.

Outreach Strategies

Since Program Year 2011, the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development has worked to recruit an MSFW Outreach team that includes permanent, year-round, bi-lingual staff. It has also sought to develop a broader MSFW outreach effort in which outreach workers, local office management, and partners from community-based MSFW service organizations

have 1) ongoing communication with one another and 2) a better understanding of their respective roles in ensuring MSFWs the same quality services as non-MSFW customers.

In recent years, the focus of outreach worker training has been on making the staff subject matter experts in MSFW procedures and regulations, such as the:

- Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA)
- Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
- OSHA/ETA/State Housing Standards and Field Sanitation rules
- Federal/State Farm Labor Contractor Registration rules and Child Labor laws
- and others

The State Monitor Advocate emphasizes the importance of providing employment service and benefit information in Spanish, Haitian Creole, and other languages commonly spoken by MSFWs; Limited English Proficiency resources; and a unified complaint system.

Consistent with DOLETA strategies for enhancing opportunities for agricultural employers, limited-English proficient individuals, and farmworker adults and youth, New Jersey's outreach priorities have included:

- Retaining the permanent status of Outreach Workers.
- Increasing the number of MSFW participating in labor exchange activities.
- Increasing the number of agricultural employers utilizing labor exchange services.
- Promoting the use of the Agricultural (Intrastate and Interstate Clearance) Recruitment System (ARS).
- Encouraging participation of MSFWs seeking to transition to higher-wage jobs and permanent non-agricultural employment.
- Enhancing collaboration with MSFW service provider organizations.
- Integrating MSFWs and organizations providing service to MSFWs in One-Stop Career Centers (OSCCs).

Outreach training for all parties will place more emphasis on these MSFW strategies.

A. CONTACTING FARMWORKERS WHO ARE NOT BEING REACHED BY THE NORMAL INTAKE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES

The New Jersey outreach program will focus on locating and contacting farmworkers not reached through normal intake activities conducted by One-Stop Career Centers. NJDOL will explore and implement processes intended to meet and exceed DOLETA compliance requirements in providing qualitatively equivalent and quantitatively proportionate service delivery to MSFWs.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program (MSFW) outreach training and information will be extended to all of the state's One-Stop Career Centers, not just to staff at the Significant MSFW offices. The NJ State Monitor Advocate (SMA) continues to focus on providing a unified

understanding of the MSFW program to all One-Stop Career Centers in New Jersey. Visits have helped the SMA identify the specific information and training materials needed by each office, especially those where MSFW service requests and job orders have been less frequent. All local offices have the resources to help more MSFWs if internal procedures, such as handling complaints, are more consistent and informal.

Networking with community-based organizations will be more frequent and pursued in regions of the state that have not had as much MSFW staff attention in the past as the major agricultural areas of South Jersey. The traditional approach of boosting MSFW awareness of local services through outreach worker field visits needs to be balanced by alerting more local community colleges, churches, legal services, health clinics, agricultural extension services, farmers' markets, events and festivals to the importance of them actively directing more of the MSFWs they encounter to the One-Stop Career Centers.

The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development is also looking for ways that the outreach team and community-based organizations can work together to collect and analyze more data on who the MSFW population encompasses, where they are concentrated statewide, and what their specific service needs. Understanding why some MSFWs have failed to connect to support services may require new approaches to traditional survey techniques as well. Training outreach workers on how to take advantage of the state's AOSOS customer case management system remains a high priority.

B. PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO OUTREACH STAFF. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MUST INCLUDE TRAININGS, CONFERENCES, ADDITIONAL RESOURCES, AND INCREASED COLLABORATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ON TOPICS SUCH AS ONE-STOP CENTER SERVICES (I.E. AVAILABILITY OF REFERRALS TO TRAINING, SUPPORTIVE SERVICES, AND CAREER SERVICES, AS WELL AS SPECIFIC EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES), THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND EMPLOYMENT-RELATED LAW COMPLAINT SYSTEM ("COMPLAINT SYSTEM" DESCRIBED AT 20 CFR 658 SUBPART E), INFORMATION ON THE OTHER ORGANIZATIONS SERVING MSFWS IN THE AREA, AND A BASIC SUMMARY OF FARMWORKER RIGHTS, INCLUDING THEIR RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

More training events for outreach workers, local office staff and community organizations is an important vehicle for getting the word out on new MSFW concerns, such as harassment on the job, career service resources, and native language materials summarizing farmworker rights under state and Federal law.

Adding MSFW questions to local office monitoring interviews is an area where technical guidance could help do more to bring MSFW services closer to the levels offered to non-MSFW clients. New Jersey is also looking at ways to take greater advantage of direct technical assistance through its Regional Monitor Advocate and the National Monitor Advocate office.

Technical assistance provided to outreach staff consists of the following:

- Training that includes in-person and computer-based training on services to farmworkers and farm employers, Agricultural Recruitment System (Intrastate and Interstate Clearance). Review of MSFW data entry and tracking into NJ's case management system, America One Stop Operating System (AOSOS)

- Targeted training by NJ Labor Market Analysts to address local area labor demand needs, including partnership strategies with local area Business Resource Centers
- Ongoing cross-training with WIOA Partners, including Titles I and II, to increase co-enrollment into funded employment and training programs
- Provide State-issued vehicles, laptops, and cell phones
- Enhancing collaboration with MSFWs' service provider organizations in order to assist with outreach efforts, including sharing resources and collaborative training efforts to address service delivery, referrals, rights and protections, and career and employment opportunities
- Ongoing reviews of MSFW daily outreach logs and plans, complaint system logs, MSFW program performance, compliance reports customer, satisfaction surveys, and input provided by stakeholders, in order to identify best practices, areas of needed improvement, training needs, and policy area needs
- SMA will continue to support the network of service delivery by providing technical support and training and will be available, in an advisory capacity, to NJDOL in order to maintain program integrity and compliance with federal program mandates.
- Staff will be required to attend meetings, training conferences, and program-related events in agricultural areas throughout the state, including partner and non-partner MSFW serving agencies, and USDOL. Ongoing review of MSFW rights, including overview of both ES regulations and ES laws and NJ's Unified Complaint System.
- Ongoing training via resources provided by ETA's Workforce GPS.

C. INCREASING OUTREACH WORKER TRAINING AND AWARENESS ACROSS CORE PROGRAMS INCLUDING THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) PROGRAM AND THE TRAINING ON IDENTIFICATION OF UI ELIGIBILITY ISSUES

Training for outreach workers is being expanded beyond traditional MSFW laws on the Federal level, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act and Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, to give the staff a deeper understanding of updated Department of Labor and Workforce Development programs involving eligibility for state Unemployment Insurance assistance, Wage & Hour guidelines, and state standards for safety and housing. Online surveys and webinars can also educate professional staff on topics such as how to determine if a worker has enough days worked and enough farm work income to qualify as an authentic "Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker."

The NJDOL Division of Career Services (DCS) conducts annual WIOA Core Partner Cross-training, where lead trainers present on program eligibility, services, and service delivery collaborations. Programs that attend include, but are not limited to:

1. Title I Adult/Dislocated Worker and Youth
2. Title II Adult Education and Family Literacy
3. Title II Employment Services, including MSFW and RESEA Programs
4. Title IV DVR

DCS will expand the training to also include Unemployment Insurance (UI), Pathstone (NFJP grantee), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Senior Community Service Employment, TANF, and Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG). All One-Stop staff, including outreach workers, must attend Core Partner training. NJDOL DCS field staff also hold ongoing planning meetings in their assigned local areas to discuss changes, challenges, and training/technical assistance requests, as part of an ongoing partner service delivery improvement conversation.

NJDOL monitoring efforts are designed to oversee that required partners provide access to its programs or activities through the one-stop delivery system, participate in the operations of the one-stop system, and provide representation on local WDBs. NJDOL also conducts quarterly Central Office Partners Meetings, where each partner updates the one-stop delivery system regarding program eligibility changes, programs and services, and collaboration opportunities.

D. PROVIDING STATE MERIT STAFF OUTREACH WORKERS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES TO ENSURE THEY ARE ABLE TO PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY SERVICES TO BOTH JOBBEEKERS AND EMPLOYERS

NJDOL is working on further developing its internal protocols and providing technical training as needed. Professional development activities and training are provided through conference calls, training webinars, video conferencing and train the trainer workshops. Upcoming professional development for one stop center staff and partner programs include:

1. Effective outreach strategies for serving farmworkers
2. Strategies for serving farmworkers in ES, including English Language Learners (ELL) and low digital literacy farmworkers: Intake, assessment, case management, referrals, and reporting/tracking.
3. Employment Service (ES)/Employment-Related Law Unified Complaint System: Identifying, addressing and resolving complaints and apparent violations. Farmworker Rights.
4. Agricultural Recruitment System (ARS): Process, Outreach, and Marketing
5. Protecting farmworkers from sexual harassment and human trafficking
6. Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA)
7. Child Labor Laws: Protecting children in the fields
8. America One Stop Operating System (AOSOS) Review: Documenting MSFW services and activities
9. Division of Wage and Hour Regulations and Process related to MSFW System
10. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standards and Protocols
11. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

E. COORDINATING OUTREACH EFFORTS WITH NFJP GRANTEE AS WELL AS WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMMUNITY SERVICE AGENCIES AND MSFW GROUPS

In February 2019, an updated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was executed between NJDOL and NJFP grantee, Pathstone, to memorialize roles and responsibilities and facilitate the

exchange of data pertaining to services provided to MSFWs. The strategy mandates NJDOL and Pathstone joint outreach processes, including providing required information on partner programs, and/or services, reporting activities, and conducting need gap analyses where outreach or service delivery is inadequate. Required shared information includes, but is not limited to, number of outreach contacts made, number of participants enrolled, number of referrals made, services provided, performance indicators, labor market and wage information, supportive services available, and participants receiving reemployment assistance benefits.

Pathstone will continue to report apparent violations and referral of complaints to local one-stop center managers and/or MSFW outreach staff or SMA. Strategies, outlined in forthcoming NJDOL policy, will be developed to ensure service delivery collaboration exists for Workforce Development Boards (WDBs) where no MSFW outreach staff are present. This may include the use of technology and other innovative outreach protocols, as well as collaborative partnerships with other state, regional, or local social service agencies. Further collaborative efforts include working on special projects and cross training, such as the Annual MSFW training, hosted by NJDOL. Pathstone and NJDOL will continue to coordinate emergency assistance needs for MSFWs.

Regarding improving partnerships, Pathstone and NJDOL continue to host regular meetings with a wide range of local, regional and state organizations engaged in MSFW support services, known as the Helping Hands Coalition. WDBs in Significant Offices areas are also expected to invite Pathstone to serve on their WIOA Youth sub-committees to ensure that policies are created reflecting strategies that serve the needs of MSFW youth, including co-enrollment into the WIOA Title I Youth Program. SMA will also assist Pathstone in initiating discussions between local providers and WDBs to ensure MSFWs are effectively served.

New Jersey's outreach workers and One-Stop Career Centers, in collaboration with strategic partners and affiliated sites, will continue to coordinate service delivery including, but not limited to:

1. Providing a full range of employment services, benefits, and protections on a basis that is qualitatively equivalent and quantitatively proportionate to services provided to non-MSFWs;
2. Accessing and using job order information effectively;
3. Facilitating activities in accessing self-assisted services via electronic technologies;
4. Referring individuals to agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, training, and supportive services as well as available testing, counseling, and other job development services;
5. Referring individuals and family members to supportive services for which they may be eligible;
6. Conducting follow-up contacts as necessary and appropriate to ensure desired outcomes;
7. Marketing services available in the local office and providing location information for the nearest One-Stop Career Center or community-based partner offices;

8. Assisting in posting résumés online and conducting on-line job searches through the NJDOL labor exchange website; and
9. Assisting in communicating between limited English proficient individuals referred to jobs and employers.

5. SERVICES PROVIDED TO FARMWORKERS AND AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYERS THROUGH THE ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM

Describe the State agency's proposed strategies for:

A. PROVIDING THE FULL RANGE OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES TO THE AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY, BOTH FARMWORKERS AND AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYERS, THROUGH THE ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM. THIS INCLUDES:

I. HOW CAREER AND TRAINING SERVICES REQUIRED UNDER WIOA TITLE I WILL BE PROVIDED TO MSFWS THROUGH THE ONE-STOP CENTERS

II. HOW THE STATE SERVES AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYERS AND HOW IT INTENDS TO IMPROVE SUCH SERVICES

Career and training services required under WIOA Title I will be provided to MSFWs through the One-Stop Career Centers. NJ ensures that all Workforce Boards and One-Stop Career Centers serve all applicants, including MSFWs. Bilingual staff are available at all significant centers as well as many other centers across the state. As part of the registration process, customers will be identified as MSFWs at the initial point of contact/intake and provided with a verbal and written explanation of services available in English, Spanish or Creole. A MSFW desk aid is available to all staff to assist in identifying MSFWs. Services including basic, individualized (training) and follow-up, will be provided as necessary. Individualized and training services, including co-enrollment options, will be provided through referrals to on-site partner programs. The NJ labor exchange system, Job Source, allows for self-services at any location, without the need of visiting a One-Stop Career Center. Customers utilizing self-services at the One-Stop Career Center, however, will have access to staff assistance. The MSFWs' knowledge, skills and abilities will be assessed to determine appropriate jobs to which they may be referred. Job referrals will be provided through mass recruitments, Agricultural Recruitment System (ARS), H-2A job referrals, and job developments. Effort will be made to refer MSFW jobseekers to H-2A job orders whenever possible. For H-2A job orders, staff will ensure terms and conditions of employment are discussed prior to referral and that the jobseeker is aware of the assurances afforded. H-2A job orders are suppressed in the management information system for the purpose of ensuring maximum protections to the applicant. Staff are encouraged to follow up on all referrals made to H-2A job orders. Referrals will be made to English as a Second Language classes to reduce language barriers and resume and interviewing skills workshops to enable MSFWs to become more competitive in the workforce. Staff will also provide career guidance and suggest training programs that would best serve the needs of those who are not job ready or those who are ready for a change in occupation. Other programs MSFWs may be referred to include Vocational Rehabilitation (for disabled MSFWs), older workers' programs and housing assistance agencies. Staff will also be familiar with and refer MSFWs appropriately to other community supportive services. The State Monitor Advocate will conduct quality assurance visits to all significant offices on an annual basis to ensure that MSFWs have equal access to employment opportunities through NJ's one-stop center delivery system.

NJ ensures that all One-Stop Career Centers assist all employers, including agricultural employers, in filling job openings. To increase employer participation, links will be established with employers, employer councils, and other employer groups to identify potential employers to establish a pool by which to refer MSFWs. One-Stop Career Center staff in significant MSFW centers will perform marketing outreach to growers, harvesters and processors. The Business Service Representatives (BSR) at the Business Resource Centers will develop new employer contacts, maintain existing contacts and encourage job order creation through the local career centers. BSRs also inform agricultural employers on how to register and use the NJDOL labor exchange system for talent needs, provide current information on applicant availability and labor market information, assist with conducting job searches online using the state's job board, and provide assistance with information on employment and training programs, tax incentives, subsidized employment, and Work Opportunity Tax Credits.

MSFW Outreach workers will also promote labor exchange services to agricultural employers through participation at employer conferences or meetings. Identifying the needs of agricultural employers will continue to be a high priority. Strategies that will be used to promote labor exchange services to agricultural employers include recruiting agreements, job fairs and new business relationships. Some of these efforts include advising worker advocates and groups through notifications of job orders in both English and Spanish; and providing notification to employers and advocates of any changes to foreign labor program requirements that affect workers. Mass recruitment agreements will be offered to agricultural employers at the beginning of a season or when large pools of labor are needed. These agreements can include services such as marketing, prescreening, referral, and completion of applications and I-9 documents. The Agricultural Recruitment System (ARS) is an alternative to the H-2A program that will be offered to employers who have temporary agricultural or food processing jobs and are in need of workers. State and local staff participate in recruitment efforts with NJ employers and farmworker organizations to recruit domestic workers. Coordinating activities with farmworker groups will maintain dialogue on job and worker availability to help increase U.S. worker participation. One-Stop Career Centers in significant agricultural areas will be provided copies of approved clearance orders that will provide all staff, including outreach workers, with current information on job availability to assist in these efforts. Assistance with pre-occupancy housing inspections for employers requesting approval for participation in intrastate and/or interstate recruitment through the Agricultural Recruitment System, and/or H-2A foreign labor certification will also be available.

B. MARKETING THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COMPLAINT SYSTEM TO FARMWORKERS AND OTHER FARMWORKER ADVOCACY GROUPS

Both farm workers and farm worker advocacy groups are provided with information throughout the year on how to utilize the Employment Service complaint system whenever Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker customers do not receive the same level of service as non-MSFWs at any of the state's One-Stop Career Centers or whenever there is an apparent violation affecting the health and safety of farmworkers. To ensure that the information pertaining to the use of the employment service complaint system is publicized, the ETA approved employment complaint poster is prominently displayed in each local One Stop, NFJP grantee local offices, and farmworker advocacy groups locations. As part of the State's Learning Management Training System, all ES staff will be trained on the employment service complaint system, including how to provide complaint system related information to farmworkers and farmworker advocacy

groups. The State's Annual MSFW Training, for both OS staff and farmworker- serving organizations, will cover the employment service complaint system process. Outreach workers will be fully trained in all aspects of employment-related services to MSFWs, including taking complaints while in the field. Further, staff who observe, have reason to believe or are in receipt of information pertaining to an apparent violation of employment-related laws are required to document and refer the suspected violation to the career center manager, who is required to follow established procedures in resolving such allegations. Outreach workers are encouraged to make routine visits to worksites to observe whether field sanitation and pesticide regulations are being followed by employers. They are also trained to ask questions of the farmworkers they come into contact with to determine if violations have taken place. These systems are closely monitored by the Monitor Advocate during annual on-site quality assurance visits and quarterly desk reviews.

C. MARKETING THE AGRICULTURAL RECRUITMENT SYSTEM FOR U.S. WORKERS (ARS) TO AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYERS AND HOW IT INTENDS TO IMPROVE SUCH PUBLICITY.

H-2A agricultural survey staff members and outreach workers disseminate on-site information on the ARS to agricultural employers as part of field visits. Offering more information online and expanding farm employer partnerships are being explored as a way to reach additional employers.

6. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. COLLABORATION

Describe any collaborative agreements the state workforce agency (SWA) has with other MSFW service providers including NFJP grantees and other service providers. Describe how the SWA intends to build upon/increase collaboration with existing partners and in establishing new partners over the next four years (including any approximate timelines for establishing agreements or building upon existing agreements).

New Jersey's One-Stop Career Centers, in collaboration with strategic partners and affiliated sites, will coordinate service delivery including marketing services available in the local office and providing location information for the nearest One-Stop Career Center or affiliated partner offices. The SWA will ensure that local Workforce Development Boards (WDBs) partner with PathStone Inc., the National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) grantee, in the five offices designated as Significant Offices in NJ. In February 2019, an updated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was executed between NJDOL and Path stone to memorialize roles and responsibilities and facilitate the exchange of data pertaining to services provided to MSFWs. The agreement builds upon the establish partnership by outlining the joint outreach processes, including providing required information on partner programs, and/or services, reporting activities, and conducting need gap analyses where outreach or service delivery is inadequate. Strategies will be developed to ensure service delivery collaboration exists for local Workforce Development Boards (WDBs) where no MSFW outreach staff are present. This may include the use of technology and other innovative outreach protocols, as well as collaborative partnerships with other state, regional, or local social service agencies. Further collaborative efforts include working on special projects and cross training, such as the Annual MSFW training, hosted by NJDOL. PathStone and NJDOL continue to host regular meetings with a wide range of local, regional and state organizations engaged in MSFW support services, known as the Helping

Hands Coalition. Local WDBs in Significant Offices areas are also expected to invite Pathstone to serve on their WIOA Youth sub-committees to ensure that policies are created reflecting strategies to serve the needs of MSFW youth, including co-enrollment into the WIOA Title I Youth Program.

In addition to continued participation in the USDOL Region I annual Pre-Harvest conference and other Post-Harvest meetings, agricultural services staff will participate in other local meetings (as well as other important events) conducted by farm-related agencies and organizations (as well as other important events) to promote the use of NJDOL services.

NJDOL recognizes the need to collaborate with other MSFW organizations in order to expand capacity and leverage existing resources. NJDOL will establish informal agreements with MSFW serving organizations whom are already working in partnership with NJ, including:

- CATA - The Farmworkers' Support Committee, whose mission is to educate workers about their rights and support them as they develop and exercise leadership skills in order to create a better life for themselves and their communities.
- The New Jersey Migrant Education Program (NJ MEP) is a federally funded program that supplements educational and support services for migratory children.
- Migrant Worker Outreach Organization, whose mission is to provide educational, social and recreational activities, and to offer material assistance to migrant farm workers and their families

South Jersey Legal Services, Inc. (SJLS), a non-profit organization created to provide legal representation and advocacy to low-income individuals in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Monmouth, Ocean and Salem Counties.

B. REVIEW AND PUBLIC COMMENT

In developing the AOP, the SWA must solicit information and suggestions from NFJP grantees, other appropriate MSFW groups, public agencies, agricultural employer organizations, and other interested organizations. In addition, at least 45 calendar days before submitting its final AOP, the SWA must provide a proposed plan to NFJP grantees, public agencies, agricultural employer organizations, and other organizations expressing an interest and allow at least 30 days for review and comment. The SWA must: 1) Consider any comments received in formulating its final proposed AOP; 2) Inform all commenting parties in writing whether their comments have been incorporated and, if not, the reasons therefore; and 3) Transmit the comments and recommendations received and its responses with the submission of the AOP.

The AOP must include a statement confirming NFJP grantees, other appropriate MSFW groups, public agencies, agricultural employer organizations and other interested employer organizations have been given an opportunity to comment on the AOP. Include the list of organizations from which information and suggestions were solicited, any comments received, and responses to those comments.

The NJDOL has routinely shared draft Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker policies and procedures via e-mail with a number of South Jersey community-based organizations interested in farm worker issues, including: PathStone, Inc.; Legal Services of New Jersey/Farmworkers Project; Comité de Apoyo a Trabajadores Agrícolas (CATA); and the New Jersey Farm Bureau.

These groups are also solicited for comments whenever an updated AOP is released for public comment and respond with input.

C. DATA ASSESSMENT

Review the previous four years Wagner-Peyser data reports on performance. Note whether the State has been meeting its goals to provide MSFWs quantitatively proportionate services as compared to non-MSFWs. If it has not met these goals, explain why the State believes such goals were not met and how the State intends to improve its provision of services in order to meet such goals.

With guidance from the Regional Monitor Advocate, New Jersey is moving toward a two-year cycle of on-site reviews that will reach all 30 One-Stop Career Centers – particularly those that are “non-significant” offices far from the main agricultural areas – to ensure that MSFW services are on par with non-MSFW customers. These on-site reviews and presentations, which began in January 2018, will continue to address past problems identified by New Jersey through an assessment of Equity Ratio Indicators.

New Jersey’s Labor Exchange Agricultural Reporting System (LEARS) reports reflect efforts to get both the local office Employment Service staff members and the Outreach workers to increase the number of job and career guidance referrals made for the state’s MSFW population. NJDOL is looking at ways to better ensure that MSFWs registered in the One-Stop case management system are receiving career and training services and that those services are recorded properly. This effort will result in improved equity indicator comparisons between MSFWs and non-MSFWs as service delivery and administrative issues are addressed such as:

- Training the outreach workers to enter all delivered services into the NJDOL AOSOS case management system;
- Encouraging outreach workers, local office staff and managers to make use of the National Monitor Advocate’s easily accessible computer-based training modules;
- Offering ongoing technical assistance to managers and staff at Significant MSFW local offices; and
- Ensuring follow up with PathStone for co-enrolled MSFWs so that all career and training services delivered via PathStone are recorded in the One-Stop case management system.

D. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS

The plan must include an explanation of what was achieved based on the previous AOP, what was not achieved and an explanation as to why the State believes the goals were not achieved, and how the State intends to remedy the gaps of achievement in the coming year.

A review of New Jersey's Labor Exchange Agricultural Reporting System (LEARS) reports for recent program years shows significant progress in contacting an increasing percentage of Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers as part of the state's MSFW outreach efforts.

With four staff dedicated to MSFW outreach during the growing season, NJDOL is planning to reach every MSFW working in New Jersey moving forward. Key elements of the expanded MSFW outreach plan are:

- Greater use of computer-based training modules for MSFW staff for Agricultural Outreach Workers, State Monitor Advocates, and business-service units (for farm employer services);
- Greater understanding of the New Jersey's Employment Service staff's Customer Complaint Procedures, including longer time periods for non-discrimination appeals resulting from implementation of the Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act;
- Increased local office engagement in job referral and career guidance for the MSFW population;
- Permanent year-round job placement for MSFW outreach workers instead of the previous practice of hiring temporary staff on a seasonal basis; and
- Higher annual goals for the number of both agricultural and non-agricultural job placements.

Ongoing efforts to increase the number of MSFW contacts and narrow service quality between MSFW and non-MSFW customers include:

- Increased staffing levels;
- Higher daily outreach goals;
- Expanded National Monitor Advocate computer-based MSFW training for local staff and Outreach workers;
- Continued case management system (AOSOS) training for Outreach workers to improve data quality on MSFW services;
- Adequate supplies of Outreach worker brochures/literature translated into Spanish and Haitian Creole (or language readily understood by the worker);
- Regular SMA participation in Monitor Advocate National Training sessions to ensure that New Jersey Outreach workers, local office staff and state WIOA partners engaged in MSFW community services are kept update on new WIOA regulations impacting MSFW services and complaints; and

- Timely training of outreach workers on key issues such as MSFW sexual harassment, complaint procedures and English language assistance.

E. STATE MONITOR ADVOCATE

The plan must contain a statement confirming the State Monitor Advocate has reviewed and approved the AOP.

The State Monitor Advocate has reviewed and approved this AOP, as part of New Jersey's Combined State Plan 2024-27.

WAGNER-PEYSER ASSURANCES

The State Plan must include assurances that:

The State Plan must include	Include
1. The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service is co-located with one-stop centers or a plan and timeline has been developed to comply with this requirement within a reasonable amount of time (sec 121(e)(3));	Yes
2. If the State has significant MSFW one-stop centers, the State agency is complying with the requirements under 20 CFR 653.111, State Workforce Agency staffing requirements;	Yes
3. If a State Workforce Development Board, department, or agency administers State laws for vocational rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, that board, department, or agency cooperates with the agency that administers Wagner-Peyser Act services, Adult and Dislocated Worker programs and Youth Programs under Title I; and	Yes
4. SWA officials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Initiate the discontinuation of services; 2) Make the determination that services need to be discontinued; 3) Make the determination to reinstate services after the services have been discontinued; 4) Approve corrective action plans; 5) Approve the removal of an employer's clearance orders from interstate or intrastate clearance if the employer was granted conditional 	Yes

The State Plan must include	Include
access to ARS and did not come into compliance within 5 calendar days; 6) Enter into agreements with State and Federal enforcement agencies for enforcement-agency staff to conduct field checks on the SWAs' behalf (if the SWA so chooses); and 7) Decide whether to consent to the withdrawal of complaints if a party who requested a hearing wishes to withdraw its request for hearing in writing before the hearing.	
5. The SWA has established and maintains a self-appraisal system for ES operations to determine success in reaching goals and to correct deficiencies in performance (20 CFR 658.601).	Yes

WAGNER PEYSER PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Each state submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan is required to identify expected levels of performance for each of the primary indicators of performance for the first two years covered by the plan. The state is required to reach agreement with the Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, on state-negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the plan.

For Program Year (PY) 2016-2019 plans, the Departments used the transition authority under section 503(a) of WIOA to designate certain primary indicators of performance as “baseline” indicators to ensure an orderly transition from the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to those under WIOA. A “baseline” indicator was one for which states did not propose an expected level of performance and did not come to agreement with the Departments on negotiated levels of performance because sufficient data was not available to establish such performance levels. As a result, “baseline” indicators were not used in the end of the year adjustment of performance levels and were not used to determine failure to meet adjusted levels of performance for purposes of sanctions. The Departments designated indicators as “baseline” based on the likelihood of a State having insufficient data with which to make a reasonable determination of an expected level of performance.

For PYs 2020-2023 Plans, Title I programs (Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth) and the Title II program (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act) will have two full years of data available to make reasonable determinations of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit);

- Credential Attainment Rate; and
- Measurable Skill Gains

The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program, authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III of WIOA, will have two full years of data available to make a reasonable determination of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit); and
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit)

The Credential Attainment Rate and Measurable Skill Gains indicators do not apply to the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program; therefore, this program will not submit expected levels of performance for these indicators.

For the first two years of PYs 2020-2023 Plans, the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program, authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA, will have two full years of data available for the Measurable Skill Gains indicator only. Therefore, the Departments will designate the following indicators as “baseline” for the VR program for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit); and
- Credential Attainment Rate

VR agencies must continue to collect and report on all indicators, including those that have been designated as “baseline, pursuant to section 116(d) of WIOA.” The actual performance data reported by these programs for indicators designated as “baseline” for PY 2020 and PY 2021 will serve as baseline data in future years. The Departments will require VR agencies to submit expected levels of performance for these indicators for PY 2022 and PY 2023.

The Departments determined that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments will continue piloting approaches for measuring this indicator for the first two years of PY 2020-2023 plans. Therefore, states are not required to submit an expected level of performance for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021. However, core programs are expected to collect data and report on this indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021 as they did for PYs 2016-2019 plans.

Each core program must submit an expected level of performance for all of the other indicators, as applicable, with the exception of the four indicators designated as “baseline” for the VR program in PY 2020 and PY 2021. The Departments will work with states during the negotiation process to establish negotiated levels of performance for each of the primary indicators for the

core programs not listed as “baseline.” Each state must update its plan to include the agreed-upon negotiated levels of performance before the Departments approve a state’s plan.

States may identify additional indicators in the plan, including additional approaches to measuring Effectiveness in Serving Employers, and may establish levels of performance for each of the state indicators. Please identify any such state indicators under Additional Indicators of Performance.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	50.4		51.4	
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	50.0		51.0	
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	6900.0		7000.0	
Credential Attainment Rate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Measurable Skill Gains	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

¹

The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY ACT PROGRAMS

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include a description of the following as it pertains to adult education and literacy programs and activities under title II of WIOA, the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA).

A. ALIGNING OF CONTENT STANDARDS

Describe how the eligible agency has aligned its content standards for adult education with State-adopted challenging academic content standards, as adopted under section 1111(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(1)).

The College and Career Readiness Standards (CCRS) for adult literacy are the educational underpinning to successful programs. New Jersey Title II funded programs are required to

ensure programs of instruction are fully vetted with the CCRS in mind through development and execution. To ensure compliance, all Title II programs are annually monitored in the areas of instruction and curriculum development by NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy (OAL) Area Coordinators who have K-12 and/or adult education instruction backgrounds and training to ensure ongoing consistency and full adoption of the CCRS statewide. Any new Title II providers will continue to be provided with support and training for full adoption of the CCRS within their curricula. NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy staff is committed to continually researching the best practices of CCRS and providing professional development to Title II providers through training, curriculum review, and professional learning communities of practice. Further, the NJDOL will plan a return to CCRS training by building a community of practice professional development peer assessment group and OAL will hold a mandatory professional development session for key staff during the next awarded competition in 2025 to ensure full compliance and understanding of the CCRS in program planning and curriculum development.

B. LOCAL ACTIVITIES

Describe how the eligible agency will, using the considerations specified in section 231(e) of WIOA and in accordance with 34 CFR 463 subpart C, fund each eligible provider to establish or operate programs that provide any of the following adult education and literacy activities identified in section 203 of WIOA, including programs that provide such activities concurrently. The Unified or Combined State Plan must include at a minimum the scope, content, and organization of these local activities.

ADULT EDUCATION AND LITERACY ACTIVITIES (SECTION 203 OF WIOA)

- Adult education;
- Literacy;
- Workplace adult education and literacy activities;
- Family literacy activities;
- English language acquisition activities;
- Integrated English literacy and civics education;
- Workforce preparation activities; or
- Integrated education and training that—
 1. Provides adult education and literacy activities, concurrently and contextually with both, workforce preparation activities, and workforce training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster, and
 2. Is for the purpose of educational and career advancement.

Special Rule. Each eligible agency awarding a grant or contract under this section shall not use any funds made available under this title for adult education and literacy activities for the purpose of supporting or providing programs, services, or activities for individuals who are under the age of 16 and are enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under State law, except that such agency may use such funds for such purpose if such programs, services, or activities are related to family literacy activities. In providing family literacy activities under this

title, an eligible provider shall attempt to coordinate with programs and services that are not assisted under this title prior to using funds for adult education and literacy activities under this title for activities other than activities for eligible individuals.

In New Jersey, the Notice of Grant Opportunity (NGO) process will ensure equal access to all eligible providers for the local activities described. Adult Education and Family Literacy Act services in New Jersey are delivered through “Programs of Instruction” that receive Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA) funds via a competitive grant process open to all eligible providers. Because of disparate demographics and economic climates within the State, the resultant variety of student needs, and the dissimilar nature of the institutions and organizations through which Adult Basic Education is delivered, Programs of Instruction are encouraged to deliver services in the way that most effectively meets the needs in their local communities.

Instruction throughout New Jersey is delivered through in-person classes, small group or 1 to 1 instruction, distance learning, hybrid courses, and tutoring. In general:

- Instruction is delivered by eligible providers of demonstrated effectiveness at community colleges, K-12 school systems, community-based organizations, businesses, community buildings, prisons and jails, faith-based organizations, or anywhere students can be accommodated.
- Instruction is to be held year-round, from July 1 through June 30 (state fiscal year).
- Instruction is to be offered during daytime, evening, and weekend hours to enable certain working adults to participate and effectively utilize available resources.

The following types of programs are provided through New Jersey’s Title II funded programs:

- **Adult Basic Education (ABE):** These are classes below the high school level where the primary objective is teaching basic literacy skills. Each course of study describes the focus population; the functioning level of the learners served; the basic literacy and life skills taught; and how these skills will be integrated into a competency-based adult education program. Adult education in elementary basic skills focus on native English speakers whose inability to effectively use these basic skills constitutes a substantial impairment to either obtain or retain employment or to function in society.
- **English as a Second Language (ESL) - now referred to as ELA (English Language Acquisition):** This program of instruction is designed to help individuals of limited English proficiency achieve competence in the English language. The inability to understand, speak, read, or write the English language may constitute a substantial impairment to obtain or retain employment commensurate with their abilities, and interfere with functioning successfully in society.
- **Adult Secondary Education (ASE):** Adult secondary subjects consist of courses in mathematics, reading, history, science, government, language arts, and other courses leading to a high school diploma. The NJ Department of Education (NJDOE) has approved one high school equivalency exam, the GED, developed by Pearson Vue. GED

testing in NJ is offered in NJDOE recognized testing centers and are offered in an online format; a paper-based test may be provided for those with a qualifying disability.

- **Family Literacy (ABE or ESL):** Family Literacy programs provide services of sufficient intensity and duration to promote sustainable changes in a family, and integrate all of the following activities: (1) increasing parental involvement in children's education, including helping more frequently with school activities, increasing contact with children's teachers, and being more involved in children's school activities; and (2) increasing parental involvement in children's literacy activities, including reading to children, visiting libraries and purchasing books or magazines.
- **EL Civics - Citizenship Preparation Education and Civic Participation:** This program's focus is on literacy skills and uses ESL (now ELA) methodologies and citizenship preparation material in a contextualized manner to prepare learners to take and pass the USCIS tests. The program also includes outreach services, skills assessment, curriculum development and instruction, naturalization preparation and assistance.
- **Integrated Education and Training:** An Integrated Education and Training (IET) program must meet the definition and requirements set forth in WIOA and the final regulations as established by the United States Department of Education on August 19, 2016, in the Federal Register. IET Programs utilize a service approach that provides adult education and literacy activities concurrently and contextually with workforce preparation activities and workforce training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster for the purpose of educational and career advancement (§463.35). An IET program must include the following three components: adult education and literacy activities; workforce preparation activities; and workforce training (§463.36). In addition, as part of a career pathway (§463.37), the intention of an IET program should support the state workforce development plan and local Workforce Development Board plans under WIOA; the programs must align services with state and local workforce needs. Each Title II provider in New Jersey maintains a memorandum of understanding (MOU) and Infrastructure Funding Agreement (IFA) with their local Workforce Development Board (WDB) to support alignment and coordination. All Title II providers who apply for and receive Section 243 funding for IET programs must have an OAL approved IET course which draws on regional job sector gaps and employment demands specific to the local area to be served. Additionally, Section 231 funds may also support IET programs.

Currently, New Jersey's Consolidated Adult Basic Skills (ABS) and Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education (IELCE) Grant Program is the mechanism for funding local adult education and literacy activities under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014 (P.L. 113-128), Title II, the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA). Funding is held through the Notice of Grant Opportunity (NGO) mechanism and the NGO is made publicly via a public posting on NJDOL website.

Section 231 Adult Basic Education grants that were awarded through the Office of Adult Literacy's last competition in 2021 under WIOA are in effect through June 30, 2025. In early 2025, NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy will conduct a full and open competition for the next multi-year grant cycle for Title II Section 231 funds for grants to be awarded with a program start date of July 1, 2025. The content of the section 231 grant applications will address, at a minimum, the

thirteen considerations and seven requirements established in Title II. Eligible providers will be required to demonstrate clear alignment of proposed activities and services to the strategies and goals of the local workforce development plans for the areas to be served. The competition will be conducted through the NJDOL system called IGX (formally SAGE) hosted by Agate. The competition will be open to all eligible providers under the law. All applicants will be required to submit evidence of demonstrated effectiveness for the application to be reviewed and considered for funding. To demonstrate effectiveness, applicants that have been funded under Title II AEFLA, as amended by WIOA, and/or state matching funds through OAL in the three program years immediately preceding the competition will be required to provide performance data under WIOA section 116 from those years. Applicants that were not previously funded by the NJDOL OAL under Title II AEFLA, as amended by WIOA, will be required to provide performance data that show their past effectiveness in serving basic skills deficient eligible individuals, including evidence of success in achieving outcomes in comparable measures.

As part of the application review process, Local Workforce Development Boards will review applications for alignment with the Local Plan following a standardized process developed by the OAL. With this process, NJDOL will continue to strengthen LWDBs' capacity to monitor and oversee providers. Eligible providers will submit their applications to OAL through the IGX grant management system. Once the review of applicant eligibility is completed, OAL staff will distribute the applications to the appropriate local workforce boards for review. The division will establish a timeline for the review process and provide a review rubric to all Local Boards, which will include a section in which Local Boards can provide recommendations to improve alignment of proposed Title II services with the Local Plans. The State Director for Adult Education will lead a technical assistance session for local boards in order to answer any questions or concerns. The OAL will take the recommendations and results of the review into consideration when making decisions regarding grant awards and conditions.

OAL anticipates a four- year grant cycle. Grants funds will be allocated through annual funding notifications contingent on the availability of federal and state funds. Each year's grant amounts and conditions will be based on the following criteria: contract compliance, including success in meeting contracted enrollment levels and providing the required contracted services; evidence of sufficient progress in meeting the state-imposed targets for the agency performance outcome measures; evidence of continuous program improvement; compliance with fiscal and programmatic policies and guidelines; and the amount of state and federal awards. All funds will be used in compliance with the supplement not supplant stipulation of the law.

NJDOL OAL staff work to ensure all adult education programs funded under Section 231 offer full-service adult education programs. NJ Title II providers must deliver instruction at all six Adult Basic Education (ABE) and adult secondary education (ASE) educational functioning levels (EFLs), plus English language acquisition (ELA) activities and integrated English literacy and civics education where there is a need. Programs providing ELA and/or English literacy and Civics education must support transition of those students to ABE/ASE instruction. All programs must also prepare students for and support them in achieving successful transition to postsecondary education/training or employment. IELCE is offered as both a service (under Section 231) and a program (under Section 243) to ensure all clients are offered an opportunity for dual, contextualized training and adult basic education instruction. NJDOL uses its Title II funding to ensure the most vulnerable, including English Language Learners, have access to education and training as literacy is embedded across all programs and is beneficial to the

entire workforce ecosystem. NJ Title II Programs are required to have an intake and orientation process which helps students and staff determine an individual's readiness for participation in the Title II program and an exit review. Programs must have attendance and other policies that are consistently enforced to help students remain successful within the Title II program and beyond. All tests approved by the state of New Jersey for use in Adult Education and Literacy programs are selected from those approved for NRS reporting. These standardized tests are designed to assess learning along a continuum from beginning literacy and English language acquisition through completion of secondary level skills. Programs should select the test instrument based on the student's goals and the instructional focus of the program. Training and test proctoring is provided annually in collaboration with NJDOL OAL staff and test publishers. Staff monitor to ensure testing protocol is followed through in person visits, review of staff training and files and communication with test vendors.

C. CORRECTIONS EDUCATION AND OTHER EDUCATION OF INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS

Describe how the eligible agency will, using the considerations specified in section 231(e) of WIOA and in accordance with 34 CFR 463 subpart C, fund eligible providers to establish or operate programs that provide any of the following correctional educational programs identified in section 225 of WIOA:

- Adult education and literacy activities;
- Special education, as determined by the eligible agency;
- Secondary school credit;
- Integrated education and training;
- Career pathways;
- Concurrent enrollment;
- Peer tutoring; and
- Transition to re-entry initiatives and other post release services with the goal of reducing recidivism.

Each eligible agency using funds provided under Programs for Corrections Education and Other Institutionalized Individuals to carry out a program for criminal offenders within a correctional institution must give priority to serving individuals who are likely to leave the correctional institution within 5 years of participation in the program.

In New Jersey, Title II section funding 225 is competitively procured through the NJDOL Notice of Grant Opportunity (NGO) process and all eligible providers can apply for this funding. As part of the competitive NGO process, the NJDOL issues the application guidelines, receives all proposals for services, reviews proposals by way of a trained, non-biased panel, and makes all determinations of funding recommendation. In addition, NJDOL manages the contract, makes all service provider payments, provides technical assistance, and reviews performance in accordance with federal Title II requirements.

NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy Services utilized the same grant announcement and application process for AEFLA Title II Section 231 funding, Section 243 funding, and Section 225 funding. Section 225 funding for Corrections Education focuses on currently incarcerated individuals in New Jersey jails or prisons who are in need of any of the following services:

- Adult education and literacy activities;
- Special education, as determined by the eligible agency;
- Secondary school credit;
- Integrated education and training;
- Career pathways;
- Concurrent enrollment;
- Peer tutoring; and
- Transition to re-entry initiatives and other post release services with the goal of reducing recidivism.

The New Jersey Department of Corrections (NJDOC) is a Title II provider with services throughout New Jersey jails and prisons. NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy staff work to ensure that adult education and permissible activities funded with Section 225 dollars are within the guidelines allowable under AEFLA. NJDOC staff participate in the same professional development and training offered to all other Title II agencies throughout the state. NJDOC is held to the same performance requirements and utilizes the same data management system as required of all other Section 231 and 243 Title II providers.

Several Title II agencies, in addition to the NJDOC also provide approved AEFLA services in those currently incarcerated in jails and prisons with Section 225 funds. The written components submitted in response to the NGO application offered strategic plans for meeting the needs of this vulnerable population with priority placed on individuals who are likely to leave a correctional institution within 5 years of participation in the program. The drawdown of these Section 225 funds is reported and tracked via budget review/reasonable/allowable monitoring of spending and through participant performance data which is entered into Table 10 in the National Reporting System

D. INTEGRATED ENGLISH LITERACY AND CIVICS EDUCATION PROGRAM

Describe how the eligible agency will, using the considerations specified in section 231(e) of WIOA and in accordance with 34 CFR 463 subpart C, fund eligible providers to establish or operate Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education (IELCE) programs under section 243 of WIOA. Describe how adult English language learners, including professionals with degrees and credentials in their native countries, are served in IELCE programs.

Describe how the Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education program under section 243(a) of WIOA will be offered in combination with integrated education and training activities found in 34 CFR section 463.36.

Describe how the Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education program under section 243(a) of WIOA will include instruction in literacy and English language acquisition and instruction on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and civic participation.

Describe how the Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education program under section 243(a) of WIOA will be designed to prepare adults who are English language learners for, and place such adults in, unsubsidized employment in in-demand industries and occupations that lead to economic self-sufficiency.

Describe how the Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education program under section 243(a) of WIOA will be designed to integrate with the local workforce development system and its functions to carry out the activities of the program.

NJDOL holds a separate competition for funds to establish and operate Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education (IELCE) programs under section 243 of WIOA. Section 243 IELCE grants that were awarded through NJ's first competition under WIOA end June 30, 2025. The NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy will hold a full and open competition in early 2025 for the next IELCE grant cycle, which will begin July 1, 2025 until June 30, 2029. The content of the grant application will address the seven requirements and thirteen considerations identified in WIOA with an emphasis on those that most directly address the goals of section 243, including the extent to which the proposed activities are responsive to local and regional needs and align with the strategies and goals identified in the Local Plans. Applicants will be required to provide extensive data to demonstrate the need for and potential for success of the proposed IELCE program and the affiliated integrated education and training (IET) activity in the proposed service area. Such data will include, but not be limited to, immigration trends, demographics of the English language learners in the area where the program will be provided, and employment and labor market statistics that show sufficient employment opportunities for students who complete the program. Applicants will need to provide evidence that they have developed or will be able to develop, in a timely fashion, partnerships that support the purpose of the program. Such evidence will include documentation of commitment from a training provider for the occupational training component of the IET. Applicants will also need to provide evidence of communication with and input from the local workforce board, and local businesses/employers in identifying the need for the IELCE program and related IET. Applicants will provide evidence that the occupational training provided in the IET is in in-demand industries, has the potential to lead to economic self-sufficiency, and is part of a career pathway. Applicants will be encouraged to develop robust partnerships with local colleges to help broaden program options and to develop career pathways. Applicant agencies will be required to provide assurances that the occupational training included as part of the program will be provided by qualified providers. Funds awarded under section 243 will be used to provide a continuum of IELCE activities, including instruction on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and civic participation, that assist English language learners to acquire the reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills necessary to transition successfully to the integrated education and training activity and to earn a high school equivalency credential, if needed. Programs must provide services to help students identify education and career goals and develop employability skills and must connect students to other services within the workforce system to meet those goals. All section 243 IELCE grantees must provide an approved IET as part of the program, and the

IELCE activities must align with the content of the IET. Office of Adult Literacy staff are integral in determining the viability of such IET plans.

Section 243 funds will, at a minimum, be used to provide the adult literacy and education activities and workplace preparation activities of the IET programs. Applicants will be encouraged to identify alternative funding opportunities or discern opportunities to co-braid funding with other WIOA Titles or government agencies to help cover the costs of the occupational training component of the IET; however, use of Section 243 funds for such training will be allowable. NJDOL will not mandate a specific model for all programs that receive Section 243 funds to provide IELCE with IET but will ensure programs are in compliance. Applicants will propose a model that ensures provision of all required components in compliance with WIOA and OCTAE regulations. In cases in which the grant recipient does not provide all components itself, it will be responsible for ensuring full integration of all activities with any partner agencies. As part of the grant application process, all applicants will be required to submit evidence of demonstrated effectiveness for the application to be reviewed and considered for funding. To demonstrate effectiveness, applicants that have been funded under Title II AEFLA, as amended by WIOA, and/or state matching funds through NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy in the program years immediately preceding the competition will be required to provide performance data under WIOA section 116 from those years. Applicants that were not previously funded by the NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy under Title II AEFLA, as amended by WIOA will be required to provide performance data that show their past effectiveness in serving basic skills deficient eligible individuals, including evidence of success in achieving outcomes in comparable measures. For both groups, these measures include effectiveness in helping English language learners develop their English language skills, achieve high school equivalency, and transition into employment and postsecondary education/training.

Eligible providers will submit their applications to OAL through the System of Administering Grants Electronically (SAGE) system, now called IGX. Once the review of applicant eligibility is completed, OAL staff will distribute the eligible applications to the appropriate local workforce boards for review. The State Director will hold a Technical Assistance session via Teams, and it will be recorded so that all WDBs are informed correctly and expectations, process, and timeline. The Office of Adult Literacy will establish a timeline for the review process and provide a review/scoring rubric to all local boards, which will include a section in which local boards can provide recommendations to improve alignment of proposed IELCE program with the local plans. OAL will take the recommendations and results of the review into consideration when making decisions regarding grant awards and conditions. Providers will submit a completed Integrated Education and Training Checklist before the grant contract is fully approved. They must submit and have approved an Integrated Education and Training Proposal form to OAL staff for review before they will be allowed to conduct the IET. OAL staff will vet proposed credentials and certifications to ensure alignment with Industry Recognized Credentials.

Grant amounts and conditions for the remaining years of the grant cycle will be based on the following criteria: contract compliance, including success in meeting contracted enrollment and providing the contracted services; evidence of sufficient progress in helping students improve English language skills and successfully enroll in the associated IET; evidence of continuous program improvement; compliance with fiscal and programmatic policies and guidelines; and the availability of funds determined by the amount of the federal award.

NJDOL OAL has policies, procedures, and guidelines in place to ensure that all eligible providers have direct and equal access to apply via a publicly posted Notice of Grant Opportunity (NGO) found on the NJDOL website. Once the NGO is published, all grant information including Technical Assistance Q&A are posted to the OAL webpage, which is accessible to the public. NJDOL OAL will conduct the grant competition through the SAGE (now called IGX) electronic grant management system. Through this system all eligible providers have access to the same grant application for IELCE funds under section 243. In accordance with NJDOL grant guidelines, grant applications will be evaluated by teams of at least three individuals. Team members will be trained by the State Director for Adult Education and the 3- member panel may include staff from the NJDOL Workforce Development Division, the NJ Department of Education, and other state staff who are deemed subject matter experts, and/or consultants. OAL staff will create a scoring rubric specific to the section 243 IELCE grant application, which will address all items in the grant application. Review team members and OAL staff will be trained prior to beginning evaluation and scoring of applications. Once the applications have been reviewed and scored, they will be ranked from highest to lowest scoring. The Office of Adult Literacy will award grants to the highest scoring applicants and will continue to award funds until the total amount available for grants has been awarded or until all applications that meet the minimum score have been funded.

E. STATE LEADERSHIP

1. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL USE THE FUNDS TO CARRY OUT THE REQUIRED STATE LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES UNDER SECTION 223 OF WIOA

The NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy is building towards a stronger investment of state leadership funds to better support a system of professional development and WIOA- aligned technical assistance to ensure a high-quality Adult Basic Education system that works in tandem with the goals of the state, regional, and local workforce development plans to meet the needs of workers and employers statewide. The Office of Adult Literacy intends to fund one or more activities that provide technical assistance and support to Title II programs to be effective partners in the workforce development system. Such work will focus on the required activities: 1) align adult literacy activities with other core programs and with one-stop partners, as appropriate, to implement strategies in the State Plan; 2) participation in the development of career pathways that provide access to employment and training for individuals in adult education programs; 3) understanding and fulfilling Title II's role as a one-stop partner to provide access to employment, education and training services.

As part of NJDOL's focus on strong service integration, the State Director continues to work with the One Stop Career Centers to ensure training for frontline staff and development of supportive services for Title II funded clients. As such, the goal is to ensure the co-enrollment is understood and is taking place across WIOA titles. The State Director is part of a working group to replace New Jersey's client case management system and intends to ensure Title II providers are granted access to any new system and will receive training and support.

OAL intends to fund one or more activities to support the use of technology internally at NJDOL and externally through Title II funded providers. OAL will continue to support the use of technology to disseminate information about models and promising practices for instruction, staff development and program improvement; instructional and programmatic practices based on rigorous and scientifically valid research; and other information relevant to high-quality

adult education and literacy services. OAL is increasing access to software aligned to the CCRS and GED. Both Aztec and Burlington English will continue to be a staple that Title II clients will have access to. NJDOL OAL staff review monthly usage reports, determine provider training needs and ensure annual training on all State/Department issued software. NorthStar Digital Literacy is another software that OAL staff are vetting for use in the next program year.

Leadership funds are utilized to support the NJDOL Title II management information system, in order to be in reporting compliance. Use of leadership funds support intensive, annual training for NJDOL staff and all Title II funded providers. This ongoing technical assistance and professional development work to help OAL staff provide assistance with data integrity, understanding continuous performance, and identification of any state or local areas of data weakness. The Annual Title II program and state-wide report card are generated and used to help drive discussions with local WDBS and to help provide best practices and statewide challenges. NJDOL OAL staff work in tandem with the NJDOL Office of Research and Information to conduct annual validation exercises from client files in order to ensure participant data integrity.

The NJDOL State Director is working towards a NJ Title II statewide marketing campaign, the development of a NJ Title II annual conference, statewide NJ tutor training, and the further development of OAL staff through targeted professional development opportunities to expand program knowledge.

2. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE WILL USE THE FUNDS TO CARRY OUT PERMISSIBLE STATE LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES UNDER SECTION 223 OF WIOA, IF APPLICABLE

NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy intends to fund several activities that, together, compromise a high-quality professional development system that identifies and provides training in the following: development of lesson plans and curricula that align with CCRS, the continued growth and support of digital literacy and online instruction, retention strategies, use of data for program monitoring, and strategies for success and opportunity aimed at ELA students who hold a degree and/or postsecondary training from another country.

All Title II providers in NJ are expected to continue to utilize forms of digital literacy and online teaching and learning. All Title II funded programs must offer in-person classes and either a remote or hybrid course offering. OAL staff ensures the various courses are held through annual in-person DOL site visits. This helps the system develop additional pathways for career seekers and provides them with multiple points of entry into learning.

OAL will coordinate to provide annual training on all DOL funded software platforms and will share best practices learned from site visits with Title II providers. Use of software is continuously monitored for appropriate use through DOL access to software analytics provided by each vendor. Office of Adult Literacy staff ensure through file review and in-person monitoring that all lap-top loaners programs are held to policies to safe-guard hardware and software. This high-quality professional development will ensure technology will be used to help enhance the local provider roles in continued content standard alignment.

F. ASSESSING QUALITY

Describe how the eligible agency will assess the quality of providers of adult education and literacy activities under title II. Describe how the eligible agency will take actions to improve such quality, including providing the activities described in section 223(a)(1)(B) of WIOA. Describe how the eligible agency will use evaluations, data analysis, program monitoring, or other methods to improve the quality of adult education activities in the State.

NJDOL's Office of Adult Literacy (OAL) will establish agency performance outcome measures and targets for monitoring, assessment, and evaluation of local programs. The agency performance measures will encompass those outcomes on which adult education and literacy activities have the greatest and most direct impact: educational functioning level gain, attainment of a high school equivalency credential, and transition to postsecondary education or training. In addition, the State Director will negotiate with the Office of Career and Technical Education (OCTAE) New Jersey's approved targets for employment in the second quarter after exit and median earnings in the second quarter after exit.

The OAL will conduct formal ongoing monitoring, assessment, and evaluation of local programs through both desk monitoring and onsite monitoring visits. The completion of an annual risk assessment for all funded providers will determine the office's monitoring priorities according to the established risk levels of high, moderate, or low risk. Triggers, such as a new local program director, will ensure an agency is placed in the high-risk category and will ensure a multi-day monitoring review by OAL staff. Regional coordinators will keep track monthly of agency progress toward key markers of performance, such as contracted enrollment, appropriate assessment, employment outcomes and student persistence, using a range of tools including the Literacy, Adult and Community Education System (LACES) database. When monthly data produces areas of concern, OAL staff will contact the local program administrators to discuss the concerns and provide guidance and technical assistance. After the end of the program year, a Title II statewide and local area report card is generated. This will be discussed by the State Director in a meeting with local directors and key staff. The goal is to showcase high performers and those areas showing continuous improvement, but to also equip local directors with a tool to help lead conversations with local partner agencies and WDBs and to ensure internal program monitoring. The report cards cover all ABE and ESL Educational Functioning Levels (EFLs) and all negotiated OCTAE performance targets and can facilitate data-driven decision making.

In addition to monthly desk monitoring, OAL staff will conduct comprehensive, on-site monitoring visits. Every year, the division will use a risk assessment rubric to determine which agencies to monitor. Agencies with the highest scores will be selected for on-site monitoring visits. Each visit will be guided by a monitoring tool to ensure standardization of the visits. Title II directors receive technical assistance on the tool prior to the visit so that there are no questions. Monitoring visits will include an initial letter stating purpose of visit, a technical assistance call with OAL staff regarding the tool, on-site visit via an agreed upon date (2 days minimum for high-risk), a class observation visit; discussions with key personnel including fiscal staff, program directors, and lead instructors; a review of data and student records; program compliance review and fiscal review.; After the monitoring visit, the OAL will send a written monitoring report to the agency explaining all of the commendations, findings with required actions, and recommendations. The agency will submit a corrective action plan (CAP),

which must address all findings with required actions, at a minimum. Agencies will be strongly encouraged to address recommendations as well. The regional coordinators will shepherd the process and ensure the State Director is made aware of all fundings and recommendations before signing off. The program will be required to provide a timeline of updates on progress and documentation/evidence of completed actions.

The Office of Adult Literacy has trained all Title II program directors and staff on the mechanism for tracking their own agency's progress via LACES and to drill down to detect areas of concern. The OAL expects that this progress will be shared with all partner agencies and WDBs during quarterly literacy meetings held independently by each agency. OAL staff are expected to be invited to these Title II local area quarterly meetings to answer questions and provide technical assistance.

ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY ACT PROGRAM CERTIFICATIONS

States must provide written and signed certifications that:

ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY ACT PROGRAM ASSURANCES

The State Plan must include assurances that:

AUTHORIZING OR CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE

CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

Certification for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions. Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Please download and sign the forms below. Please scan and return the forms to wioa@ed.gov at the same time you submit your State Plan via the portal.

1. SF424B - Assurances – Non-Construction Programs
(<http://www2.ed.gov/fund/grant/apply/appforms/appforms.html>)
2. Grants.gov - Certification Regarding Lobbying
(<http://www2.ed.gov/fund/grant/apply/appforms/appforms.html>)
3. SF LLL Form – Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (required, only if applicable)
(<http://www2.ed.gov/fund/grant/apply/appforms/appforms.html>)

SECTION 427 OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION PROVISIONS ACT (GEPA)

EQUITY FOR STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, AND OTHER PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES

OMB Control Number 1894-0005 Expiration 02/28/2026

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) ([20 U.S.C. 1228a](#)) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity. The State applicant is also responsible for ensuring that its subrecipient applicants complete the GEPA Section 427 form or a State developed form that sufficiently meets the GEPA Section 427 requirement for any local-level-project and activity and maintains the subrecipients' responses in the State office.

GEPA Section 427 Form Instructions for State Applicants

State applicants must respond to the following four questions:

1. Describe how your entity's existing mission, policies, or commitments ensure equitable access to, and equitable participation in, the proposed project or activity.
2. Based on your proposed project or activity, what barriers may impede equitable access and participation of students, educators, or other beneficiaries?

3. Based on the barriers identified, what steps will you take to address such barriers to equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity?

4. What is your timeline, including targeted milestones, for addressing these identified barriers?

- Applicants identify any barriers that may impede equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity, including, but not limited to, barriers based on economic disadvantage, gender, race, ethnicity, color, national origin, disability, age, language, migrant status, rural status, homeless status or housing insecurity, pregnancy, parenting, or caregiving status, and sexual orientation.
- Applicants use the associated text box to respond to each question. However, applicants might have already included some or all this required information in the narrative sections of their applications or their State Plans. In responding to this requirement, for each question, applicants may provide a cross-reference to the section(s) in their State Plans that includes the information responsive to that question on this form or may restate that information on this form.
- Applicants are not required to have mission statements or policies that align with equity to apply.
- Applicants that have already undertaken steps to address barriers must still provide an explanation and/or description of the steps already taken in each text box, as appropriate, to satisfy the GEPA Section 427 requirement.
- Applicants that believe no barriers exist must still provide an explanation and/or description to each question to validate that perception, as appropriate, to satisfy the GEPA Section 427 requirement.

GEPA Section 427 Instructions to State Applicants for their Subrecipient Applicants

The State grantee provides a subrecipient applicant seeking Federal assistance instructions and guidance for how it must comply with the GEPA Section 427 requirement. The State grantee determines the form and content of the information a subrecipient applicant must include in its application regarding the steps it proposes to take to ensure equitable access to, and equitable participation in, its local-level project or activity. For example:

- The State grantee may require its subrecipient applicant to use and submit the GEPA Section 427 form that it is required to submit to the Department; or
- The State grantee may use a State-developed form that is sufficient to meet the GEPA Section 427 requirement.
- The State grantee maintains the subrecipient applicants' responses in the State office.

Please refer to GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for AEFLA Application Package

1. DESCRIBE HOW YOUR ENTITY'S EXISTING MISSION, POLICIES, OR COMMITMENTS ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO, AND EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION IN, THE PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY.

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity. The State applicant is also responsible for ensuring that its subrecipient applicants complete the GEPA Section 427 form or a State developed form that sufficiently meets the GEPA Section 427 requirement for any local-level-project and activity and maintains the subrecipients' responses in the State office.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for AEFLA Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The first of four questions is:

Describe how your entity's existing mission, policies, or commitments ensure equitable access to, and equitable participation in, the proposed project or activity.

The NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy (OAL) oversees the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA) services in New Jersey, which are delivered through "Programs of Instruction" that receive AEFLA funds via a competitive grant process. All applicants for new awards must include information in their applications to address this provision in order to receive funding. All applicants are expected to fully address the provisions under GEPA. As noted, technical assistance may be provided where deemed warranted. As such, the following examples may help illustrate how an applicant may comply with Section 427.

- (1) An applicant that proposes to carry out an adult literacy project serving, among others, adults with limited English proficient, might describe in its application how it intends to market the program by use of native languages common to the region of services.
- (2) An applicant that proposes to design and implement instructional materials for classroom use might describe how it will make the materials available on audio tape or in braille for students who are blind.
- (3) An applicant that proposes to carry out an Integrated Education and Training course may recognize that outreach efforts to enroll more women is required due to the perceived nature of the work.

In addition, all NJDOL contracts and grants for professional development and state leadership activities will follow state and federal procurement rules and procedures. Professional development and state leadership activities will be available and accessible to all local program directors, teachers, and staff. NJDOL will include in its application process a required narrative for grant applications for AEFLA instructional funds to ensure local providers are meeting the requirements set forth under Section 427 of the GEPA, and to determine how the grantee is ensuring equal access to and participation in adult education activities. These narratives are reviewed by OAL staff annually to ensure there is equitable access provided by each applicant agency. Monitoring of providers includes review of GEPA policies, best practices, and challenges.

**2. BASED ON YOUR PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY, WHAT BARRIERS MAY IMPEDE
EQUITABLE ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, OR OTHER
BENEFICIARIES?**

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity. The State applicant is also responsible for ensuring that its subrecipient applicants complete the GEPA Section 427 form or a State developed form that sufficiently meets the GEPA Section 427 requirement for any local-level-project and activity and maintains the subrecipients' responses in the State office.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for AEFLA Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The second of four questions is:

Based on your proposed project or activity, what barriers may impede equitable access and participation of students, educators, or other beneficiaries?

The methods to Overcome Barriers to Equitable Participation and Ensure Equitable Access to, and participation in this grant program by all eligible participants, teachers, and program beneficiaries with special needs in compliance with the requirements of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA), Section 427 must be described by all applicants for AEFLA funding. The agency must address and describe steps it will take to overcome barriers to equitable participation so as to allow potential beneficiaries to fully participate in the program and to achieve high standards. Section 427 of GEPA highlights six types of barriers that can impede equitable access of participation that may be addressed: gender, race, color, national origin, disability and age. Based on local circumstances, the agency can determine whether these or other barriers may prevent students, teachers and other beneficiaries from equitable access or participation. These steps must include an agency's process in assisting participants to obtain supportive services in overcoming barriers to participation in the program. This should include contacting any referral agencies prior to the participant's visit. The goal of contacting the referral agency prior to the visit is to ensure a proper referral is being made for the needs of the participant.

**3. BASED ON THE BARRIERS IDENTIFIED, WHAT STEPS WILL YOU TAKE TO ADDRESS SUCH
BARRIERS TO EQUITABLE ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT OR
ACTIVITY?**

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity. The State applicant is also responsible for ensuring that its subrecipient applicants complete the GEPA Section 427 form or a State developed form that sufficiently meets the GEPA Section 427

requirement for any local-level-project and activity and maintains the subrecipients' responses in the State office.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for AEFLA Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The third of four questions is:

Based on the barriers identified, what steps will you take to address such barriers to equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity?

NJDOL has included language in the Notice of Grant Opportunity regarding GEPA requirements and this is discussed in the application technical assistance meeting. NJDOL has developed an attestation form for future use by applicant agencies when submitting grant applications. This form asks the applicant to identify the specific steps the agency will take to ensure equitable access to and equitable participation in the program or activity to be conducted with federal adult education assistance by addressing the access needs of students, teachers, and other program beneficiaries in order to overcome barriers to equitable participation, including barriers based on gender, race, color, national origin, disability and age. The form also indicates that the GEPA highlights six types of barriers that can impede equitable access or participation: gender, race, national origin, color, disability, or age, and asked the applicant agency to determine, based on local circumstances, whether these or other barriers may prevent students, teachers, etc., from such access or participation in the federally-funded program or activity, and to attest to the steps to be taken to comply with the GEPA requirements. The NJDOL will ensure equal access to Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA) funds at the state and local level, as required under Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA). Steps taken to ensure equitable access and to eliminate access barriers based on gender, race, national origin, color, disability, and age include but are not limited to:

- Providing instructional materials to blind persons or other persons with print disabilities in a timely manner;
- Providing professional development opportunities with the goal of developing welcoming school environments and collaboration with outside agencies and school communities to support all students;
- Allowing for and offering interpretation services for language and communication needs, including translation, transliteration, and cued speech;
- Allowing for and utilizing a broad range of assistive technology which includes a variety of tools that range from no- to low- to high-tech options;
- Providing reasonable accommodations for state assessment based on disability;
- Utilizing adaptive technologies to help convey content of program and curricular materials;
- Providing professional development activities in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Section 504, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to educational resource agencies and local educational agencies on an ongoing basis;

- Hiring, recruiting, and involving individuals from diverse social and ethnic minority groups.

4. WHAT IS YOUR TIMELINE, INCLUDING TARGETED MILESTONES, FOR ADDRESSING THESE IDENTIFIED BARRIERS?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity. The State applicant is also responsible for ensuring that its subrecipient applicants complete the GEPA Section 427 form or a State developed form that sufficiently meets the GEPA Section 427 requirement for any local-level-project and activity and maintains the subrecipients' responses in the State office.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for AEFLA Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The final of four questions is:

What is your timeline, including targeted milestones, for addressing these identified barriers?

NJDOL OAL is committed to ensuring a fair and equitable competition for providers. As such, the office works to ensure applicants responding to grant awards are made aware of GEPA requirements by way of the 4-year award via the Notice of Grant Opportunity. All applicants for new awards must include information in their applications to address compliance with the GEPA requirements detailed by USED. OAL staff read each GEPA portion and follow up with targeted questions surrounding access if needed. All applicants must thoroughly respond to any and all anticipated barriers that may impede equitable access and participation of students, educators, or other beneficiaries. This might include recognizing internal program barriers, including location, transportation, and access to programs that may require identification.

All applicant agencies must discuss the barriers identified and the steps to be taken to address barriers to equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity. All programs must complete GEPA information annually and it is kept on file and is part of the monitoring checklist used by OAL staff.

The State Director for Adult Education will continue to encourage strong partnerships with DVRS through annual staff training and access to Title II/DVRS resources for understanding. Additionally, OAL will work to ensure use Title II providers have access to resources for adaptive equipment, American Sign Language interpreters and individuals working as certified as NJ Teacher of the Handicapped and certified Teacher of the Deaf. Title II providers will continue to provide bi-lingual staff and on-site support services for community and family counseling, among other activities. NJDOL Office of Adult Literacy will continue to highlight best practices for promoting inclusion in local programs and to break down any barriers which remain.

ADULT EDUCATION AND LITERACY PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Each state submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan is required to identify expected levels of performance for each of the primary indicators of performance for the first two years covered by the plan. The state is required to reach agreement with the Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, on state-negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the plan.

For Program Year (PY) 2016-2019 plans, the Departments used the transition authority under section 503(a) of WIOA to designate certain primary indicators of performance as “baseline” indicators to ensure an orderly transition from the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to those under WIOA. A “baseline” indicator was one for which states did not propose an expected level of performance and did not come to agreement with the Departments on negotiated levels of performance because sufficient data was not available to establish such performance levels. As a result, “baseline” indicators were not used in the end of the year adjustment of performance levels and were not used to determine failure to meet adjusted levels of performance for purposes of sanctions. The Departments designated indicators as “baseline” based on the likelihood of a State having insufficient data with which to make a reasonable determination of an expected level of performance.

For PYs 2020-2023 Plans, Title I programs (Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth) and the Title II program (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act) will have two full years of data available to make reasonable determinations of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Credential Attainment Rate; and
- Measurable Skill Gains

The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program, authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III of WIOA, will have two full years of data available to make a reasonable determination of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit); and
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit)

The Credential Attainment Rate and Measurable Skill Gains indicators do not apply to the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program; therefore, this program will not submit expected levels of performance for these indicators.

For the first two years of PYs 2020-2023 Plans, the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program, authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA, will have two full years of data available for the Measurable Skill Gains indicator only. Therefore, the Departments will designate the following indicators as “baseline” for the VR program for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit); and
- Credential Attainment Rate

VR agencies must continue to collect and report on all indicators, including those that have been designated as “baseline, pursuant to section 116(d) of WIOA.” The actual performance data reported by these programs for indicators designated as “baseline” for PY 2020 and PY 2021 will serve as baseline data in future years. The Departments will require VR agencies to submit expected levels of performance for these indicators for PY 2022 and PY 2023.

The Departments determined that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments will continue piloting approaches for measuring this indicator for the first two years of PY 2020-2023 plans. Therefore, states are not required to submit an expected level of performance for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021. However, core programs are expected to collect data and report on this indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021 as they did for PYs 2016-2019 plans.

Each core program must submit an expected level of performance for all of the other indicators, as applicable, with the exception of the four indicators designated as “baseline” for the VR program in PY 2020 and PY 2021. The Departments will work with states during the negotiation process to establish negotiated levels of performance for each of the primary indicators for the core programs not listed as “baseline.” Each state must update its plan to include the agreed-upon negotiated levels of performance before the Departments approve a state’s plan.

States may identify additional indicators in the plan, including additional approaches to measuring Effectiveness in Serving Employers, and may establish levels of performance for each of the state indicators. Please identify any such state indicators under Additional Indicators of Performance.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	44.0%		45.0%	
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	44.0%		45.0%	

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	6100.0		6200.0	
Credential Attainment Rate	36.0%		37.0%	
Measurable Skill Gains	52.0%		53.0%	
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

1

The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

**PROGRAM-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
(COMBINED OR GENERAL)**

The Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Services Portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan must include the following descriptions and estimates, as required by sections 101(a) and 606 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA.

A. STATE REHABILITATION COUNCIL.

1. ALL VR AGENCIES, EXCEPT FOR THOSE THAT HAVE AN INDEPENDENT CONSUMER-CONTROLLED COMMISSION, MUST HAVE A STATE REHABILITATION COUNCIL (COUNCIL OR SRC) THAT MEETS THE CRITERIA IN SECTION 105 OF THE REHABILITATION ACT. THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY OR DESIGNATED STATE UNIT, AS APPLICABLE, HAS:

Select A or B:

(A) is an independent State commission

(B) has established a State Rehabilitation Council

(B) has established a State Rehabilitation Council

2. IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASSURANCE (A)(1)(B), IF SELECTED, PLEASE PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE CURRENT COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL BY REPRESENTATIVE TYPE, INCLUDING THE TERM NUMBER OF THE REPRESENTATIVE, AS APPLICABLE, AND ANY VACANCIES, AS WELL AS THE BEGINNING DATES OF EACH REPRESENTATIVE'S TERM.

Council Representative	Current Term Number/Vacant	Beginning Date of Term Mo./Yr.
Statewide Independent Living Council (SILC)	1	10/21
Parent Training and Information Center	1	12/22
Client Assistance Program	1	2/22
Qualified Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Counselor (Ex Officio if Employed by the VR Agency)	2	10/22
Community Rehabilitation Program Service Provider	2	10/22
Business, Industry, and Labor	2	10/20, awaiting reappt.
Business, Industry, and Labor	2	6/21
Business, Industry, and Labor	2	12/22
Business, Industry, and Labor	1	6/21
Disability Advocacy Groups	6 members, 1 at Term 1, and 5 on Term 2	10/23, 10/21, 10/21, 10/22, 10/21, 10/22
Current or Former Applicants for, or Recipients of, VR services	2	2/23
Section 121 Project Directors in the State (as applicable)	N/A	
State Educational Agency Responsible for Students with Disabilities Eligible to Receive Services under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	2	1/23
State Workforce Development Board	1	retired 1/24

Council Representative	Current Term Number/Vacant	Beginning Date of Term Mo./Yr.
VR Agency Director (Ex Officio)	No official appointment required.	on SRC since 10/19
Persons with Disabilities (total of 7 awaiting appointment, including 4 former DVRS consumers).		
Business, Industry and Labor (2 awaiting appt.)		

3. IF THE SRC IS NOT MEETING THE COMPOSITION REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION 105(B) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT AND/OR IS NOT MEETING QUARTERLY AS REQUIRED IN SECTION 105(F) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT, PROVIDE THE STEPS THAT THE VR AGENCY IS TAKING TO ENSURE IT MEETS THOSE REQUIREMENTS.

The SRC Chairperson with the support of the DVRS Director has been actively advocating for the members who have been requesting to be reappointed for their second term or for those awaiting to be appointed to their first term. This advocacy has involved ongoing and consistent outreach to the New Jersey Governor's office and associated staff responsible for coordinating council appointments.

4. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION 101(A)(21)(A)(II)(III) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT, INCLUDE A SUMMARY OF THE COUNCIL'S INPUT (INCLUDING HOW IT WAS OBTAINED) INTO THE STATE PLAN AND ANY STATE PLAN REVISIONS, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE COUNCIL'S ANNUAL REPORTS, THE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER SATISFACTION AND OTHER COUNCIL REPORTS.

The New Jersey State Rehabilitation Council (SRC) provides oversight and advises the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS), the designated state unit (DSU) within the New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOLE). NJDOLE is the designated state agency (DSA). The SRC is a partnership of people with disabilities, advocates, and other interested persons who are committed to ensuring through policy development, implementation, and advocacy that New Jersey has a rehabilitation program that is not only comprehensive and consumer-responsive but also effective, efficient, and significantly funded. The SRC is dedicated to ensuring that people with disabilities receive rehabilitation services that result in gainful employment. Representing the myriad of diversity that is New Jersey, council members believe that individuals with disabilities are the "untapped resource" to the business community and assert that disability is a natural part of the human experience that in no way diminishes a person's right to fully participate in all aspects of American life. Members of the SRC in New Jersey believe in a public system of vocational rehabilitation that is responsible and accountable to those it serves and to those who fund it; they believe that competitive jobs generate tax revenue and enable all individuals, including individuals with disabilities, to spend discretionary income which contributes to the state's economy.

Annually, DVRS and its SRC jointly develop, agree to, and review State goals and priorities. DVRS regularly consults with its SRC in the development, implementation, and revision of policies and procedures pertaining to the provision of VR Services. In the past year, the primary focus was on updating and refining an electronic customer satisfaction survey, analysis, and response system for all DVRS clients served, and improvement of statewide collaboration efforts around transition.

DVRS provides its SRC with all plans, reports, and other information required to be submitted to RSA; policies and procedures used by agency personnel in the provision of VR services; information relating to the review and analysis of consumer satisfaction data; and copies of any due process hearing decisions. The SRC regularly reviews and makes recommendations related to the comprehensive system of personnel development. The DVRS Director and staff provide regular reports to the SRC on the status and projections of the CSPD. The SRC advocates and supports agency efforts in their recruitment, preparation, and retention of optimal levels of qualified personnel needed for maximal service provision.

The SRC is actively involved in the development and implementation of the agency's 3-year comprehensive statewide needs assessment and indicated follow-up that drives the State Plan goals and strategies.

DVRS had received input from the SRC in FY 2021 regarding DVRS's decision to no longer be in an Order of Selection. DVRS continues to assure the SRC that DVRS will be able to serve all eligible individuals and will advise the SRC if the Order of Selection needs to be re-instated in the future.

5. PROVIDE THE VR AGENCY'S RESPONSE TO THE COUNCIL'S INPUT AND RECOMMENDATIONS, INCLUDING AN EXPLANATION FOR THE REJECTION OF ANY INPUT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

List each recommendation/input followed by the VR agency response

SRC Recommendations for DVRS

Recommendation:

The SRC understands that the job of the counselor is unique and requires knowledge of vocational rehabilitation specific to individuals with disabilities. The SRC recommends it be a requirement of the New Jersey DVRS counselor job description that applicants possess a master's degree in vocational rehabilitation or a closely related field.

Agency Response:

DVRS accepts the recommendation that DVRS counselors be required to have a master's degree in vocational rehabilitation or a closely related field. DVRS has made the request to the New Jersey Civil Service Commission to update the New Jersey DVRS counselor educational requirements and is still awaiting their approval. DVRS intends to continue to partner with Rutgers University's Master's program in Rehabilitation Counseling by providing internships in our local DVRS offices and recruiting candidates from this program in addition to the pursuit of other viable internship options.

Recommendation:

The SRC recommends that the DVRS program continue to educate the community and policy makers as to the services, successes, and outcomes of the state public vocational rehabilitation program, including the return on investment from using vocational rehabilitation services.

Agency Response:

DVRS accepts the recommendation to educate the community and policy makers as to the services, successes and outcomes of the public VR program and will continue to implement marketing and outreach strategies to educate the public about its services.

Recommendation:

The SRC recognizes that the DVRS program can be affected by state funding cuts. The SRC recommends that the DVRS continues to identify and advocate for strategies to ensure that state matching funds will be consistently available for future fiscal years and that there is funding for maintenance of effort.

Agency Response:

DVRS accepts this recommendation. DVRS will work closely with the DOL fiscal staff and other key partners to develop key strategies and monitor this effort.

Recommendation:

The SRC recognizes that jobseekers with disabilities sometimes require innovative approaches to enhance their chance to garner gainful competitive-integrated employment. The SRC recommends that the DVRS pursue strategies such as increasing the use of paid internships for qualified DVRS jobseekers and ensuring the availability of vendor training in customized employment.

Agency Response:

DVRS accepts the recommendation to develop processes that will encourage the increased use of paid internships in addition to on-the-job training opportunities for qualified DVRS jobseekers. DVRS has implemented additional paid internship opportunities to include an expansion of paid internships for youth. The DVRS Business Outreach Team is expanding their level of engagement with the National Employment Team as they continue to develop internship and On-the-Job Training opportunities for DVRS consumers. DVRS agrees to pursue customized employment training for qualified vendors.

Recommendation:

The SRC recommends that the DVRS develop strategies that will enhance opportunities for individuals with the most significant disabilities currently participating in segregated employment programs who, through informed choice, identify the desire to move into competitive-integrated employment.

Agency Response:

DVRS accepts the recommendation to enhance opportunities for individuals with the most significant disabilities currently participating in segregated employment programs who, through informed choice, identify the desire to move into competitive- integrated employment. The DVRS Community Rehabilitation (CRP) unit continues to work with the extended

employment (EE) programs and local DVRS offices to identify potential DVRS consumers for the EE Hybrid program. Both the CRP Unit and local DVRS offices, through the required counseling under Section 511 of WIOA continue to identify and encourage increased referrals of EE consumers to the local DVRS offices.

Recommendation:

The SRC recognizes that public satisfaction for DVRS services is critical and that communication with consumers and vendors is a key component of that satisfaction. The SRC recommends that DVRS consider establishing individual voicemail accounts for counselors to reduce the impact of human error and/or support staff shortages in delivering timely, accurate messages.

Agency Response:

DVRS accepts the recommendation to focus on mechanisms to improve communication pathways for consumers and vendors. DVRS will consider the use of individual voicemail accounts as a viable option. DVRS will also continue to actively recruit essential DVRS staff needed to ensure that consumers and vendors have ample opportunities to communicate with DVRS staff.

Recommendation:

The SRC recommends that efforts can be made to ensure the timeliness of contract execution and payments to vendors.

Agency Response:

DVRS has been actively working on improving the processes involved with the electronic payment systems for vendors in addition to hiring additional contract management staff within the DVRS administrative office. DVRS has also increased its level of communication with the NJDOL Finance and Accounting Department.

Summary:

DVRS accepts the recommendation of requiring VR counselors to possess a master's degree in vocational rehabilitation or a closely related field. DVRS will continue to urge the New Jersey Civil Service Commission to finalize DVRS's request to mandate this as an educational requirement for VR counselor positions.

DVRS accepts the recommendation to educate the community and policy makers as to the services, successes and outcomes of the public VR program and will implement marketing/outreach strategies to educate the public about its services.

DVRS accepts the recommendation to continue to identify sources of state match in order to be able to draw down the total federal allotment and ensure maintenance of effort is funded.

DVRS accepts the recommendation to develop processes that will encourage the increased use of paid internships and related opportunities for qualified DVRS jobseekers. DVRS recognizes the value of customized employment and agrees to pursue training for vendors so that DVRS consumers may benefit from this service.

DVRS accepts the recommendation to enhance opportunities for individuals with the most significant disabilities currently participating in segregated employment programs who, through informed choice, identify the desire to move into competitive-integrated employment.

DVRS accepts the recommendation to find viable mechanisms to improve communication pathways amongst consumers, vendors and DVRS staff.

B. COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE NEEDS ASSESSMENT (CSNA).

Section 101(a)(15), (17), and (23) of the Rehabilitation Act require VR agencies to provide an assessment of:

1. THE VR SERVICES NEEDS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES RESIDING WITHIN THE STATE, INCLUDING:

A. INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES AND THEIR NEED FOR SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT;

DVRS is currently working on goals developed from its 2020-2022 Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment (CSNA), which complies with WIOA and is described below.

Increase employment opportunities and career pathways for individuals with disabilities

- Identify emerging occupations that create options to individuals with disabilities towards high quality employment opportunities, including individuals with most significant disabilities;
- Network with key stakeholders to enlist business, education, and community support to enable individuals with disabilities to secure employment within a specific occupational sector and with opportunity to advance over time to higher levels of education or employment in that sector;
- Coordinate employer outreach activities done by the Business Outreach Team (BOT) to help businesses within key industries to offer businesses within key industries access to qualified workers;
- Develop database for employers who employ DVRS consumers and offer work-based experiences;
- Develop apprenticeship opportunities for consumers by partnering with the USDOL, NJDOL and county coordinator offices of apprenticeships;
- Collaborate with NJDOL workforce partners to explore employment opportunities, paid internships, and customized training and NJDOL On-the-Job (OJT) opportunities;
- Ensure that supported employment providers are trained on job development and employer engagement;
- Increase number of providers who offer customized employment (CE) to individuals with the most significant disabilities by funding CE training to service providers resulting in recognized ACRE accreditation;

- Increase referrals to the extended employment hybrid program through 511 counseling; and
- Increase employment outcomes of individuals with disabilities through the implementation of five Employment First Contracts which connect private business, local school districts, and community rehabilitation organizations to create systems change and support competitive integrated employment.

Overcome barriers to accessing VR and Supported Employment Services;

- Reduce time from interest in services (referral) to development of the IPE;
- Finding job openings closer to a consumers place of residence and using transportation applications increase employment opportunities for those who do not have reliable transportation;
- Create remote work opportunities for those with transportation limitations;
- The trend for entry level jobs under the title of personal care and service workers has declined over the past 3 federal fiscal years. Continue to promote job placement in higher skilled jobs;
- Maintain an accurate database of providers to ensure all VRCs have access to the options available to those served;
- Ensure a referral for supported employment is appropriate and meets the definition as having a most significant disability and related impediments to employment that require a high level of intervention and long-term support.

B. INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES WHO ARE MINORITIES AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES WHO HAVE BEEN UNSERVED OR UNDERSERVED BY THE VR PROGRAM;

DVRS counselors are fluent in 28 languages throughout the state, including Chinese, Hindu, Creole, Russian, Polish, Ukrainian, Spanish, Portuguese, and American Sign Language (ASL).

There are counselors fluent in Spanish that in many of the local offices. DVRS typically draws the bi-lingual counselor from a pool of individuals of Latinx heritage who also possess the necessary credentials in addition to speaking fluent Spanish. DVRS also encourages opportunities for other staff members to take courses that will facilitate their communication in conversational Spanish to expand the agency's ability to serve this population of people with disabilities. DVRS strives to have counselors with multi language ability such as Slavic languages including Polish, Russian, and Ukrainian to be employed in an office where consumers need this communication.

DVRS subscribes to a language line in order to effectively communicate with consumers who speak languages not fluent by counselors in a local office.

DVRS makes every effort to serve individuals from unserved/underserved populations including unserved/underserved minority populations; the DVRS assesses the demographics of the state and makes every attempt to deploy staff where there is the greatest need.

DVRS recognizes that African American and Hispanic populations have been underserved by DVRS and as a result is working with the Vocational Rehabilitation Technical Center on Quality

Employment (VRTAC-QE) to provide training so that DVRS staff may learn effective strategies to conduct outreach to these minority groups. The goal is for this training to take place in FY 2024.

C. INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES SERVED THROUGH OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM; AND

Collaboration with the One-Stop Career Centers (American Job Centers)

DVRS is a core participant in the One-Stop Career Center (OSCC) system and is co-located in 17 of the 18 offices. DVRS sends staff to be a physical presence on a regular or as needed schedule to the one AJC that is not co-located with DVRS.

DVRS maintains an active presence in the eighteen local Workforce Development Boards (WDBs) as well as the State Employment and Training Commission (SETC), New Jersey's State WDB. The field office managers and other DVRS staff participate in the WDB county Disability Committees and in some counties serve as the Committee Chair.

The DVRS Director was officially appointed by the New Jersey Governor to serve as a member of the NJ State Employment Training Commission on 1/25/24 for a three-year term. This appointment allows the Director to be an integral component of the SETC as a representative of the Title IV (VR program).

DVRS maintains its website located within the NJDOL website that references services delivered by NJDOL core partners.

The doors at the One-Stop Career Centers, and DVRS field offices not co-located, are open for walk-in visits to initiate career support services, or, if preferred, a job seeker can make an appointment for in-person career counseling. DVRS counselors take every opportunity to educate their consumers on the services available through the OSCC system and to coordinate co-enrollment efforts. In addition, DVRS counselors make every effort to educate the OSCC about DVRS through consultation and training.

New Jersey's One-Stop Career Centers offer the most services and provide the most direction for jobseekers. DVRS agrees with the goals noted in the NJDOL PY2022 WIOA annual report to strengthen internal connections.

Goals are intended to align workforce programs with all core partners of the OSCC. The strategic plan focuses on developing a strong local system, integrating a wide range of program partners, broadening and diversifying career and training services, and using data to drive program strategies and implementation.

OSCCs are staffed with qualified employment and vocational rehabilitation counselors to provide guidance for jobseekers. Co-location, co-enrollment, interagency training, information sharing, and employment activity collaborations create better integration and greater preparation to create career pathways.

D. YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES, INCLUDING STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR NEED FOR PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES. INCLUDE AN ASSESSMENT OF THE NEEDS OF

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES FOR TRANSITION CAREER SERVICES AND PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SUCH SERVICES ARE COORDINATED WITH TRANSITION SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER IDEA.

DVRS recognizes the need to enhance service delivery and increase referrals to DVRS for students and youth with disabilities in transition, ages 14-21

- Attend individualized education program meetings for students with disabilities, when invited;
- Work with the local workforce development boards, one-stop centers, and employers to develop work opportunities for students with disabilities, including internships, summer employment and other employment opportunities available throughout the school year, and apprenticeships;
- Work with schools, including those carrying out activities under section 614(d) of the IDEA, to coordinate and ensure the provision of pre-employment transition services;
- When invited, attending person-centered planning meetings for individuals receiving services under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.)
- Increase the number of providers who offer Pre-ETS services either through fee-for-service or contracts;
- Develop and improve strategies for individuals with intellectual and significant disabilities to live independently, participate in postsecondary education experiences, and obtain and retain competitive integrated employment
- Provide training to vocational rehabilitation counselors, school transition staff, and others supporting students with disabilities
- Maintain summer Internship program for youth;
- Develop work-based learning experiences which are identified as the most effective service preparing students transitioning from school;
- Create co-enrollment opportunities with core partners of the American Job Center;
- Offer relevant VRC training to ensure knowledge, skills, and abilities to support transition.

2. IDENTIFY THE NEED TO ESTABLISH, DEVELOP, OR IMPROVE COMMUNITY REHABILITATION PROGRAMS WITHIN THE STATE.

Community rehabilitation programs (CRPs) are established within the state by following the guidelines set forth in the New Jersey Administrative Code 12:51; DVRS provides the oversight and technical assistance to vendors to make sure all requirements are met before approval, including assessment of the need for the region to be served. DVRS has been assessing the quality of services currently provided to determine whether increased requirements, including nationally recognized credentials such as APSE recognized credentials and ACRE certifications for supported employment specialists, that may be warranted in order to increase satisfaction

from DVRS consumers. This would be either separate or in addition to the current requirements for a CRP to have CARF or comparable accreditations.

DVRS had identified the need to increase the number of CRPs who can deliver specialized services, in particular, Community Based Work Evaluations, Internship Development & Supports and Customized Employment (CE). During FY 2024, DVRS's goal is to identify a nationally recognized training provider for CE and through DVRS funding to have this training delivered to designated CRP Providers.

DVRS recently identified the need for a Career Pathway Evaluation (CPE) based on the CE Discovery Model to provide a person-centered and comprehensive assessment tool to select DVRS consumers. This new tool is currently being piloted with the hopes of expansion.

C. GOALS, PRIORITIES, AND STRATEGIES

Section 101(a)(15) and (23) of the Rehabilitation Act require VR agencies to describe the goals and priorities of the State in carrying out the VR and Supported Employment programs. The goals and priorities are based on (1) the most recent CSNA, including any updates; (2) the State's performance under the performance accountability measures of Section 116 of WIOA; and (3) other available information on the operation and effectiveness of the VR program, including any reports received from the SRC and findings and recommendations from monitoring activities conducted under Section 107 of the Rehabilitation Act. VR agencies must—

1. DESCRIBE HOW THE SRC AND THE VR AGENCY JOINTLY DEVELOPED AND AGREED TO THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES AND ANY REVISIONS; AND

DVRS is the designated New Jersey state agency dedicated to the provision of vocational rehabilitation services under the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). WIOA is designed to help job seekers access employment, education, training, and support services to succeed in the labor market and to match employers with the skilled workers they need to compete in the global economy.

Goals and priorities for PY 2024 and PY 2025 are based on an analysis of the following:

The 2024 DVRS State Plan goals and priorities were jointly developed and agreed to by the DVRS and the New Jersey SRC. These goals and priorities are based on an analysis of the following:

- The FFY 2020-2022 comprehensive statewide needs assessment completed January 2023.
- Public forums were held in July 2022 and April 2023.
- DVRS Strategic Priorities
- The performance of New Jersey DVRS standards and indicators; and
- The findings from the Corrective Action Plan of 2018 monitoring successfully completed in 2023 with continued monitoring by DVRS leadership.

2. IDENTIFY MEASURABLE GOALS AND PRIORITIES IN CARRYING OUT THE VR AND SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS AND THE BASIS FOR SELECTING THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES (E.G., CSNA, PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES, SRC RECOMMENDATIONS, MONITORING, OTHER INFORMATION). AS REQUIRED IN SECTION 101(A)(15)(D), (18), AND (23), DESCRIBE UNDER EACH GOAL OR PRIORITY, THE STRATEGIES OR METHODS USED TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL OR PRIORITY, INCLUDING AS APPLICABLE, DESCRIPTION OF STRATEGIES OR METHODS THAT—

A. SUPPORT INNOVATION AND EXPANSION ACTIVITIES;

B. OVERCOME BARRIERS TO ACCESSING VR AND SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES;

C. IMPROVE AND EXPAND VR SERVICES FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES, INCLUDING THE COORDINATION OF SERVICES DESIGNED TO FACILITATE THE TRANSITION OF SUCH STUDENTS FROM SCHOOL TO POSTSECONDARY LIFE (INCLUDING THE RECEIPT OF VR SERVICES, POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES); AND

D. IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE VR AND SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS IN ASSISTING INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES TO ACHIEVE QUALITY EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES.

List and number each goal/priority, noting the basis, and under each goal/priority, list and number the strategies to achieve the goal/priority

Description of Prioritized Goals:

Goal 1- Accuracy of Data: DVRS has been able to effectively use its AWARE data case-management system to accurately report data, with minimal or no errors, due to continual Aware system upgrades and monitoring by DVRS staff to ensure compliance with WIOA requirements.

Upon recent RSA reporting, DVRS has found that some data reporting elements are not matching RSA correctly. Currently, DVRS is working on matching RSA codes to Aware to make reporting match spending and services properly.

We are moving forward with Alliance, the proprietary entity cloud-based service provider, hosting Aware. This will allow DVRS to open additional features allowing vendors to review payments through a portal as well as an interface for contracts and contract management. The Vendor Portal will also allow an interface that will work with the Contract Management System, Agate / Sage / IGX.

DVRS will expedite processing Authorizations and Invoices and the capability to electronically sign official documents via Aware Sign (Proprietary to Aware), which is similar to Adobe Docu-Sign. Vendors will be able to receive a payment electronically, sign an invoice once services have been completed.

The AWARE Best Practices team comprised of Central Office and field staff, meets regularly to review changes and updates.

DVRS staff continue to be trained by Central Office on all updates made to the AWARE system and receive continued technical assistance.

Designated DVRS staff will continue to participate in national training and meetings on the AWARE system.

Goal 2- Increase in Successful Outcomes through a Rapid and Sustained Engagement Process:

DVRS has performance targets that are set by its federal reporting agency, the Rehabilitation Services Agency (RSA). DVRS has been meeting many of the target measures but needs to continue to work on specific measures to ensure consistent compliance. Even with meeting target measures monthly, audits indicate potentially eligible and eligible DVRS participants not achieving the successful employment outcome intended. DVRS intends to increase the number of potentially eligible and eligible participants to successful employment outcomes through a rapid and sustained engagement initiative.

DVRS will coordinate training efforts with technical consultants from the Vocational Rehabilitation Center for Quality Management (VRTAC-QM). Training will be directed to field staff, specifically highly qualified VRCs, who determine eligibility and initiate services necessary to achieve a successful employment outcome. RSA set timeframes for VRCs to determine phases and arrange services. Monthly audits indicate between 45-55% of consumers are being determined eligibility from application, and plan from eligibility, are occurring in half the required time.

DVRS will empower VRCs to minimize the need for further diagnostic evaluation and use existing records to verify the individual has a disability that impedes his/her ability to obtain or retain competitive integrated employment. VRCs will learn how to understand existing documentation and use observation of functional limitations to determine the vocational needs of the individual seeking employment and implement a service plan within 90 days of initial referral.

DVRS field leadership will monitor, supervise, and guide the VRCs in this effort and ensure all approvals and authorizations are written, reviewed, and initiated within guidelines set by DVRS executive leadership.

Goal 3- Expand outreach efforts to current and potential consumers:

DVRS will identify internal staff, DOL and external partners who can assist with outreach efforts. DVRS will develop with core One-Stop partners training on co-enrollment opportunities, DVRS and One-Stop referral processes, and disability related topics. Develop strategies that target populations from current and past consumers, employers, and the community at large.

Develop updated marketing materials in print and for the DVRS website to showcase all aspects of DVRS and its services, to include targeted marketing with DVRS partners and stakeholders. Create outreach communication materials in plain language using methods in a format that works best for the audience. Ensure the content is available in different languages and formats.

Increase successful employment outcomes of unserved and underserved populations through ongoing outreach training to targeted populations initially facilitated by VRTAC-QE (Quality Employment). The training will focus on understanding issues and barriers and other factors (e.g., acculturation patterns, counselor's attitudes discrimination, language barriers, stigma, and culture) for:

Unserved and underserved consumers, identifying solutions for improving service quality for consumers, and improving community education, advocacy efforts, and awareness of available services.

Learning Objectives:

- a. Understanding issues and barriers communities experience with VR services
- b. Identify possible solutions to enhance VR services quality.
- c. Explore employer's attitudes and experiences with employees.
- d. Maintain existing partnerships between NJ DVRS and employers through regular check-ins.
- e. Demonstrate an understanding of factors (e.g., discrimination, language barriers, stigma, and culture) that can contribute to employment.

Short-Term Outcomes - Increase statewide applications by 10%.

Long-Term Outcomes - Increase CIE at exit after IPE by 5%

Goal 4- DVRS Staff Recruitment and Retention:

DVRS continues to explore viable mechanisms to recruit staff for the agency working in conjunction with the Human Resource Division within the NJ Dept. of Labor & Workforce Development. DVRS has developed targeted outreach for Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors (VRC) by conducting outreach to an expanded pool of master level programs in New Jersey and surrounding states. DVRS is also utilizing LinkedIn as a platform to advertise positions. Additional recruitment strategies will continue to be explored.

DVRS will continue to recruit for additional Full-time positions and is also exploring the use of temporary employees to fill in current staffing gaps. DVRS currently has a program for unpaid interns. Through the recommendation of its SRC, DVRS will be exploring the use of paid internship opportunities in its field offices for master level students.

DVRS recognizes that the success of the agency relies on its resources to be able to provide quality services to individuals with disabilities. The strongest resource is its staff. Hiring based on qualifications is not the only aspect of creating a viable organization to meet the needs of the workforce. DVRS has implemented quarterly state-wide agency meetings as a mechanism to engage staff. These meetings inform staff of pertinent updates related to the agency as well as national trends, laws, and regulations. These meetings also highlight key VR successes, allow for staff participation, and provide presentations from either field or administrative staff.

In addition, DVRS created an opportunity to gage its resources by establishing a forum that includes all staff in decisions that affect outcomes. DVRS initiated Bright Ideas, a platform for generating constructive thoughts by staff to create positive change within the agency. The initiative affords all DVRS staff an opportunity to voice ideas that inspire transformation toward a shared mission, vision, and values. Bright Ideas is intended to create a culture of innovative thinking that leads to affirmative changes.

DVRS is currently working on goals developed from its 2020-2022 Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment (CSNA), which complies with WIOA and is described below.

Increase employment opportunities and career pathways for individuals with disabilities:

- Identify emerging occupations that create options to individuals with disabilities towards high quality employment opportunities, including individuals with most significant disabilities.
- Network with key stakeholders to enlist business, education, and community support to enable individuals with disabilities to secure employment within a specific occupational sector and with opportunity to advance over time to higher levels of education or employment in that sector.
- Coordinate employer outreach activities done by the Business Outreach Team (BOT) to help businesses within key industries to offer businesses within key industries access to qualified workers.
- Develop database for employers who employ DVRS consumers and offer work-based experiences.
- Develop apprenticeship opportunities for consumers by partnering with the USDOL, NJDOL and county coordinator offices of apprenticeships.
- Collaborate with NJDOL workforce partners to explore employment opportunities, paid internships, and customized training and NJDOL On-the-Job (OJT) opportunities.
- Ensure that supported employment providers are trained on job development and employer engagement.
- Increase number of providers who offer customized employment (CE) to individuals with the most significant disabilities by funding CE training to service providers resulting in recognized ACRE accreditation.
- Increase referrals to the extended employment hybrid program through 511 counseling; and
- Increase employment outcomes of individuals with disabilities through the implementation of five Employment First Contracts which connect private business, local school districts, and community rehabilitation organizations to create systems change and support competitive integrated employment.

Overcome barriers to accessing VR and Supported Employment Services:

- Reduce time from interest in services (referral) to development of the IPE.
- Finding job openings closer to a consumers place of residence and using transportation applications increase employment opportunities for those who do not have reliable transportation.
- Create remote work opportunities for those with transportation limitations.

- The trend for entry level jobs under the title of personal care and service workers has declined over the past 3 federal fiscal years. Continue to promote job placement in higher skilled jobs.
- Maintain an accurate database of providers to ensure all VRCs have access to the options available to those served.
- Ensure a referral for supported employment is appropriate and meets the definition as having a most significant disability and related impediments to employment that require a high level of intervention and long-term support.

Expand outreach efforts to current and potential consumers:

- DVRS will identify internal staff, DOL and external partners who can assist with outreach efforts.
- DVRS will develop with core One-Stop partners training on co-enrollment opportunities, DVRS and One-Stop referral processes, and disability related topics.
- Develop strategies to target populations for outreach efforts from current and past consumers, employers, and the community at large.
- Utilize the NJDOL website to post DVRS success stories, and information about DVRS initiatives.
- Develop updated marketing materials to showcase all aspects of DVRS and its services, to include targeted marketing with DVRS partners and stakeholders.

Continue to support and enhance its quality assurance (QA) processes:

- DVRS has a Quality Assurance Unit managed by a Chief who supervises an Administrative Analyst 3 (AA3). The unit will continue to develop as additional titles for staff will include a Program Planning and Development Specialist (PPDS), a Program Specialist 1, and an MIS Technician. The QA unit assists DVRS in establishing processes and procedures for QA and collaborate with central office and field management.
- Leverage data reports to assist assigned QA program staff.
- Training on existing and revised policies and procedures for all staff involved in the QA implementation.
- Review of case service records of DVRS counselors.
- Review and refine instrumentation for conducting service record reviews.
- Manage the consumer satisfaction feedback process to incorporate consumer voice in planning for continuous quality improvement; and
- Develop mechanisms to collect and aggregate the results of the preview process and provide results to the training function to inform the design and evaluation of training.

Innovation and Expansion Activities as allowed under 34 CFR, 361.35

- Innovation and expansion (I&E) activities are developed to promote model demonstrations and best practices for the VR program.
- DVRS continues to expand its state-wide benefits counseling program. Through a collaborative effort with the Social Security Administration, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Maximus, DVRS implemented a fee for service model to address consumer needs in New Jersey.
- Services are currently provided by ten DVRS vendors whose staff have been deemed as certified benefits counselors. This service is provided in a range of service delivery that includes basic benefits counseling and more comprehensive services that can be delivered throughout the consumer's case with DVRS. Services are available for youth receiving pre-ETS services as well as for consumers receiving vocational rehabilitation services through DVRS. This program was developed to alleviate the fears that can be associated with the loss of health benefits when obtaining employment.
- I&E funds were also used to provide services in three regional Deaf centers. These centers provide employment services to individuals who use ASL as their native language. The centers also house assistive technology for individuals with any degree of hearing loss.
- I&E funding continues to be used to support the State Rehabilitation Council.
- DVRS has implemented five Employment First contracts which connects private business, local school districts, and community rehabilitation organizations to create systems change and support integrated employment outcomes for advancing the employment of people with disabilities.
 - Five non-profit service providers were contracted to provide the following:
 1. Connect private business, local school districts, and community rehabilitation organizations to create systems change and support competitive integrated employment outcomes.
 2. The recipients were responsible to facilitate a Disability Employment Awareness Month (DEAM) event in conjunction with the local DVRS offices in their catchment areas for the month of October.
 3. Facilitate job placement of DVRS consumers with significant disabilities in Community Integrated Employment positions with career pathways, and
 4. Host Job Fairs to include DVRS consumers and employers with job opportunities.

DAWN STEP-UP - "Student Transition Empowerment Program-Unlimited Possibilities" provides a comprehensive system of structured employment readiness services that will give students with disabilities opportunities and tools to make a successful transition from high school to additional education, training, or competitive employment. DAWN STEP-UP provides Pre-Employment Transition Services with a target goal of servicing 100 high school students between the ages of 14-21 on the 5 core Pre-ETS areas in Morris County, New Jersey.

Drive-Ability Progressive Center for Independent Living - Drive-Ability is a proposed project for FY 2024, designed to assist individuals with disabilities in obtaining their learner's permit and eventually a New Jersey driver's license. The program will consist of orientation, assessment, written test preparation, driving simulator experiences, and suggestions for behind-the-wheel instruction. Drive-Ability also focuses on building confidence and independence, ensuring safety, and promoting sustainable competitive employment opportunities for its participants, by implementing this comprehensive, structured, and personalized driver's education program, individuals with disability will have the necessary support to successfully achieve driving-related independence, obtain their learner's permit and driver's license, leading to improved quality of life and greater inclusion in society. This program is anticipated to start during FY24.

Rescue Mission New Directions - New Directions is designed to provide a select group of individuals who engage in treatment for substance use disorder in The Mission's Behavioral Health Center with a unique opportunity to be inspired, to reflect, to learn, and to see something they may have never seen before, which is their real potential. Participants delve deep within themselves-as they create a plan for their future-with an emphasis on training, educational, and career opportunities-that builds upon their strengths. This course was designed by Barrett Young, Chief Executive Officer of The Mission, with Jeff Henderson, an award-winning chef, and New York Times best-selling author, who discovered his passion and gift for cooking in a most unlikely place: Federal Prison. They teach the course with a talented faculty of 16 experts including business and non-profit leaders, academics, key Rescue Mission staff, a Wall Street trader, a yoga teacher, experts in the field of recovery, and former clients of The Mission who have gone on to succeed.

Services to the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

New initiatives for 2024 The Regional Career Center (RCC) for Individuals who are Deaf and Hard of Hearing will provide additional services for NJ DVRS eligible consumers.

NJ DVRS refers consumers to various supported employment providers to assist our deaf and hard of hearing consumers with preparing for, obtaining, and maintaining employment. Over the past several years, there has been numerous deaf individuals from other countries who come to the US who do not know American Sign Language. These deaf individuals may know ASL from their home countries or may not have learned a visual language in their country. Coming to the US, DVRS and providers have difficulty providing services due to the difficulty in communicating when collecting background information or teaching them how to prepare for work. These foreign deaf individuals cannot go to a vocational school or college, without being able to understand an ASL interpreter. To combat this barrier, NJ DVRS will provide funding under the grant to allow for American Sign Language instruction for these deaf individuals.

The other initiative is driver education. We have found that Deaf individuals have difficulty understanding the NJ Driver Manual. MVC has a Spanish, Chinese and Tagalog version of the driver manual. American Sign Language is not an offered language. The RCC for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing will now provide individual or class instruction and interpretation of the NJ Driver Manual so the individual will have a better chance of passing the written (knowledge) portion of the testing at the MVC.

D. EVALUATION AND REPORTS OF PROGRESS: VR AND SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT GOALS

For the most recently completed program year, provide an evaluation and report of progress for the goals or priorities, including progress on the strategies under each goal or priority, applicable to that program year. Sections 101(a)(15) and 101(a)(23) of the Rehabilitation Act require VR agencies to describe—

1. PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED FOR THE VR AND SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS;

List the goals/priorities and discuss the progress or completion of each goal/priority and related strategies

DVRS received technical consultation from VRTAC-QM and VRTAC-QE, to test and evaluate performance indicators under section 116(d) of WIOA negotiated and actual levels of performance. Through ongoing evaluation, performance reviews, and testing led by the agency MIS unit and field staff, the agency accomplished its performance goals for PY 2022.

DVRS identified their expected levels of performance for the WIOA performance indicators for PY 2024 and PY 2025 and intends to make targeted efforts to ensure that it meets negotiated levels as determined in conjunction with RSA.

The VR program under the Quality Assurance unit will further develop and implement a thorough system of pertinent internal controls, policies, and procedures to make sure DVRS follows federal/state regulations.

The VRTAC-QM (Vocational Rehabilitation Center on Quality Management) has been providing technical assistance to ensure our processes work well to effectively assist DVRS consumers.

The DVRS will:

- Update required forms to minimize/eliminate duplication of documentation.
- Review existing policies and procedures to revise decision-making authority to levels that expedite services.
- Consider having an on-line application making the first communication between applicant and counselor the start time to determine eligibility.
- Create advisory groups that will have rotating members to provide input on best practices and policy.
- Improve case practices through annual reviews of the VR Policy Manual, identify, and implement updates.
- Update the internal controls manual to expand oversight beyond fiscal responsibilities including monitoring plan with a risk management component.
- Improve case review process to evaluate the quality of services, reduce RSA findings and improve consumer satisfaction.

- Develop and implement a multi-office case review process by the QA unit to ensure accuracy of local level review data and inform policy clarification and training needs.

DVRS has increased training opportunities for Supported Employment (SE) Providers and DVRS staff. This was accomplished by the CRP Unit offering bi-annual trainings in the following:

CRP Unit Training currently include:

- Trial Work Experience
- Community Based Work Evaluations
- Customized Employment
- Internship Development and Support
- Supported Employment and LTFA
- System for Administering Grants Electronically (SAGE)/LTFA Billing
- 511 Counseling
- Competitive Integrated Employment (CIE) Training
- Extended Employment Process and Procedures
- Extended Employment Required Reporting
- Extended Employment Hybrid Program
- Extended Employment Youth Referral
- Open Provider Forum

The CRP Unit continues to utilize their formal SE Monitoring process. The goal was not met of providing formal monitoring to SE Providers within the last fiscal year. However, providers are continued to be monitored as CRP Unit staff time allows.

The CRP Unit plans on completing comprehensive updates to the DVRS SE Manual in FY 2024.

2. PERFORMANCE ON THE PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY INDICATORS UNDER SECTION 116 OF WIOA FOR THE MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED PROGRAM YEAR, REFLECTING ACTUAL AND NEGOTIATED LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE. EXPLAIN ANY DISCREPANCIES IN THE ACTUAL AND NEGOTIATED LEVELS; AND

Performance indicators under section 116(d) of WIOA reflecting negotiated and actual levels of performance:

Performance Outcomes PY2022	
• Median Earnings in the 2 nd Quarter after Exit:	Negotiated – \$5,490: Actual – \$6,274
• Employment Rate in the 2 nd Quarter after Exit:	Negotiated – 43.1%: Actual – 54.1%

Performance Outcomes PY2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Rate in the 4th Quarter after Exit: Negotiated – 37.4%: Actual – 46.4%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurable Skill Gains (MSG): Negotiated – 47.4%: Actual – 56.1%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credential Attainment Rate: Negotiated-30%: Actual- 42.4%

DVRS surpassed the negotiated levels for PY 2022 in all key WIOA Performance Metrics as noted in the table above.

3. THE USE OF FUNDS RESERVED FOR INNOVATION AND EXPANSION ACTIVITIES (SECTIONS 101(A)(18) AND 101(A)(23) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT) (E.G., SRC, SILC).

Innovation and Expansion Activities

DVRS reserves funds to support Innovation and expansion (I&E) activities per Sections 101 (a) (18) and 101 (a)(23) of the Rehabilitation Act. Funds are utilized to promote model demonstrations and best practices for the VR program.

- DVRS continues to expand its state-wide benefits counseling program. Through a collaborative effort with the Social Security Administration, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Maximus, DVRS implemented a fee for service model to address consumer needs in New Jersey.
- I&E funds were also used to provide expanded services in three regional Deaf centers. These centers provide employment services to individuals who use ASL as their native language. The centers also house assistive technology for individuals with any degree of hearing loss.
- I&E funding continues to be used to support the State Rehabilitation Council.
- DVRS has implemented five Employment First contracts which connects private business, local school districts, and community rehabilitation organizations to create systems change and support integrated employment outcomes for advancing the employment of people with disabilities.
- (Note: See Section c.2A for more detailed information regarding specific I&E spending strategies for DVRS)

E. SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE VI FUNDS, AND ARRANGEMENTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

1. ACCEPTANCE OF TITLE VI FUNDS:

(A) VR agency requests to receive title VI funds.

2. IF THE VR AGENCY HAS ELECTED TO RECEIVE TITLE VI FUNDS, SECTION 606(B)(3) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT REQUIRES VR AGENCIES TO INCLUDE SPECIFIC GOALS AND

PRIORITIES WITH RESPECT TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE VI FUNDS RECEIVED UNDER SECTION 603 OF THE REHABILITATION ACT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES. DESCRIBE THE USE OF TITLE VI FUNDS AND HOW THEY WILL BE USED IN MEETING THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES OF THE SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM.

DVRS currently receives Title VI funds but is considering not receiving funds for FY 2025. This matter will be addressed with RSA and DVRS's SRC.

Funds received under section 603 of the Rehabilitation Act will be used for the provision of supported employment services, including extended employment services for youth, for individuals with the most significant disabilities after an individual has been placed in employment. Services provided prior to placement must be expended with VR funds under Title I. The goal of the DVRS is to create an effective, coordinated system of SE work opportunities throughout New Jersey to meet the needs of individuals with significant disabilities. SE funds are tracked separately to ensure reporting for individuals with the most significant disabilities that are served under the SE program. Every person, including persons with the most significant disabilities, have the right, through informed choice, to have equal access to employment services.

Of individuals with a SE outcome, the DVRS will increase the number of outcomes each year. The agency utilizes supported employment funds through a fee schedule-based authorization process. That fee schedule ensures that the DVRS funds are spent on specific designated services.

Targeted disability groups include the following:

Individuals with significant intellectual disabilities;

Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD); and

Individuals with serious psychiatric illness.

Individuals receiving supported employment services in these targeted groups must be individuals with the most significant disabilities. Individuals with a significant disability, regardless of being in these targeted groups, may be provided supported employment services if they are seeking a supported employment outcome.

WIOA requires that 50 percent of the supported employment (SE) allotment be set aside for youth with the most significant disabilities. These funds have been identified and are being tracked. Training will continue to be conducted for all DVRS counselors that will emphasize that the provision of extended services for youth with the most significant disabilities, under appropriate circumstances, can be provided up to four years until the youth reaches age 25. It is critical that this training identifies the non-delegable nature of this new provision in WIOA. DVRS has developed policy that identifies this provision in WIOA and tracks youth who require extended services for a period not to exceed 4 years.

3. SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES MAY BE PROVIDED WITH TITLE 1 OR TITLE VI FUNDS FOLLOWING PLACEMENT OF INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES IN EMPLOYMENT. IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 101(A)(22) AND SECTION 606(B)(3) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT, DESCRIBE THE QUALITY, SCOPE, AND EXTENT OF

SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED TO INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES, INCLUDING YOUTH WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES; AND THE TIMING OF TRANSITION TO EXTENDED SERVICES.

Supported employment (SE) is “competitive-integrated employment, including customized employment, or employment in an integrated work setting in which individuals are working on a short-term basis toward competitive employment, that is individualized and customized consistent with the strengths, abilities, interests, and informed choice of the individuals involved, for individuals with the most significant disabilities.” (Amendments to Title IV, Sec. 401. Definitions, Rehabilitation Act, 1973).

Services provided by supported employment vendors are VR services funded with Title I funds that support the goal of supported employment on the consumer’s Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE). These services as funded by Title I include job placement. Once job placement occurs,

Supported employment services are provided using Title I or Title VI funds for up to 24 months, or longer, if needed prior to the transition to extended services (Long-Term Follow-Along).

Individuals with the most significant disabilities can benefit from these services when:

Competitive-integrated employment has not traditionally occurred.

Competitive-integrated employment has been interrupted or intermittent because of a significant disability; and

As a result of the nature and severity of their disability need intensive supported employment services and extended services (Long-Term Follow-Along) in order to perform such work.

Employment First is a framework that is centered on the premise that all citizens are capable of full participation in integrated employment and community life. This initiative identified that competitive employment in an integrated setting is the preferred first choice for every individual seeking employment in New Jersey. This effort shifts assumptions about whether individuals with certain categories of disabilities can work to one of determining the supports and services necessary so that these individuals will be successful in competitive-integrated employment. The DVRS adheres to the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. An individual with a disability must want and qualify for the services.

The DVRS has consistently encouraged the development of programs that meet the needs of a wide variety of individuals with the most significant disabilities based on either geographic and/or disability driven needs. Traditional community rehabilitation programs and programs for SE without traditional facility-based operations are available throughout the state.

All of the vendors are required to follow the same criteria in their service delivery:

Referral;

Intake/Assessment;

Job development;

Job Placement;

Time-limited or Intensive job coaching; and

Long-Term Follow-Along (LTFA)

Extended Services (LTFA) for students and youth: Supported employment services must be provided for the necessary time period needed following job placement. The movement for youth to extended services only occurs once the student or youth has become employed in supported employment and is ready to transition into extended services.

Supported employment continues to be a valuable service and has opened doors to individuals with disabilities who are now expected to work in a competitive-integrated setting. The DVRS Community Rehabilitation Program (CRP) Unit continues to enhance the SE vendor approval process to ensure that the appropriate standards are met in the vetting process.

In DVRS's effort towards ongoing quality improvement, monitoring of the SE Providers is coordinated and conducted by an assigned Program Planning and Development Specialist (PPDS) in the CRP Unit on a biennial basis, or more frequently if necessary. During this process, PPDS(s) engage in an in-depth review of the vendors' SE and Specialized Service programming and service delivery as it pertains to their conformance with the N.J.A.C. 12:51 and Supported Employment and Specialized Services (SE) Manual. This in-depth review includes dialogue with the providers administrative and SE direct service staff, feedback from DVRS field office staff, review of case files and documentation pertaining to the programs' operations. Documentation includes most recent CARF or approved accrediting body report, organizational chart, staff resumes, and CRP Unit and related trainings attended, satisfaction surveys from stakeholders, and any additional requested reporting that impacts service provision. Formal reports summarizing findings, including recommendations and any required actions are prepared and presented to the providers and DVRS field office management. This collaborative effort between the CRP Unit, DVRS field office staff and the providers ensure that performance and quality standards are maintained and fosters consistency and continuity in the services being provided.

DVRS continues to offer specialized services, Community-Based Work Evaluations, Customized Employment, Internship Development and Supports, and Trial Work Experience to meet the needs of consumers. In addition, DVRS introduced a new evaluative service, Career Pathway Evaluation, in 2023. This service is currently being offered as a pilot program with selected field offices and providers based on region. The purpose of the pilot program is to determine the effectiveness of the new service and make any needed changes before making it available throughout the state. DVRS continues to encourage providers to apply to vend all services offered. The CRP Unit continues to explore how Work-Adjustment Training may be used in competitive-integrated work settings.

The CRP Unit continues to provide training to providers and DVRS field staff on all specialized services currently offered by SE providers. Trainings offered by the CRP Unit include Supported Employment and Long-Term Follow-Along, Community Based Work Evaluation, Trial Work Experience, Internship Development and Supports, Customized Employment, Competitive Integrated Employment, and an Open Provider Forum. These trainings are typically offered twice a year to both providers and field staff.

For transition students with disabilities, in particular students with the most significant disabilities, counselors will coordinate the Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE) in order to

ensure that students can move from transition services to supported employment services when appropriate. Care will be taken to make sure students do not lose funding upon the end of IDEA entitlement.

Long-Term Follow Along (LTFA) is provided to consumers through the use of state funds to provide less intense ongoing support once fading and job stabilization has occurred. It is estimated that the DVRS, through its provision of LTFA, is helping to maintain approximately 2,500 individuals with disabilities on the job. This does not only have a significant social impact on their lives, but it demonstrates that people with disabilities can be contributors in their community. The DVRS provides extensive on-the-job services or job coaching for individuals for up to 24 months but evaluates each case and the person's need on an individual basis. In the pre-IPE (Individualized Plan for Employment) meeting that includes the counselor, the CRP vendor and the consumer, a determination is made whether extended services will be required. As the case progresses The counselor will ensure that the CRP vendor of choice will be available to provide long-term follow-along services upon job stabilization.

The DVRS CRP Unit continues monitoring efforts of the Long-Term Follow-Along (LTFA) program to include:

Identifying Department of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) and DVRS mutual consumers to ensure that these consumers are receiving extended services through the appropriate funding stream per the MOU between DDD and DVRS.

Ensuring that the state-funded program will be monitored to provide the most effective services to LTFA consumers; and

Examining cases that may have evolved toward independence and are no longer in need of the service.

4. SECTIONS 101(A)(22) AND 606(B)(4) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT REQUIRE THE VR AGENCY TO DESCRIBE EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY AND ARRANGE, INCLUDING ENTERING INTO COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, WITH OTHER STATE AGENCIES AND OTHER APPROPRIATE ENTITIES IN ORDER TO PROVIDE SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES. THE DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE EXTENDED SERVICES, AS APPLICABLE, TO INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES, INCLUDING THE PROVISION OF EXTENDED SERVICES TO YOUTH WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH 34 C.F.R. § 363.4(A) AND 34 C.F.R. § 361.5(C)(19)(V).

Supported employment services, including extended services, are ubiquitous in New Jersey. The DVRS has cooperative agreements in the form of vendor/provider relationships with over 61 individual supported employment service providers. These providers are entirely community-based or associated with community rehabilitation facilities such as center-based rehabilitation programs. All programs receive funding based upon the fee-for-service, billable job coaching hour model.

DVRS is frequently approached by new providers to vend supported employment services and there is a vetting process in place to ensure that these potential new providers are qualified to provide this service. In New Jersey, approval to vend supported employment services requires strict compliance with N.J.A.C. 12:51, and CARF or equivalent accreditation within three years of initial approval. In addition, there must be an identified need for supported employment

services in the county or counties in which the new vendor intends to operate. The manager of the local county field office takes part in the vetting process.

New Jersey is an Employment First State, and particular attention is given to youth with the most significant disabilities who, through informed choice, wish to pursue competitive integrated employment. DVRS has approved supported employment vendors who also vendor with DDD. The DDD system provides support coordinators to their participants who identify the individualized services needed and help arrange for those supports. DVRS counselors meet with DDD support coordinators and identify supported employment vendors common to both agencies in order to ensure a smooth transition of funding.

New Jersey is fortunate to have state-appropriated funding for the extended support phase of supported employment which is referred to as the Long-Term Follow-Along (LTFA) program. The LTFA funding of approximately \$6,650,000 million went out FY 2023 and 61 supported employment programs were given contracts to provide extended services.

Since individual LTFA program budgets are limited, a “re-stabilization and re-placement fund” was also approved to handle the service needs of consumers in need of additional LTFA employment supports that exceed individual program budgets. An individual in need of additional services outside of LTFA, following placement in employment, can re-apply for VR services.

When the individual in need of LTFA services is eligible for the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), funding is provided through DDD as per the MOU between DVRS, CBVI, and DDD.

The DVRS encourages continuing education and training in relation to the provision of supported employment services. The DVRS recommends our Supported Employment providers to seek training through entities such as 1) the Boggs Center for Developmental Disabilities, 2) APSE, Association for Persons Supporting Employment First, 3) the Integrated Employment Institute at Rutgers University for supported employment training for staff that work with people diagnosed with psychiatric disabilities.

The DVRS Community Rehabilitation Program (CRP) Unit also coordinates and conducts training sessions specific to SE programs, Specialized Services, and related topics on a regular basis. Training sessions are offered virtually and in person upon request to ensure that providers and DVRS local office staff have access to participate. During the last two years because of the pandemic, training has been conducted using virtual platforms. The training sessions provide a forum to learn about and reinforce any program changes, policy, and procedure, discuss experiences in providing services, ask specific questions and collaborate with those involved at every level of service delivery.

In DVRS's effort towards ongoing quality improvement, monitoring of the SE Providers is coordinated and conducted by assigned PPDS(s) in the CRP Unit PPDS on a biennial basis, or more frequently if necessary. During this process, PPDS(s) engage in an in-depth review of the vendors' SE and Specialized Service programming and service delivery as it pertains to their conformance with the N.J.A.C. 12:51 and DVRS Supported Employment and Specialized Services Manual (revised November 2020).(SE Manual).

As for arrangements and cooperative agreements for the provision of supported employment services for CBVI, the New Jersey CBVI is committed to the needs of individuals who may require supported employment services. The Commission contracts for all core supported employment services through a fee-for-service arrangement and maintains a list of approved supported employment providers throughout the state. The Commission currently utilizes the same fee structure and approval process as that which is in place for the DVRS.

A MOU was developed in coordination with the DDD and the DVRS which outlines the protocols and procedures for the collaborative provision of supported employment services to Commission consumers. The MOU defines and delineates the procedures to be followed by the respective agencies to ensure maximum effectiveness and delivery of services. The MOU also outlines the roles and responsibilities of each agency as they apply to providing efficient and effective supported employment services.

Extended services are available through DDD to individuals who have been determined eligible for services by the DDD. The Commission also provides time-limited job coaching services to consumers needing those services using Title I funds.

F. ANNUAL ESTIMATES

Sections 101(a)(15) and 101(a)(23) of the Rehabilitation Act require all VR agencies to annually conduct a full assessment of their resources and ability to serve all eligible individuals before the start of the Federal fiscal year. In accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 361.29(b), annual estimates must include the following projections:

1. ESTIMATES FOR NEXT FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR—

A. VR PROGRAM; AND

Priority Category (if applicable)	No. of Individuals Eligible for Services	No. of Eligible Individuals Expected to Receive Services under VR Program	Costs of Services using Title I Funds	No. of Eligible Individuals Not Receiving Services (if applicable)
	6,270	5,149	\$10,249,990.94	

B. SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM.

Priority Category (if applicable)	No. of Individuals Eligible for Services	No. of Eligible Individuals Expected to Receive Services under Supported Employment Program	Costs of Services using Title I and Title VI Funds	No. of Eligible Individuals Not Receiving Services (if applicable)
	6,270	1,641	\$3,301,988	

G. ORDER OF SELECTION

1. PURSUANT TO SECTION 101(A)(5) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT, THIS DESCRIPTION MUST BE AMENDED WHEN THE VR AGENCY DETERMINES, BASED ON THE ANNUAL ESTIMATES DESCRIBED IN DESCRIPTION (F), THAT VR SERVICES CANNOT BE PROVIDED TO ALL ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE STATE WHO APPLY FOR AND ARE DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR SERVICES.

* VR agencies may maintain an order of selection policy and priority of eligible individuals without implementing or continuing to implement an order of selection.

The VR agency is not implementing an order of selection and all eligible individuals will be served.

2. FOR VR AGENCIES THAT HAVE DEFINED PRIORITY CATEGORIES DESCRIBE—

A. THE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ORDER

DVRS is not currently under an order of selection.

B. THE ORDER (PRIORITY CATEGORIES) TO BE FOLLOWED IN SELECTING ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS TO BE PROVIDED VR SERVICES ENSURING THAT INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES ARE SELECTED FOR SERVICES BEFORE ALL OTHER INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES; AND

The DVRS is currently not under an order of selection. DVRS has identified that it is able to provide the full range of services listed in section 103(a) of the Rehabilitation Act as appropriate to all eligible individuals with disabilities in the State who apply for services in accordance with section 101(a)(5) of the Rehabilitation Act. If DVRS determines at a future date to enter into an order of selection, DVRS will ensure that priority categories will be followed in selecting eligible individuals to be provided VR services. This is to ensure that individuals with the most significant disabilities are selected for services before all other disabilities.

Description of Priority Categories if under an Order of Selection

The DVRS does not rely solely on a diagnosis as a determination of significant disability but considers every disability or combination of disabilities evaluated during the assessment, to determine eligibility and vocational rehabilitation needs. If the disability, or combination of disabilities, presents impairments that seriously limit at least one functional capacity (such as

mobility, communication, self-care, self-direction, inter-personal skills, work tolerance, or work skills), in terms of an employment outcome, and if vocational rehabilitation can be expected to require multiple services over an extended period of time; the person will be considered to be significantly disabled.

Priorities under Order of Selection

Priority 1: Clients classified as individuals with a most significant disability who meet the following criteria:

- Have a significant physical or mental impairment or combination of impairments which seriously limit two or more functional capacities in terms of employment outcome; and
- Require multiple vocational rehabilitation services over an extended period of time.

Priority 2: Clients classified as individuals with a significant disability who meet the following criteria:

- Have a significant physical or mental impairment or combination of impairments which seriously limit at least one functional capacity in terms of employment outcome; and
- Require multiple vocational rehabilitation services over an extended period of time.

Priority 3: All other eligible individuals, who do not meet the criteria for Priority Category 1 or Priority Category 2, but.

- Have a physical or mental impairment which limits employment in a functional capacity area; and,
- Are not expected to require multiple vocational rehabilitation services over an extended period of time.

The Order of Selection shall not preclude:

- Diagnostic services necessary to establish a client's eligibility; and
- Information and referral services.

The DVRS will first serve in the order of selection Priority 1 followed by Priority 2 then Priority 3.

C. THE VR AGENCY'S GOALS FOR SERVING INDIVIDUALS IN EACH PRIORITY CATEGORY, INCLUDING HOW THE AGENCY WILL ASSIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS ASSIGNED TO CLOSED PRIORITY CATEGORIES WITH INFORMATION AND REFERRAL, THE METHOD IN WHICH THE VR AGENCY WILL MANAGE WAITING LISTS, AND THE PROJECTED TIMELINES FOR OPENING PRIORITY CATEGORIES. NOTE: PRIORITY CATEGORIES ARE CONSIDERED OPEN WHEN ALL INDIVIDUALS IN THE PRIORITY CATEGORY MAY BE SERVED.

Not applicable since DVRS is not currently under an order of selection.

3. HAS THE VR AGENCY ELECTED TO SERVE ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS OUTSIDE OF THE ORDER OF SELECTION WHO REQUIRE SPECIFIC SERVICES OR EQUIPMENT TO MAINTAIN EMPLOYMENT?

DVRS is currently not under an order of selection (OOS) but would use its authority under WIOA to serve eligible individuals, regardless of an OOS, who require specific services or equipment to maintain employment.

H. WAIVER OF STATEWIDENESS.

The State plan shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State, however, the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (Commissioner) may waive compliance with this requirement in accordance with Section 101(a)(4) of the Rehabilitation Act and the implementing regulations in 34 C.F.R. § 361.26. If the VR agency is requesting a waiver of statewideness or has a previously approved waiver of statewideness, describe the types of services and the local entities providing such services under the waiver of statewideness and how the agency has complied with the requirements in 34 C.F.R. § 361.26. If the VR agency is not requesting or does not have an approved waiver of statewideness, please indicate “not applicable.”

Not applicable

I. COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT.

In accordance with the requirements in Section 101(a)(7) of the Rehabilitation Act, the VR agency must develop and maintain annually a description (consistent with the purposes of the Rehabilitation Act) of the VR agency’s comprehensive system of personnel development, which shall include a description of the procedures and activities the State VR agency will undertake to ensure it has an adequate supply of qualified State rehabilitation professionals and paraprofessionals that provides the following:

1. ANALYSIS OF CURRENT PERSONNEL AND PROJECTED PERSONNEL NEEDS INCLUDING —

A. THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL CURRENTLY NEEDED BY THE VR AGENCY TO PROVIDE VR SERVICES, BROKEN DOWN BY PERSONNEL CATEGORY; AND

B. THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF PERSONNEL THAT ARE EMPLOYED BY THE VR AGENCY IN THE PROVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES, INCLUDING RATIOS OF QUALIFIED VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELORS TO CLIENTS;

C. PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL, BROKEN DOWN BY PERSONNEL CATEGORY, WHO WILL BE NEEDED BY THE VR AGENCY TO PROVIDE VR SERVICES IN 5 YEARS BASED ON PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TO BE SERVED, INCLUDING INDIVIDUALS WITH SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES, THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL EXPECTED TO RETIRE OR LEAVE THE FIELD, AND OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS.

Job Title	No. of Personnel Employed	No. of Personnel Needed	No. of Personnel needed over the next 5 years
Director	1	1	1
Assistant Director	2	2	1
Chief	5	7	7

Job Title	No. of Personnel Employed	No. of Personnel Needed	No. of Personnel needed over the next 5 years
Manager	13	16	16
Program Planning & Development Specialist	15	15	16
Supervising Rehabilitation Counselor	16	23	24
Administrative Analyst 4	1	1	1
Administrative Analyst 3	3	3	3
Administrative Analyst 2	1	1	1
Rehabilitation Aides	4	22	22
Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors	114	151	151
Administrative (Clerical)	65	76	76

D. RATIO OF QUALIFIED VR COUNSELORS TO CLIENTS:

Factoring the anticipated succession of the lower levels into higher positions and retirements leaves the DVRS with the task of replacing approximately twenty-five (25) percent of the counseling staff within the next five years.

NJDOL routinely publishes an employee roster, which is reviewed against budget information to determine the most up-to-date number of employees actively serving the agency. A recent analysis of the DVRS human resources needs and available budget has revealed that it can function with a total of 333 staff members (251 current employees and 82 current vacancies), which will ensure that there are at least 150 counselors and adequate supervisory, management and administrative support. The agency currently serves approximately 18,100 individuals (inclusive of all case status categories) with an average caseload level of 127. Therefore, the ratio of VR counselors to clients is 1:127.

Caseloads that become “vacant” due to a staff member leaving are being maintained by a supervising rehabilitation counselor or manager who is providing services to ensure case success. Presently, DVRS has 16 supervising rehabilitation counselors who have been covering a total of 68 vacant caseloads. In addition, DVRS has 13 managers who have stepped in to assist with overseeing a total of 31 vacant caseloads. Some offices have multiple vacant caseloads, which the supervising rehabilitation counselor or manager covers. The anticipated level set at 150 counselor positions would result in reduced caseload size. DVRS is currently authorized to have 151 total counselor positions, however there are 37 vacancies currently. DVRS are working to fill these positions as a priority.

E. PROJECTED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TO BE SERVED IN 5 YEARS:

DVRS anticipates that the number of eligible individuals who will be served under an Individualized Plan for Employment for each of the next five consecutive fiscal years (FFY2023-FFY2027) to be at minimum as follows: 5,105; 5,616; 6,178; 6,796; 7,476.

2. DATA AND INFORMATION ON PERSONNEL PREPARATION AND DEVELOPMENT, RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION, AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

A. A LIST OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE STATE THAT ARE PREPARING VR PROFESSIONALS, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM; THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED AT EACH OF THOSE INSTITUTIONS, BROKEN DOWN BY TYPE OF PROGRAM; AND THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO GRADUATED DURING THE PRIOR YEAR FROM EACH OF THOSE INSTITUTIONS WITH CERTIFICATION OR LICENSURE, OR WITH THE CREDENTIALS FOR CERTIFICATION OR LICENSURE, BROKEN DOWN BY THE PERSONNEL CATEGORY FOR WHICH THEY HAVE RECEIVED, OR HAVE THE CREDENTIALS TO RECEIVE, CERTIFICATION OR LICENSURE.

Institute of Higher Education	Type of Program	No. of Students Enrolled	No. of Prior Year Graduates
Rutgers University	Masters of Rehabilitation Counseling	120	37
	Undergraduate in Rehabilitation Counseling (Bachelors and Associates Programs)	37	22
	Post-master's Certificate in Rehabilitation Counseling	5	0

B. THE VR AGENCY'S PLAN FOR RECRUITMENT, PREPARATION AND RETENTION OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL, WHICH ADDRESSES THE CURRENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS FOR QUALIFIED PERSONNEL; AND THE COORDINATION AND FACILITATION OF EFFORTS BETWEEN THE VR AGENCY AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS TO RECRUIT, PREPARE, AND RETAIN PERSONNEL WHO ARE QUALIFIED, INCLUDING PERSONNEL FROM MINORITY BACKGROUNDS AND PERSONNEL WHO ARE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.

DVRS and CBVI negotiated with administrators at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) School of Health-Related -Professions to develop a means to assist in meeting the CSPD standards for the state. The results of the collaborative efforts were the development of a state standard in keeping with the national competency movement and federal mandates, and a masters-level program in Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling within the School for Health-Related Professions (SHRP). Since 2013, this program has been delivered by Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey and is available in both North and South New Jersey, as well as on-line. This is the sole graduate program in New Jersey devoted to training

rehabilitation counselors and is CACREP accredited. All the Rutgers graduates are eligible for national certification for the CRC credential as well as for the National Counselor Examination (NCE), required for state licensure, upon graduation.

Guidelines have been provided by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the New Jersey Civil Service Commission on hiring policies and terms of employment. Projections were made based on the current number of employees regarding their age, length of service, education, and availability of training resources.

Staff members from the administrative teams of both DVRS and CBVI are members of the advisory board for the Rehabilitation Counseling program. That staff person stays in contact with key university staff throughout the year to continue the collaborative working relationship and to provide information to both students and university staff about practicum and internship placements as well as careers with state VR agencies. That staff person also monitors staff professional development in conjunction with the agency's training unit.

In New Jersey, DVRS counselors are still required to meet the highest CSPD standards. Due to the need to replace a high level of management, supervisory, and VR counselor positions over the next 5 years, the agency may need to increase the pool of applicants, as permitted by the WIOA amendments to Title I of the Rehabilitation Act, to meet the demand for agency personnel. To meet the needs of the agency, DVRS had incorporated into the original Civil Service requirements a substitution clause to allow for a bachelor's degree with the requisite experience. However, DVRS has been in the process of working with the New Jersey Civil Service Commission to change the educational requirement back to a master's degree as it had been in the past. The current DVRS leadership as well as New Jersey's State Rehabilitation Council believe in the importance of holding this higher standard for its VR counselors and that this is in the best interest of DVRS consumers.

DVRS works closely with Rutgers University to ensure that their graduates are well prepared to begin entry level counseling positions in our agency. DVRS is located within the New Jersey Department of Labor, who ensures fair hiring practices under Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion guidelines. DVRS ensures that candidates for positions who have disabilities and/or are veterans receive a mandatory interview for open positions. DVRS must adhere to New Jersey Civil Service Guidelines for our hiring practices.

C. DESCRIPTION OF STAFF DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND ACTIVITIES THAT ENSURE ALL PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE VR AGENCY RECEIVE APPROPRIATE AND ADEQUATE TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS:

I. PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO ASSESSMENT, VOCATIONAL COUNSELING, JOB PLACEMENT, AND REHABILITATION TECHNOLOGY, INCLUDING TRAINING IMPLEMENTED IN COORDINATION WITH ENTITIES CARRYING OUT STATE PROGRAMS UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1998; AND

II. PROCEDURES FOR THE ACQUISITION AND DISSEMINATION OF SIGNIFICANT KNOWLEDGE FROM RESEARCH AND OTHER SOURCES TO VR AGENCY PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS AND FOR PROVIDING TRAINING REGARDING THE AMENDMENTS TO THE REHABILITATION ACT MADE BY THE WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT.

DVRS supports its staff through multiple continuing education opportunities and provides in-house training on a regular basis. The New Jersey Rehabilitation Association, the Garden State Employment and Training Association, and the Association for Persons Supporting Employment First each sponsor continuing education credits with their respective yearly conferences, and DVRS supports a significant number of counselors for these conferences yearly. Each DVRS counselor is evaluated annually, and the achievement of the graduate credential is monitored.

DVRS recognizes the need for ongoing and progressive training to upgrade skills, increase the knowledge and maximize the performance of personnel employed by the DVRS who provide vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities.

DVRS has utilized the training and consultation provided by the RSA sponsored VR Technical Assistance Centers to include:

- National Technical Assistance Center on Transition (NTACT:C) DVRS works collaboratively with the Commission for the Blind & Visually Impaired (CBVI) and the New Jersey Department of Special Education on the development and implementation of transition services and implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding.
- Vocational Rehabilitation Technical Assistance Center for Quality Management (VRTAC-QM) and the Vocational rehabilitation Center for Quality Employment (VRTAC-QE)- DVRS staff have participated in training modules offered by the VRTAC QM and VRTAC-QE as well as receiving targeted technical assistance. DVRS staff are also involved in the TACs community of practices for supported employment and quality assurance.
- DVRS staff receive training on assistive technology through The Richard West Assistive Technology Advocacy Center (ATAC) of Disability Rights New Jersey (DRNJ) ATAC functions as New Jersey's federally funded assistive technology center. Its purpose is to make assistive technology more accessible to individuals with disabilities throughout the state of New Jersey in addition to providing training for consumers as well as VR staff.
- DVRS program unit staff members in addition to field management function as subject matter experts in several areas to meet training needs pertinent to DVRS field staff and useful to the practice of vocational rehabilitation. In-House training provided to field staff includes but is not limited to case-management practices, competitive-integrated employment, pre-employment transition services, supported employment and vehicle modifications.
- DVRS staff receive a variety of training offered through the New Jersey Civil Services Commission (CSC) Learning Management System (LMS). Online training is offered through this system and CSC also offers in person training in areas related to management and supervision.
- DVRS collaborates with the Division of Developmental Disabilities in providing cross-training for staff of both agencies.
- DVRS staff are also provided with training opportunities offered through outside entities such as the Association of People Supporting Employment First (APSE), the National

Rehabilitation Association (NRA), and the Garden State Employment and Training Association (GSETA).

DVRS conducts training needs assessments that reflect several areas and methods such as:

- Priorities outlined in the current state plan; and
- Staff development issues culled from individual development plans as a part of the performance evaluation system; and
- Polling managers and supervisors; and
- Conducting quarterly all agency member meeting and soliciting input and advise from our employees through surveys and bright ideas suggestions; and
- Scanning the environment for issues related to current legislation, trends, and advances in the practice of vocational rehabilitation.

DVRS revises policies that reflect best practices and recommendations from the RSA. RSA provides oversight and technical assistance to the division. Once new information regarding policy changes or new technology is identified, the division will issue administrative memorandums and then update our written policies. All policies are available to our staff on our internal intranet. In addition, all new memorandums, policies, and directives are sent to all personnel via email. Supervisors are directed to ensure that their staff is trained in all new policies and procedures. In addition, division-wide meetings are held on a quarterly basis to discuss all new policies and procedures with our staff.

NJDOL offers tuition reimbursement for employees who wish to obtain an advanced degree. DVRS monitors the educational progress of each employee and require the completion of the degree before being eligible for promotion for positions requiring the advanced degree.

3. Description of VR agency policies and procedures for the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards consistent with section 101(a)(7)(B) to ensure that VR agency professional and paraprofessional personnel are adequately trained and prepared, including—

A. STANDARDS THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH ANY NATIONAL OR STATE-APPROVED OR -RECOGNIZED CERTIFICATION, LICENSING, REGISTRATION, OR OTHER COMPARABLE REQUIREMENTS THAT APPLY TO THE PROFESSION OR DISCIPLINE IN WHICH SUCH PERSONNEL ARE PROVIDING VR SERVICES; AND

B. THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 101(A)(7)(B)(II) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT, TO ENSURE THAT THE PERSONNEL HAVE A 21ST CENTURY UNDERSTANDING OF THE EVOLVING LABOR FORCE AND THE NEEDS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, mandates that states develop and implement strategies for the hiring or retraining of personnel to meet standards or qualifications based on the highest requirements in the state for the counseling profession. The Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services, the general VR agency in New Jersey, negotiated with administrators at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) School of Health-Related Professions to develop a means to assist in meeting the CSPD standards; as noted above, this program is now delivered through

Rutgers University. The results of the collaborative efforts were the development of a state standard in keeping with the national competency movement and federal mandates, and a masters-level program in Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling. As part of the curriculum, all students complete 60 credits of course work and Practicum and Internship experience to practice and integrate counseling skills learned during course work. The program has been accredited by CORE (Council on Rehabilitation Education) and CACREP (Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs) meeting national standards for quality education in rehabilitation and counseling education and all graduates from the program qualify for credentialing as a Certified Rehabilitation Counselor (the national certification). All degrees/certifications are issued by Rutgers University. Rutgers is the only institution of higher learning in the state to offer graduate degrees in Rehabilitation Counseling.

To ensure future VR staff meet the needs of an evolving labor force, training is sponsored through the DVRS Community Rehabilitation Unit, Human Resource Development Institute, DVRS Program unit, and external vendors. VR staff routinely participate in the training and are awarded Certified Rehabilitation Counselor (CRC) credits when available.

In addition, DVRS has been working to implement a Certified Rehabilitation Counselor reimbursement program for interested DVRS staff, allowing staff to be reimbursed for courses taken to prepare for CRC exams, exam fees and courses needed to maintain continuing education credits.

DVRS maintains education and experience requirements for all our counselors. In New Jersey, DVRS counselors are still required to meet the highest CSPD standards. To be eligible to be hired by DVRS, the candidate must meet educational and experience requirements as defined in the job specifications issued by our Civil Service Commission (CSC).

4. METHOD(S) THE VR AGENCY USES TO ENSURE THAT PERSONNEL ARE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE IN APPROPRIATE MODES OF COMMUNICATION WITH OR IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE OF APPLICANTS OR ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY.

DVRS has been consistent with the Rehabilitation Act in meeting the requirements of offering appropriate communication solutions to those individuals who are Deaf or hard of hearing. All the current rehabilitation counselors for the Deaf are certified through a test known as the Sign Language Proficiency Interview (SLPI). If counselors wish to enhance or improve their skills in American Sign Language (ASL), the DVRS will utilize Title I funds to further classes in ASL. The agency also invites counselors to participate in ASL training programs, which are typically offered at the community college level. Deaf Language specialists are available in every local office to meet the needs of individuals who use ASL. They could also be used to assist in any employment interview if needed.

DVRS typically draws the bi-lingual counselor from a pool of individuals of Latinx heritage who also possess the necessary credentials in addition to speaking fluent Spanish. DVRS also encourages opportunities for other staff members to take courses that will facilitate their communication in conversational Spanish to expand the agency's ability to serve this population of people with disabilities. DVRS recently hired many counselors with multi language ability such as Slavic languages including Polish, Russian, and Ukrainian to be employed in an office

where consumers need this communication. These counselors can also be utilized in any needed employment interviews to ensure proper communication.

DVRS makes efforts to serve individuals from underserved minority populations; the DVRS assess the demographics of the state and deploy staff where there is the greatest need. Currently there are 26 different languages spoken within the 18 local offices. DVRS also accommodate a person's language by an informal interpreter or the AT&T Language Line and their coordinated community-based or faith-based organization that can best serve them.

5. AS APPROPRIATE, DESCRIBE THE PROCEDURES AND ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE THE DESIGNATED STATE UNIT'S COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT WITH PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.

DVRS maintains an ongoing relationship with the NJ Department of Education Offices of Special Education Programs (OSEP) to share information and ensure that the staff of the DVRS is aware of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

Staff development activities include:

Training sessions per year for the DVRS lead transition counselors. All the DVRS counselors are responsible for maintaining a relationship to the school districts within their local area; however, these lead counselors are responsible for acting as a resource to school personnel. The approximately 600 public school districts are diverse throughout the state, so these training sessions are essential to maintain a roster of promising practices for the agency.

DVRS has a seat on the State Special Education Advisory Council (SSEAC) and OSEP has one on the State Rehabilitation Council (SRC). The information gathered at the meetings is shared when appropriate.

OSEP and the CBVI representatives meet monthly and participate in conferences and technical consultation with the National Technical Assistance Center on Transition (NTACT:C). This collaboration fosters interagency communication and improves best practices to assist transition students in being referred for pre-ETS services as well as needed services to transition from school to postsecondary training and education and/or employment.

In their ongoing relationship the DVRS relies on the independent living community to establish and maintain linkages with students in transition by helping them to seek strategies for self-advocacy and empowerment. The DVRS supports the independent living mission along with the SILC to promote independent living as a part of the transition process from school to work.

J. COORDINATION WITH EDUCATION OFFICIALS.

In accordance with the requirements in Section 101(a)(11)(D) of the Rehabilitation Act—

1. DESCRIBE PLANS, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES FOR COORDINATION BETWEEN THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY AND EDUCATION OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PUBLIC EDUCATION OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES, THAT ARE DESIGNED TO FACILITATE THE TRANSITION OF THE STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES FROM THE RECEIPT OF EDUCATIONAL

**SERVICES IN SCHOOL TO THE RECEIPT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES,
INCLUDING PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES.**

DVRS understands the critical relationship that exists among education and employment that in turn affects independence and quality of life. Transition from school to adult life for youth with disabilities is a top priority for DVRS.

Each local DVRS office has Lead Transition Counselors (LTC) to work with school districts within the county. The LTC provides consultation and technical assistance and assists with the referral of students for services while in school and after exiting high school. In addition, DVR services are offered to every local education agency throughout the state.

The DVRS statewide coordinators for Pre-ETS and Transition services meet regularly with the counterpart for this position in the Office of Special Education and Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired. They provide cross training and technical consultation on the MOU (Interagency Agreement) between DVRS, DOE and CBVI.

DVRS, CBVI, DOE, and CIL received Federal funding from RSA to develop an innovative model of collaboration and partnership with coordination of funding with a seamless system of services under the NJ Collaboration and Transition (NJCIT) grant.

DVRS does not have formal agreements with local school districts. The 605 school districts in the state of New Jersey are autonomous. Accordingly, districts provide special education to students with disabilities in unique ways. It is virtually impossible to pursue LEA agreements with every district. There are 21 counties in New Jersey; the New Jersey Department of Education employs a county Special Education Specialist to supervise the LEAs in each county.

School districts work collaboratively with DVRS counselors to provide consultation and/or Pre-ETS services with students as early as age 14.

2. DESCRIBE THE CURRENT STATUS AND SCOPE OF THE FORMAL INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE VR AGENCY AND THE STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY. CONSISTENT WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FORMAL INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO 34 C.F.R. § 361.22(B), PROVIDE, AT A MINIMUM, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT THE AGREEMENT:

A. CONSULTATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, WHICH MAY BE PROVIDED USING ALTERNATIVE MEANS FOR MEETING PARTICIPATION (SUCH AS VIDEO CONFERENCES AND CONFERENCE CALLS), TO ASSIST EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IN PLANNING FOR THE TRANSITION OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES FROM SCHOOL TO POST-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES AND OTHER VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES;

B. TRANSITION PLANNING BY PERSONNEL OF THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY PERSONNEL FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES THAT FACILITATES THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THEIR INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAMS (IEPS) UNDER SECTION 614(D) OF THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT;

C. THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, INCLUDING FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES, OF EACH AGENCY, INCLUDING PROVISIONS FOR DETERMINING STATE LEAD AGENCIES AND

QUALIFIED PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR TRANSITION SERVICES AND PRE-EMPLOYMENT
TRANSITION SERVICES;

D. PROCEDURES FOR OUTREACH TO AND IDENTIFICATION OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES WHO NEED TRANSITION SERVICES AND PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES. OUTREACH TO THESE STUDENTS SHOULD OCCUR AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE DURING THE TRANSITION PLANNING PROCESS AND MUST INCLUDE, AT A MINIMUM, A DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM, ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS, APPLICATION PROCEDURES, AND SCOPE OF SERVICES THAT MAY BE PROVIDED TO ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS;

E. COORDINATION NECESSARY TO SATISFY DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN 34 C.F.R. PART 397 REGARDING STUDENTS AND YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES WHO ARE SEEKING SUBMINIMUM WAGE EMPLOYMENT; AND

F. ASSURANCE THAT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH 34 C.F.R. § 397.31, NEITHER THE SEA NOR THE LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY WILL ENTER INTO A CONTRACT OR OTHER ARRANGEMENT WITH AN ENTITY, AS DEFINED IN 34 C.F.R. § 397.5(D), FOR THE PURPOSE OF OPERATING A PROGRAM UNDER WHICH YOUTH WITH A DISABILITY IS ENGAGED IN WORK COMPENSATED AT A SUBMINIMUM WAGE.

The Division had a long-standing formal interagency agreement for transition from school to adult life for youth with disabilities. This agreement among DVRS, the Office of Special Education (NJOSSE) in the New Jersey Department of Education, and the Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI) in the New Jersey Department of Human Services, was updated in 2019. The updated Interagency Agreement is pending State legal review; projected finalization in next four to five months as of 3/24.

The interagency agreement is to facilitate and coordinate services needed by students with disabilities to successfully transition from school to employment or other post- secondary activities leading to employment.

The requirements of Section 511 of Rehabilitation Act as they pertain to students and youth are outlined in the interagency agreement. 14(c) businesses referred to as "employers" are prohibited from employing any individual with disabilities who is 24 years of age or younger at subminimum wage, unless the individual has received documentation from DVRS or CBVI and has completed the required activities per CFR 397.20, and as outlined in the interagency agreement. This includes:

Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) that are available to the student under section 113, or transition services under the IDEA, Application for VR services with the result that the individual was determined- Ineligible for VR services, or Eligible for VR services, had an approved IPE that included a specific employment goal consistent with competitive integrated employment, and the individual was unable to achieve an employment outcome in competitive integrated employment despite working toward the employment outcome with reasonable accommodations and appropriate supports and services, including supported employment services and customized employment services, for a reasonable period of time, and his/her case was closed; and

DVRS or CBVI provided career counseling and information and referral services to federal and state programs and other resources that offer employment-related services and supports designed to enable the individual to explore, discover, experience and attain competitive integrated employment, and the counseling and information and referrals were not for employment at subminimum wage.

Types of activities and methods used by DVRS to provide the local education agency with consultation and technical assistance include the following:

DVRS promotes VR services to students and families by providing materials to the Local Education Agencies (LEA) to distribute, such as referral forms, flyers, and other information about DVRS- PE and VR services, providing presentations to educators and groups of students and their families when requested, and maintaining useful resources on the DVRS website.

DVRS provides consultation (information and advice) for individual students aged 14 through 21, their families, and educators as requested.

DVRS processes all student referrals for pre-ETS and other traditional VR services in a manner consistent with requirements in WIOA.

DVRS requests access to student records and/or documentation from the LEA for students seeking to participate in VR services and uses this documentation in the determination process for student eligibility or potential eligibility for VR services in a timely manner consistent with WIOA regulations.

DVRS staff, when invited may attend, and participate in the IEP meeting. This may occur when DVRS is expected to provide or fund transition services (pre-ETS and/or traditional vocational rehabilitation services) for a student.

The DVRS VR counselor at the local DVRS office where this process occurs, will maintain the documentation of the above required activities, and provide a copy to the individual pursuing employment compensated at a subminimum wage during the timelines identified and specified under 34 CFR 397.

The New Jersey Office of Special Education (NJOSE) will share the information and requirements of the interagency agreement with all New Jersey Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and will ask them to share this information and requirements with all participants during Individualized Education Program (IEP) meetings that include transition planning and where students with disabilities may choose to seek employment compensated at a subminimum wage. LEAs will provide DVRS or CBVI with documentation that the student has received transition services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20U.S.C. 1400et seq.), such as transition services available to the individual under section 614(d) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1414(c)).

WIOA requires that Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) be offered to all students with disabilities. This includes students in school who are under the entitlement to special education under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), or who have a disability for purposes of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. In New Jersey, transition begins in the school year in which a student turns 14 and ends with IDEA maximum age of entitlement, 21. DVRS has an identified program development specialist (PPDS) who is the statewide transition coordinator and lead for pre-ETS planning. Goals have been developed to ensure appropriate

services are offered. In order to meet the WIOA requirement DVRS established an identified Lead Transition Counselor (LTC) VR Counselor in each local field office. The PPDS meets with all the Lead Transition Counselors on a quarterly basis to provide updated information, discuss programmatic issues, and to address any pertinent areas of concern. The Lead Transition Counselors coordinate required activities to ensure consistent delivery of pre-ETS services throughout the state. Pre-ETS counselors contact all LEAs to coordinate the following:

Identification of all students with disabilities.

Timely submission of relevant documents to the local office that will establish eligibility for students, through informed choice, when they turn 14.

Parental agreement for the student to receive pre-ETS services; and

Development of appropriate Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE) or provision of pre-ETS.

The pre-ETS requirement requires DVRS to provide five specific activities to all students with disabilities; the law is not meant to supplant entitled transition services through IDEA. Procedures have been developed to make sure there is a coordinated strategy with defined roles and responsibilities between LEAs and DVRS.

There are over 96,000 students with disabilities ages 14 – 21 in New Jersey’s public schools. In addition, DVR services are offered to every local education agency throughout the state.

DVRS provides consultation and TA that assists LEAs to plan for the transition of students with disabilities. Counselors provide information about services in a variety of ways, including distribution of brochures about services, classroom visits to discuss services, and evening sessions with families. Additionally, each local Workforce Development Board has a disability subcommittee that includes the DVRS manager and the county Special Education Specialist. County-wide transition fairs are common throughout the state and counselors participate in them.

Lead Transition Counselors provide technical assistance to Child Study Teams (CST) that help in the development and implementation of IEPs. While many high schools take advantage of the counselor’s expertise in vocational rehabilitation, Lead Transition Counselors provide information to families in a variety of ways, including presentations at conferences sponsored by New Jersey’s Statewide Parent Advocacy Network (SPAN), and other disability-specific organizations such as Autism New Jersey.

DVRS participates in annual student conferences sponsored by the Offices of Special Education Programs. The DVRS transition coordinators (PPDS) and other designated DVRS personnel also participate in interagency county-based transition committees and forums as a means to increase awareness of the DVRS services and provide information about the agency.

The LEA Child Study Team (CST) case manager takes the lead in transition planning in New Jersey. DVRS counselors provide consultation and technical assistance and referrals for DVRS funded pre-ETS services, but do not fund any of the entitlement services provided under IDEA.

DVRS helps to identify approved vendors for pre-ETS services and job coaching in circumstances requiring that service. This ensures effective service delivery of pre-ETS services

during high school as well as a smooth transition of services upon graduation. The Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE) may include funding for services, such as paid internships, that are not entitled services under IDEA.

There are currently thirty-seven approved statewide Fee-For-Service Pre-ETS providers and an additional 21 contracted providers and three comprehensive Deaf/Hard of Hearing Pre-ETS contracts. The Program Unit in the Central Office provides training and consultation for all providers as well as providing consultation to the DVRS Field staff.

Lead Transition Counselors reach out to local education agencies to establish communication and relationships with CST members responsible for transition in the student's IEP. Counselors are responsible for developing these relationships to ensure that students with disabilities who need transition services are given the opportunity to learn about DVRS services. Each local office tracks the number of transition meetings and consultations provided by the counselor; the PPDS keeps record for the state.

The Division has had a long-standing formal interagency agreement for transition from school to adult life for youth with disabilities. This agreement among DVRS, the Office of Special Education (NJOSE) in the New Jersey Department of Education, and the CBVI in the New Jersey Department of Human Services.

The services described in the interagency agreement include Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) for students aged 14-21 in a secondary education program, home schooled or in an alternative secondary school or juvenile justice program. Pre-Employment Transition Services do not require an application to the VR program, but students have to be "known" to VR. The DVRS local office must receive a Confidential Student Referral Form found on the department's website at:

<https://www.nj.gov/labor/career-services/special-services/individuals-with-disabilities/>

Students receiving pre-ETS services do not require Eligibility or an Individual Plan for Employment as these services are introductory employment services to prepare students for competitive, integrated employment. In the continuum of pre-ETS services, DVRS also provides transition services and vocational rehabilitation services.

These three types of services: Pre-Employment Transition Services, Transition Services and Vocational Rehabilitation Services are to be provided to students who demonstrate a need for services and are eligible for special education and related services under the IDEA, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, students with a 504 plan and other students with disabilities who are eligible or potentially eligible for VR services.

All three agencies are responsible for providing Pre-ETS Services to students.

New Jersey Office of Special Education provides the general supervision, administration, funding and professional development for staff in special education programs and services provided by LEAs for children with disabilities from ages 3-21. A free appropriate public education (FAPE) is provided by LEAs to eligible children according to federal statute and regulations, state statute, administrative rules and departmental procedures.

DVRS partners with contracted vendors through contracts and fee for service arrangements to provide pre-ETS to those students in need of such services, as well as other VR services,

including transition services. The purpose of VR services is to prepare eligible students with disabilities for competitive, integrated employment outcomes and independence where there has not been any demonstrated provision of these services previously.

CBVI has dedicated VR Counselors to work with students with visual impairments, currently enrolled in a secondary education program, including those who are home-schooled. These VR Counselors, called Transition Counselors, are the primary workers responsible for providing and coordinating pre-ETS to potentially eligible consumers. In addition to serving those who are potentially eligible for pre-ETS, they are also responsible for providing VR services and pre-ETS services to high school students with disabilities who choose to apply for VR services.

Determining eligibility, assessing consumer needs and evaluating and making referrals to appropriate CBVI and contracted services and programs. Transition Counselors work closely with the student, parents, school personnel, CBVI Teachers of the Visually Handicapped, community rehabilitation providers and other relevant entities to provide consultation, information, coordination and services to enable a student's successful transition from school to post-school activities.

DVRS provides pre-ETS services to students who have not received these services through their local education agencies.

The Lead Transition Counselor also collects and disseminates program specific statistical data to the Program Planning & Development Specialist (PPDS) to aid in statewide data collection on a monthly and yearly basis on service delivery.

Responsibilities of the DVRS Lead Transition Counselor are:

1. Maintain a caseload of Most Significantly Disabled transition students of between 50 – 100 cases. Manager/supervisor will determine procedures to determine if additional cases should be assigned to pre-ETS counselors. The VRC will report to the unit supervisor but needs to have a direct link with office manager to review transition activities of pre-ETS counselor.
2. Conducts regular meetings with the VR counselors to scan the environment of the area served to determine the office's history of connections with the local school districts.
3. Evaluates the effectiveness of school districts with DVRS by assessing the number of referrals/technical consultations/invitations to IEP meetings.
4. Establishes a relationship with each designated Transition Coordinator in the county by: Compiling a list of the Coordinators and CST Directors, distributes a letter co-signed by the local office Manager outlining pre-ETS DVRS services, meets with transition coordinators and directors to offer training and technical assistance of pre-ETS services identified in the letter.
5. Participates in Quarterly meetings led by the central office PPDS to: share progress, create best practices, develop a pre-ETS service delivery system, track statistics.
6. Is the office point of contact for school districts, child study teams etc. who are requesting information about pre-ETS services.

7. Develop and facilitate an annual conference/information session to discuss transition initiatives and provide information to stakeholders in each county. Pre-ETS Counselor will coordinate conference to facilitate the collaboration with Local Education Agencies (LEAs) in the county. County stakeholders should be invited to provide resource material to attendees.
8. Initiate and maintain relationships with local Employment Service office personnel that coordinate youth programming in the county.
9. Develop 2 youth recruitment events each year to promote pre-employment transition services and competitive employment opportunities.
10. Participate in Employment Service initiatives such as, Youth in transition & Disability Sub-committees.
11. Act as a consultant to the Project Search initiative attached to the local offices.
12. Acts as liaison to One Stop partners and stakeholders on transition matters.
13. In conjunction with the DVRS Business Unit, facilitates county business partnerships in order to establish, increase and maintain a pre-ETS relationship which will aide in providing job sampling, internship, externship and paid employment opportunities, etc. for students.
14. Identify and connect students to Deaf Language Specialists (DLS) and Spanish counselors as appropriate for Pre-employment transition services.
15. At manager discretion, Pre-ETS Counselor's will make school presentations as required.
16. Provides monthly reports to the manager/supervisor tracking all contacts and citing important issues that can be shared with the PPDS. These reports will be included in the managers' report to the field chief.
17. Collects, reviews, interprets and compiles a variety of administrative and/or technical Pre-ETS & WIOA data for reports.

When a student is referred to DVRS for Pre-ETS, DVRS will schedule a meeting with the school, the student, and parents/guardians to discuss and determine which pre-ETS are needed by the student, and using the following criteria when needed, which entity (either DVRS or the school) will be responsible for providing and paying for each one of the needed pre-ETS.

1. The purpose of the service. Is it related more to an employment outcome or education? That is, is the service usually considered a special education or related service, such as transition planning necessary for the provision of a free appropriate public education?
2. Customary Services. Is the service one that the school customarily provides under part B of the IDEA? For example, if the school ordinarily provides job exploration counseling or work experiences to its eligible students with disabilities, the mere fact that those services are now authorized under WIOA aspre-ETS does not mean the school should cease providing them and refer those students to the VR program. However, if summer work experiences are not customarily provided by a school, NJDVRS and the school may collaborate to coordinate and provide summer work-based learning experiences.

3. Eligibility. Is the student with a disability eligible for transition services under the IDEA? The definition of a “student with a disability” under WIOA and its final regulations is broader than under the IDEA because the definition in WIOA includes those students who are individuals with disabilities under section 504 of the Act. It is possible that students receiving services under section 504 do not have IEPs under the IDEA because they are not eligible to receive special education and related services under the IDEA. As a result, NJDVRs is authorized to provide transition services under the VR program to a broader population under WIOA than schools are authorized to provide under the IDEA.

Outreach to students with disabilities:

DVRs employs master’s level counseling staff in each DVRs office. There is a DVRs counselor assigned to each school district and a Lead Transition Counselor (LTC) in each DVRs office. The LTCs attend quarterly networking meetings with the Program Planning & Development Specialist who manages the DVRs Transition Program. The LTCs are responsible for providing technical assistance to other counselors as well as schools, local Workforce Development Boards (WDBs), One-Stop Career Center personnel, community partners and other stakeholders within the county.

In addition, there is a DVRs counselor assigned to every public high school in New Jersey. Counselors reach out to their assigned schools to establish communication and relationships with CST members responsible for transition in the student’s IEP. Counselors are responsible for developing these relationships in order to ensure that students with disabilities who need transition services are given the opportunity to learn about DVRs services. Each local office tracks the number of transition meetings and consultations provided by the counselor; the PPDS keeps records for the state.

DVRs also participates in annual student conferences sponsored by the Offices of Special Education Programs. The DVRs transition coordinator (PPDS) and other designated DVRs personnel also participate in inter-agency county-based transition committees and forums to increase awareness of the DVRs services and provide information about the agency.

The interagency agreement between DVRs, CBVI and OSEP is to facilitate and coordinate services needed by students with disabilities to successfully transition from school to employment or other post- secondary activities leading to employment.

The requirements of Section 511 of Rehabilitation Act as they pertain to students and youth are outlined in the interagency agreement. 14(c) businesses referred to as "employers" are prohibited from employing any individual with disabilities who is 24 years of age or younger at subminimum wage, unless the individual has received documentation from DVRs or CBVI and has completed the required activities per CFR 397.20, and as outlined in the interagency agreement. This includes:

Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) that are available to the student under section 113, or transition services under the IDEA, Application for VR services with the result that the individual was determined- Ineligible for VR services, or Eligible for VR services, had an approved IPE that included a specific employment goal consistent with competitive integrated

employment, and the individual was unable to achieve an employment outcome in competitive integrated employment despite working toward the employment outcome with reasonable accommodations and appropriate supports and services, including supported employment services and customized employment services, for a reasonable period of time, and his/her case was closed; and

DVRS or CBVI provided career counseling and information and referral services to federal and state programs and other resources that offer employment-related services and supports designed to enable the individual to explore, discover, experience and attain competitive integrated employment, and the counseling and information and referrals were not for employment at subminimum wage.

Types of activities and methods used by DVRS to provide the local education agency with consultation and technical assistance include the following:

DVRS promotes VR services to students and families by providing materials to the Local Education Agencies (LEA) to distribute, such as referral forms, flyers, and other information about DVRS- PE and VR services, providing presentations to educators and groups of students and their families when requested, and maintaining useful resources on the DVRS website.

DVRS provides consultation (information and advice) for individual students aged 14 through 21, their families, and educators as requested.

DVRS processes all student referrals for pre-ETS and other traditional VR services in a manner consistent with requirements in WIOA.

DVRS requests access to student records and/or documentation from the LEA for students seeking to participate in VR services and uses this documentation in the determination process for student eligibility or potential eligibility for VR services in a timely manner consistent with WIOA regulations.

DVRS staff, when invited may attend, and participate in the IEP meeting. This may occur when DVRS is expected to provide or fund transition services (pre-ETS and/or traditional vocational rehabilitation services) for a student.

The DVRS VR counselor at the local DVRS office where this process occurs, will maintain the documentation of the above required activities, and provide a copy to the individual pursuing employment compensated at a subminimum wage during the timelines identified and specified under 34 CFR 397.

The New Jersey Office of Special Education (NJOSE) will share the information and requirements of the interagency agreement with all New Jersey Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and will ask them to share this information and requirements with all participants during Individualized Education Program (IEP) meetings that include transition planning and where students with disabilities may choose to seek employment compensated at a subminimum wage. LEAs will provide DVRS or CBVI with documentation that the student has received transition services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20U.S.C. 1400et seq.), such as transition services available to the individual under section 614(d) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1414(c)).

In accordance with 34 CFR 397.31, NJOSE will neither enter into a contract nor any other arrangement with an entity holding a special wage certificate under section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act for the purpose of operating a program under which a youth with a disability is paid a subminimum wage, including nonpaid work. NJOSE will advise LEAs to contract with, or refer students to, only those services and programs that pay the greater of the prevailing minimum wage or the state/federal minimum wage. DVRS and CBVI will obtain from all community rehabilitation programs (CRPs) that are approved to provide extended employment (sheltered workshops), statements of assurances, to be renewed every three years, that state that the CRPs are in full compliance with section 511 of Rehabilitation Act, and that they do not have any contracts or other arrangements with LEAs or the NJOSE for the purpose of operating a program for an individual who is age 24 or younger under which work is compensated at a subminimum wage, including nonpaid work.

K. COORDINATION WITH EMPLOYERS

In accordance with the requirements in Section 101(a)(11)(E) of the Rehabilitation Act, describe how the VR agency will work with employers to identify competitive integrated employment and career exploration opportunities in order to facilitate the provision of VR services; and transition services for youth and students with disabilities, including pre-employment transition services for students with disabilities.

WIOA identified that businesses and employers that hire individuals with disabilities are dual customers of the public VR program. To meet the needs of the business community in New Jersey, DVRS operates a Business Outreach Team (BOT). The BOT is staffed by four program planning and development specialists (PPDS) who are assigned regionally and report directly to the Field Chiefs. The BOT consultants also work directly with the Workforce Business Development team.

The major responsibilities and activities of the BOT include:

Assist with onboarding activities for businesses interested in hiring qualified candidates with disabilities;

Take the lead with DVRS-led targeted hiring events through its Schedule A and Schedule B (State as a Model Employer) initiatives;

Provide technical assistance/training on disability employment etiquette to businesses as requested;

Coordinate efforts with the National Employment Network (NET) through CSAVR to identify and work with national employers with a presence in New Jersey. Through the NET, connections were forged in 2023 with Pitney-Bowes, Sodexo, Dell, Amazon and Walgreens;

Assist DVRS counselors with pre-screening job seekers for appropriate job matches;

Assist federal contractors in meeting their 503 requirements;

Support New Jersey's industry sector strategies and maintain relationships with New Jersey Industry/Community Partners, including Chambers of Commerce, Department of Labor Business Service Representatives, Workforce Development Board Subcommittees, Industry Liaison Groups and other entities;

Utilize labor market information to increase DVRS counselors' knowledge of local business needs, and coordinate activities with business services representatives in the One-Stops;
Participate in local Workforce Development Boards disability/special population committees;
Assist the local DVRS offices to identify competitive integrated employment and career exploration opportunities that will facilitate the provision of VR service.

Several Highlights from FFY 2023 that demonstrate the engagement of the BOT include:

The Business Outreach Team partnered with the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) to sponsor the second annual Targeted Hiring Event for individuals with disabilities and veterans with service-connected disabilities on June 28, 2023. This event was offered in a hybrid format with interviews being conducted on site and virtually. Twelve employers participated and the job seeker turnout was robust. BOT consultants coordinated with employer representatives, posted job descriptions and potential vacancies, and tracked job seekers throughout the process.

The BOT published two editions of a newsletter, the BOT SPOT, highlighting employment activities throughout the three regions in the State. Other BOT activities throughout the year: advertising and marketing the State as Model Employer (SAME) program, managing the new Employment First Innovation and Expansion Grants, learning to administer CIE evaluations, attending Project SEARCH Steering committee and Business advisory council meetings throughout the state, collaborating with other DVR units to develop a new Paid Internship program, helping with the NJDVRS Apprenticeship policy, which is pending approval. BOT consultants also recruited employers for various county Disability Job Fairs, partnered with ARC of Atlantic County for a targeted hiring event and with the Social Security Administration to recruit claims representatives.

BOT 2023 Presentations

The BOT team gave presentations at numerous meetings and events, including Autism Awareness Event with the Middlesex County Office of Career Services, Disability Etiquette presentations throughout New Jersey via the NJDOL virtual Lunch and Learn series for employers, Camden County College HR, Meridian Hospital, Walgreens, Paid Internship meeting with E-Title, Foodbank of Pennsauken, Discussion of Disability Programs with Senator Anthony Bucco in Morris County.

L. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

In accordance with the requirements in Section 101(a)(11)(C) and (K), describe interagency cooperation with and utilization of the services and facilities of agencies and programs that are not carrying out activities through the statewide workforce development system to develop opportunities for community-based employment in integrated settings, to the greatest extent practicable for the following:

- 1. STATE PROGRAMS (DESIGNATE LEAD AGENCY(IES) AND IMPLEMENTING ENTITY(IES)) CARRIED OUT UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1998;**

RSA has determined it is optional to update Section I for the current state plan. DVRS chooses not to update this section.

2. PROGRAMS CARRIED OUT BY THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE;

Section I is optional per RSA for current state plan. DVRS chooses to not update this section.

3. NON-EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES SERVING OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH;

Section I is optional per RSA for current state plan. DVRS chooses to not update this section.

4. STATE USE CONTRACTING PROGRAMS;

Section I is optional per RSA for current state plan. DVRS chooses to not update this section.

5. STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTERING THE STATE MEDICAID PLAN UNDER TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (42 U.S.C. 1396 ET SEQ.);

Section I is optional per RSA for current state plan. DVRS chooses to not update this section.

6. STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES;

Section I is optional per RSA for current state plan. DVRS chooses to not update this section.

7. STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES; AND

Section I is optional per RSA for current state plan. DVRS chooses to not update this section.

8. OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS OUTSIDE THE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM.

Section I is optional per RSA for current state plan. DVRS chooses to not update this section.

9. OTHER PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.

Section I is optional per RSA for current state plan. DVRS chooses to not update this section.

ASSURANCES

The designated State agency or designated State unit, as appropriate and identified in the State certifications included with this VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement, through signature of the authorized individual, assures the Commissioner, that it will comply with all of the requirements of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement, as set forth in sections 101(a) and 606 of the Rehabilitation Act. The individual authorized to submit the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement makes the following assurances:

The State Plan must include
1. Public Comment on Policies and Procedures: The designated State agency assures it will comply with all statutory and regulatory requirements for public participation in the VR Services Portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan, as required by section 101(a)(16)(A) of the Rehabilitation Act.

The State Plan must include
2. Submission of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and Its Supplement: The designated State unit assures it will comply with all requirements pertaining to the submission and revisions of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement for the State Supported Employment Services program, as required by sections 101(a)(1), (22), (23), and 606(a) of the Rehabilitation Act; section 102 of WIOA in the case of the submission of a Unified State plan; section 103 of WIOA in the case of a submission of a Combined State Plan; 34 CFR 76.140.
3. Administration of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan: The designated State agency or designated State unit, as appropriate, assures it will comply with the requirements related to:
3.a. the establishment of the designated State agency and designated State unit, as required by section 101(a)(2) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.b. either a State independent commission or State Rehabilitation Council, as required by section 101(a)(21) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.c. consultations regarding the administration of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan, in accordance with section 101(a)(16)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.d. the financial participation by the State, or if the State so elects, by the State and local agencies, to provide the amount of the non-Federal share of the cost of carrying out the VR program in accordance with section 101(a)(3).
3.e. as applicable, the local administration of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan, in accordance with section 101(a)(2)(A) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.f. as applicable, the shared funding and administration of joint programs, in accordance with section 101(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.g. statewideness and waivers of statewideness requirements, as set forth in section 101(a)(4) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.h. the requirements for cooperation, collaboration, and coordination, as required by sections 101(a)(11) and (24)(B); and 606(b) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.i. all required methods of administration, as required by section 101(a)(6) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.j. the requirements for the comprehensive system of personnel development, as set forth in section 101(a)(7) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.k. the compilation and submission to the Commissioner of statewide assessments, estimates, State goals and priorities, strategies, and progress reports, as appropriate, and as required by sections 101(a)(15), 105(c)(2), and 606(b)(8) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.l. the reservation and use of a portion of the funds allotted to the State under section 110 of the Rehabilitation Act for the development and implementation of innovative approaches to expand and improve the provision of VR services to individuals with disabilities, particularly

The State Plan must include
individuals with the most significant disabilities as set forth in section 101(a)(18)(A).
3.m. the submission of reports as required by section 101(a)(10) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4. Administration of the Provision of VR Services: The designated State agency, or designated State unit, as appropriate, assures that it will:
4.a. comply with all requirements regarding information and referral services in accordance with sections 101(a)(5)(E) and (20) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.b. impose no duration of residence requirement as part of determining an individual's eligibility for VR services or that excludes from services under the plan any individual who is present in the State in accordance with section 101(a)(12) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.c. provide the full range of services listed in section 103(a) of the Rehabilitation Act as appropriate, to all eligible individuals with disabilities in the State who apply for services or, if implementing an order of selection, in accordance with criteria established by the State for the order of selection as set out in section 101(a)(5) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.d. determine whether comparable services and benefits are available to the individual in accordance with section 101(a)(8) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.e. comply with the requirements for the development of an individualized plan for employment in accordance with section 102(b) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.f. Comply with requirements regarding the provisions of informed choice for all applicants and eligible individuals in accordance with section 102(d) of the Rehabilitation Act
4.g. provide vocational rehabilitation services to American Indians who are individuals with disabilities residing in the State, in accordance with section 101(a)(13) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.h. comply with the requirements for the conduct of semiannual or annual reviews, as appropriate, for individuals employed either in an extended employment setting in a community rehabilitation program or any other employment under section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as required by sections 101(a)(14) and 511 of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.i. meet the requirements in sections 101(a)(17) and 103(b)(2) of the Rehabilitation Act if the State elects to construct, under special circumstances, facilities for community rehabilitation programs.
4.j. With respect to students with disabilities, the State,
4.j.i. has developed and will implement,
4.j.i.A. strategies to address the needs identified in the assessments; and
4.j.i.B. strategies to achieve the goals and priorities identified by the State, to improve and expand vocational rehabilitation services for students with disabilities on a statewide basis;

The State Plan must include
and
4.j.ii. has developed and will implement strategies to provide pre-employment transition services (sections 101(a)(15), 101(a)(25) and 113).
4.j.iii. shall reserve not less than 15 percent of the allocated funds for the provision of pre-employment transition services; such funds shall not be used to pay for the administrative costs of providing pre-employment transition services.
5. Program Administration for the Supported Employment Title VI Supplement to the State plan:
5.a. The designated State unit assures that it will include in the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan all information required by section 606 of the Rehabilitation Act.
5.b. The designated State agency assures that it will submit reports in such form and in accordance with such procedures as the Commissioner may require and collects the information required by section 101(a)(10) of the Rehabilitation Act separately for individuals receiving supported employment services under title I and individuals receiving supported employment services under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act.
6. Financial Administration of the Supported Employment Program (Title VI):
6.a. The designated State agency assures that it will expend no more than 2.5 percent of the State's allotment under title VI for administrative costs of carrying out this program; and, the designated State agency or agencies will provide, directly or indirectly through public or private entities, non-Federal contributions in an amount that is not less than 10 percent of the costs of carrying out supported employment services provided to youth with the most significant disabilities with the funds reserved for such purpose under section 603(d) of the Rehabilitation Act, in accordance with section 606(b)(7)(H) and (I) of the Rehabilitation Act.
6.b. The designated State agency assures that it will use funds made available under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act only to provide supported employment services to individuals with the most significant disabilities, including extended services to youth with the most significant disabilities, who are eligible to receive such services; and, that such funds are used only to supplement and not supplant the funds provided under Title I of the Rehabilitation Act, when providing supported employment services specified in the individualized plan for employment, in accordance with section 606(b)(7)(A) and (D), of the Rehabilitation Act.
7. Provision of Supported Employment Services:
7.a. The designated State agency assures that it will provide supported employment services as defined in section 7(39) of the Rehabilitation Act.
7.b. The designated State agency assures that the comprehensive assessment of individuals with significant disabilities conducted under section 102(b)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act and funded under title I of the Rehabilitation Act includes consideration of supported employment as an appropriate employment outcome, in accordance with the requirements of section

The State Plan must include

606(b)(7)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act an individualized plan for employment that meets the requirements of section 102(b) of the Rehabilitation Act, which is developed and updated with title I funds, in accordance with sections 102(b)(3)(F) and 606(b)(7)(C) and (E) of the Rehabilitation Act.

Do you attest that these assurances will be met?

Yes

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (COMBINED OR GENERAL) CERTIFICATIONS

States must provide written and signed certifications that:

1. THE (ENTER THE NAME OF DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY OR DESIGNATED STATE UNIT, AS APPROPRIATE,) IS AUTHORIZED TO SUBMIT THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN UNDER TITLE I OF THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973 (REHABILITATION ACT), AS AMENDED BY TITLE IV OF WIOA[1], AND ITS STATE PLAN SUPPLEMENT UNDER TITLE VI OF THE REHABILITATION ACT;

[1] Public Law 113-128.

ENTER THE NAME OF DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY OR DESIGNATED STATE UNIT, AS APPROPRIATE

NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJDOL) - Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS)

2. IN THE EVENT THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY IS NOT PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH VOCATIONAL AND OTHER REHABILITATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES, THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY MUST INCLUDE A DESIGNATED STATE UNIT FOR THE VR PROGRAM (SECTION 101(A)(2)(B)(II) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT). AS A CONDITION FOR THE RECEIPT OF FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER TITLE I OF THE REHABILITATION ACT FOR THE PROVISION OF VR SERVICES, THE (DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY OR THE DESIGNATED STATE UNIT WHEN THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY HAS A DESIGNATED STATE UNIT)[2] AGREES TO OPERATE AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE VR SERVICES PROGRAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN[3], THE REHABILITATION ACT, 34 CFR 361.13(B) AND (C), AND ALL APPLICABLE REGULATIONS[4], POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION. FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE TO STATES UNDER SECTION 111(A) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT ARE USED SOLELY FOR THE PROVISION OF VR SERVICES AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN;

[2] All references in this plan to "designated State agency" or to "the State agency" relate to the agency identified in this paragraph.

[3] No funds under title I of the Rehabilitation Act may be awarded without an approved VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan in accordance with section 101(a) of the Rehabilitation Act.

[4] Applicable regulations, in part, include the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 76, 77, 79, 81, and 82; 2 CFR part 200 as adopted by 2 CFR part 3474; and the State VR Services program regulations at 34 C.F.R. part 361.

ENTER THE NAME OF DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY

NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJDOL) - Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS)

3. AS A CONDITION FOR THE RECEIPT OF FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER TITLE VI OF THE REHABILITATION ACT FOR SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY, OR THE DESIGNATED STATE UNIT WHEN THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY HAS A DESIGNATED STATE UNIT, AGREES TO OPERATE AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES PROGRAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN[5], THE REHABILITATION ACT, AND ALL APPLICABLE REGULATIONS[6], POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION. FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE UNDER TITLE VI ARE USED SOLELY FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN;

[5] No funds under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act may be awarded without an approved supported employment supplement to the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan in accordance with section 606(a) of the Rehabilitation Act.

[6] Applicable regulations, in part, include the citations in footnote 4, as well as Supported Employment program regulations at 34 C.F.R. part 363.

4. THE DESIGNATED STATE UNIT OR, IF NOT APPLICABLE, THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY HAS THE AUTHORITY UNDER STATE LAW TO PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE REGARDING THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE VR PROGRAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH 34 CFR 361.13(B) AND (C);

5. THE STATE LEGALLY MAY CARRY OUT EACH PROVISION OF THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT.

6. ALL PROVISIONS OF THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT ARE CONSISTENT WITH STATE LAW.

7. THE (ENTER THE NAME OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE BELOW) HAS THE AUTHORITY UNDER STATE LAW TO RECEIVE, HOLD, AND DISBURSE FEDERAL FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE UNDER THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT;

ENTER THE NAME OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE BELOW

Karen Carroll, State Director of NJDOL Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services

8. THE (ENTER THE TITLE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE BELOW) HAS THE AUTHORITY TO SUBMIT THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND THE SUPPLEMENT FOR SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES;

ENTER THE TITLE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE BELOW

State Director of NJDOL Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services

9. THE AGENCY THAT SUBMITS THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT HAS ADOPTED OR OTHERWISE FORMALLY APPROVED THE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Public Law 113-128.

[2] All references in this plan to "designated State agency" or to "the State agency" relate to the agency identified in this paragraph.

[3] No funds under title I of the Rehabilitation Act may be awarded without an approved VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan in accordance with section 101(a) of the Rehabilitation Act.

[4] Applicable regulations, in part, include the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 76, 77, 79, 81, and 82; 2 CFR part 200 as adopted by 2 CFR part 3474; and the State VR Services program regulations at 34 C.F.R. part 361.

[5] No funds under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act may be awarded without an approved supported employment supplement to the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan in accordance with section 606(a) of the Rehabilitation Act.

[6] Applicable regulations, in part, include the citations in footnote 4, as well as Supported Employment program regulations at 34 C.F.R. part 363.

CERTIFICATION SIGNATURE

Signatory information	Enter Signatory information in this column
Name of Signatory	Karen Carroll
Title of Signatory	State Director of DVRS
Date Signed	2/29/24

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Each State VR program must submit expected levels of performance in its Unified or Combined State Plan and in the two-year modification of that plan. Expected levels of performance for the first two years of a state plan must be submitted in the initial submission of the Unified or Combined State Plan and in the initial submission of the two-year modification of that Plan, for years three and four, as described in 34 CFR § 361.170(a). Expected levels of performance must be stated to the nearest tenth of a percent (XX.X %) or to the nearest whole dollar for median earnings. State VR programs are reminded that the expected levels of performance must be published for public comment prior to plan submission in accordance with state law, regulation, and policy.

After the Unified or Combined State Plan submission, each State VR program must reach agreement with RSA on the negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the Unified or Combined State Plan (or for the third and fourth years of the Unified or Combined State Plan during the required two-year modification process) in accordance with WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv).

RSA will use its statistical adjustment model to derive pre-program year estimated levels of performance for each indicator. Each State VR program and RSA will consider the negotiation factors outlined in WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(v) during the negotiation process. Once negotiated levels of performance are agreed upon, each State VR program must incorporate the negotiated levels of performance into the Unified or Combined State Plan and the two-year modification of that plan prior to the plan’s approval (section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv) of WIOA).

Effectiveness in Serving Employers

In the final rule implementing WIOA, the Departments indicated that they would initially implement this indicator in the form of a pilot to test the feasibility and rigor of three proposed approaches. During Program Year (PY) 2022, the Departments initiated the rulemaking process to establish a standard definition of Effectiveness in Serving Employers. States will continue to report two of three proposed approaches until the Departments issue the final rule and implement the indicator.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	54.1 %	54.6%	57.1%	57.1%
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	46.4%	46.9%	49.4%	49.4%
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	\$6,330	\$6,400	\$6,425	\$6,500
Credential Attainment Rate	42.4%	42.9%	43.9%	43.9%
Measurable Skill Gains	56.1%	56.6%	59.1%	59.1%
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

¹

The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

**GEPA 427 FORM INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION PACKAGE - VOCATIONAL
REHABILITATION**

EQUITY FOR STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, AND OTHER PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES

OMB Control Number 1894-0005 Expiration 02/28/2026

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA Section 427 Form Instructions for State Applicants

State applicants must respond to the following four questions:

1. Describe how your entity's existing mission, policies, or commitments ensure equitable access to, and equitable participation in, the proposed project or activity.
2. Based on your proposed project or activity, what barriers may impede equitable access and participation of students, educators, or other beneficiaries?
3. Based on the barriers identified, what steps will you take to address such barriers to equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity?
4. What is your timeline, including targeted milestones, for addressing these identified barriers?

- Applicants identify any barriers that may impede equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity, including, but not limited to, barriers based on economic disadvantage, gender, race, ethnicity, color, national origin, disability, age, language, migrant status, rural status, homeless status or housing insecurity, pregnancy, parenting, or caregiving status, and sexual orientation.
- Applicants use the associated text box to respond to each question. However, applicants might have already included some or all this required information in the narrative sections of their applications or their State Plans. In responding to this requirement, for each question, applicants may provide a cross-reference to the section(s) in their State Plans that includes the information responsive to that question on this form or may restate that information on this form.
- Applicants are not required to have mission statements or policies that align with equity to apply.
- Applicants that have already undertaken steps to address barriers must still provide an explanation and/or description of the steps already taken in each text box, as appropriate, to satisfy the GEPA Section 427 requirement.

- Applicants that believe no barriers exist must still provide an explanation and/or description to each question to validate that perception, as appropriate, to satisfy the GEPA Section 427 requirement.

Please refer to GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

1. DESCRIBE HOW YOUR ENTITY'S EXISTING MISSION, POLICIES, OR COMMITMENTS ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO, AND EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION IN, THE PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY.

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The first of four questions is:

Describe how your entity's existing mission, policies, or commitments ensure equitable access to, and equitable participation in, the proposed project or activity.

DVRS continues to invest in the expansion of strategies to overcome identified barriers relating to equitable access to and participation of individuals with disabilities in the state Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program.

NJDVRS is committed to advocating on behalf of people with disabilities and educating the community for the removal of barriers to the full participation of people with disabilities in community life. NJDVRS will work in partnership with service providers and groups representing people with disabilities to inform the public about the needs and capacities of these individuals. NJDVRS will work with decision-makers and other governmental agencies to develop new programs and resources needed to enhance employment opportunities and related services for people with disabilities.

The VR Counselor must apply eligibility requirements without regard to sex, including sexual orientation and gender identity, race, age, creed, color or national origin of the individual applying for service. No group of individuals is excluded or found ineligible solely based on type of disability. No upper or lower age limit is established which will in and of itself, result in a finding of ineligibility for any person with disabilities who otherwise meets the basic eligibility requirements as specified in the DVRS Case Services Policy Manual. The Division does not impose a residence requirement, durational or other, which excludes from service any individual who is present in the state.

The VR Counselor is responsible to advise the consumer(s), no less than once annually that they (the consumer) cannot be discriminated against because of disability, race, age, gender or ethnicity.

DVRS Counselors continue to provide access and opportunity for extended employees to apply to DVRS through the provision of information and counseling as prescribed by Section 511 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

2. BASED ON YOUR PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY, WHAT BARRIERS MAY IMPEDE EQUITABLE ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, OR OTHER BENEFICIARIES?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The second of four questions is:

Based on your proposed project or activity, what barriers may impede equitable access and participation of students, educators, or other beneficiaries?

Possible barriers to impede equitable access could include students in secondary schools not being referred to DVRS or being referred close to or after graduation. As a result, not allowing the student the benefit of longer-term access to DVRS services in preparation for competitive-integrated employment and the participation in supported employment services. Other barriers involve some schools not allowing full access to students by DVRS counselors.

Other possible barriers could include individuals with disabilities not being informed of DVRS or not wanting to engage in supported employment services due to a fear of losing benefits upon becoming employed.

3. BASED ON THE BARRIERS IDENTIFIED, WHAT STEPS WILL YOU TAKE TO ADDRESS SUCH BARRIERS TO EQUITABLE ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The third of four questions is:

Based on the barriers identified, what steps will you take to address such barriers to equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity?

In order to increase the number of unserved and underserved DVRS consumers – including, but not limited to: at risk youth, minorities, disability groups to include, Autism, deaf and hard of hearing, significant mental illness – DVRS continues to expand its outreach efforts and is committed to:

Explore best practices for connecting to hard-to-reach populations;

Work to collect validated statistics of how many individuals in unserved and underserved categories are served by DVRS, and assessing specific strategies for addressing gaps that are identified;

Collaborate with partners to increase the number of transition students to have open cases two years prior to exiting school;

Seek out and collaborate with community programs that serve identified underserved populations; and

Provide training to increase cultural competency for DVRS staff and providers where needed.

Continue to expand its Benefits Counseling program by increasing the number of vendors to provide this service.

Outreach procedures that will be used to identify and serve individuals with disabilities who are minorities, including those with the most significant disabilities and individuals with disabilities who have been unserved or underserved by the VR program, are as follows:

Offering universal access for all agency services and programs;

Maintaining a level of cultural competence among staff;

Offering all publications in Spanish;

Placing bi-lingual counseling staff at local offices demonstrating the most need;

Providing Deaf language specialists that cover all local offices;

Providing counselors who work with HH customers with additional training specific to this population;

Partnering with community-based organizations, including faith-based entities, to facilitate communication with individuals who speak other languages;

Developing information about DVRS in ASL; and

Partnering with the NJDOE to include information about the DVRS in its Parents Rights in Special Education (PRISE) document that is published in 12 languages.

DVRS has assigned a Pre-ETS (Employment Transition Services) counselor to each office. Responsibilities include:

Coordinating all the Pre-ETS and transition activities throughout the catchment area;

Supporting transition fairs; and

Providing training on a local county-wide basis.

Additionally, each counselor is assigned to specific public high schools. They provide technical assistance to the schools in the following ways:

Attend individualized education program (IEP) meetings;

Provide technical assistance to the schools as warranted;

Confer with parents; and

Make referrals to benefits counseling when appropriate.

DVRS also supports the Independent Living centers to provide transition services to students on a fee-for-service basis throughout the state.

DVRS has identified several best practice strategies that are used in the delivery of pre-employment transition services:

Program planning and development specialist coordinates pre-employment transition strategies statewide;

All counselors provide pre-employment transition services in the local offices;

Data from the NJ Office of Special Education is used to determine the number of counselors needed in each office;

Funding opportunities with community partners for the provision of pre-employment transition services;

Business unit outreach to help establish work-based learning opportunities for students with disabilities;

Partnership with NJ employer outreach and sector partnership efforts to provide real time labor market intelligence that helps counselors provide effective employment coaching for students with disabilities; and

Working in partnership with local areas to identify career pathway opportunities for students with disabilities.

On a state level, DVRS is a member of the State Special Education Advisory Council convened by the NJ Department of Education, with the goal of promoting additional collaboration between programs under IDEA and WIOA to promote successful transition to adult outcomes for students with disabilities.

4. WHAT IS YOUR TIMELINE, INCLUDING TARGETED MILESTONES, FOR ADDRESSING THESE IDENTIFIED BARRIERS?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The final of four questions is:

What is your timeline, including targeted milestones, for addressing these identified barriers?

DVRS has as a key strategic objective a focus on outreach efforts to engage those groups of individuals identified as being underserved. To that end, DVRS has engaged with the VRTAC on Quality Employment to provide training to DVRS staff on how to effectively conduct outreach to African American and Hispanic communities. This training will be completed as of 4/24.

Key program areas such as Benefits Counseling will be reviewed annually to assess the availability and extent of the services being provided.

DVR's strategic objective to improve and expand outreach efforts will be monitored on a quarterly basis.

GEPA 427 FORM INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION PACKAGE - SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT

EQUITY FOR STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, AND OTHER PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES

OMB Control Number 1894-0005 Expiration 02/28/2026

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA Section 427 Form Instructions for State Applicants

State applicants must respond to the following four questions:

1. Describe how your entity's existing mission, policies, or commitments ensure equitable access to, and equitable participation in, the proposed project or activity.
2. Based on your proposed project or activity, what barriers may impede equitable access and participation of students, educators, or other beneficiaries?
3. Based on the barriers identified, what steps will you take to address such barriers to equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity?
4. What is your timeline, including targeted milestones, for addressing these identified barriers?

- Applicants identify any barriers that may impede equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity, including, but not limited to, barriers based on economic disadvantage, gender, race, ethnicity, color, national origin, disability, age, language, migrant status, rural status, homeless status or housing insecurity, pregnancy, parenting, or caregiving status, and sexual orientation.
- Applicants use the associated text box to respond to each question. However, applicants might have already included some or all this required information in the narrative sections of their

applications or their State Plans. In responding to this requirement, for each question, applicants may provide a cross-reference to the section(s) in their State Plans that includes the information responsive to that question on this form or may restate that information on this form.

- Applicants are not required to have mission statements or policies that align with equity to apply.
- Applicants that have already undertaken steps to address barriers must still provide an explanation and/or description of the steps already taken in each text box, as appropriate, to satisfy the GEPA Section 427 requirement.
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Please refer to GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

1. DESCRIBE HOW YOUR ENTITY'S EXISTING MISSION, POLICIES, OR COMMITMENTS ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO, AND EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION IN, THE PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY.

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The first of four questions is:

Describe how your entity's existing mission, policies, or commitments ensure equitable access to, and equitable participation in, the proposed project or activity.

NJDVRS is committed to advocating on behalf of people with disabilities and educating the community for the removal of barriers to the full participation of people with disabilities in community life. NJDVRS will work in partnership with service providers and groups representing people with disabilities to inform the public about the needs and capacities of these individuals. NJDVRS will work with decision-makers and other governmental agencies to develop new programs and resources needed to enhance employment opportunities and related services for people with disabilities.

The VR Counselor must apply eligibility requirements without regard to sex, including sexual orientation and gender identity, race, age, creed, color or national origin of the individual applying for service. No group of individuals is excluded or found ineligible solely based on type of disability. No upper or lower age limit is established which will in and of itself, result in a finding of ineligibility for any person with disabilities who otherwise meets the basic eligibility requirements specified in the DVRS Case Services Policy Manual. The Division does not impose a

residence requirement, durational or other, which excludes from service any individual who is present in the state.

The VR Counselor is responsible to advise the consumer(s), no less than once annually that they (the consumer) cannot be discriminated against because of disability, race, age, gender or ethnicity.

DVRS continues to invest in the expansion of strategies to overcome identified barriers relating to equitable access to and participation of individuals with disabilities in the state Supported Employment (SE) Services Program. Selected efforts in this regard include the following:

Encouraging increased participation in the extended employment (sheltered workshop) hybrid program;

Updating supported employment vendor reporting forms as needed;

Monitoring required vendor accreditation and staff development;

Consistent monitoring of both the SE providers and extended employment (sheltered workshop) programs;

Enhancing training provided to DVRS staff and everyone within the statewide delivery network;

Collaborating, through regular meetings and communication, with the New Jersey chapter of the Association of People Supporting Employment (APSE); and

Continuing collaboration with ACCSES NJ, a not-for-profit organization dedicated to providing leadership and support to members who advocate for and serve persons with disabilities through community-based programs.

2. BASED ON YOUR PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY, WHAT BARRIERS MAY IMPEDE EQUITABLE ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, OR OTHER BENEFICIARIES?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The second of four questions is:

Based on your proposed project or activity, what barriers may impede equitable access and participation of students, educators, or other beneficiaries?

Possible barriers to impede equitable access could include students in secondary schools not being referred to DVRS or being referred close to or after graduation. As a result, not allowing the student the benefit of longer-term access to DVRS services in preparation for competitive-integrated employment and the participation in supported employment services. Other barriers involve some schools not allowing full access to students by DVRS counselors.

Other possible barriers could include adults with disabilities not being informed of DVRS and supported employment services or not wanting to engage in supported employment services due to a fear of losing benefits upon becoming employed.

3. BASED ON THE BARRIERS IDENTIFIED, WHAT STEPS WILL YOU TAKE TO ADDRESS SUCH BARRIERS TO EQUITABLE ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The third of four questions is:

Based on the barriers identified, what steps will you take to address such barriers to equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity?

DVRS will continue to work with the NJ Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) and the Local Education Agencies (LEAs) to identify targeted strategies to allow for equitable access for students to DVRS. DVRS will continue outreach efforts to schools and associated stakeholders.

DVRS plans to continue its work with the Community Rehabilitation Programs (CRPs) to develop competitive- strategies for individuals with disabilities who currently attend sheltered workshop programs who, through informed choice, choose to access competitive DVRS continues to implement reporting requirements that identify extended employees who currently make above minimum wage to provide counseling, including benefits counseling, and encouragement for them to pursue competitive, integrated employment.

DVRS developed a Hybrid program for extended employment providers. This program allows extended employees to transition into competitive -integrated employment while maintaining their status as an extended employee. Participants work part of the week in extended employment and part of the week in competitive-integrated employment.

DVRS Counselors continue to provide access and opportunity for extended employees to apply to DVRS through the provision of information and counseling as prescribed by Section 511 of WIOA. All activities are documented and tracked by DVRS Central Office.

4. WHAT IS YOUR TIMELINE, INCLUDING TARGETED MILESTONES, FOR ADDRESSING THESE IDENTIFIED BARRIERS?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The final of four questions is:

What is your timeline, including targeted milestones, for addressing these identified barriers?

DVRS will review its policies and procedures for supported employment services at minimum on an annual basis to ensure that identified barriers to equitable access are addressed and needed actions taken. Training on Supported Employment for DVRS staff, providers and other stakeholders will be conducted on a bi-annual basis.

In addition, outreach efforts to promote services leading to competitive-integrated employment and engaging with potential consumers will be reviewed on a quarterly basis.

**PROGRAM-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
(BLIND)**

The Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Services Portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan must include the following descriptions and estimates, as required by sections 101(a) and 606 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA.

A. STATE REHABILITATION COUNCIL.

1. ALL VR AGENCIES, EXCEPT FOR THOSE THAT HAVE AN INDEPENDENT CONSUMER-CONTROLLED COMMISSION, MUST HAVE A STATE REHABILITATION COUNCIL (COUNCIL OR SRC) THAT MEETS THE CRITERIA IN SECTION 105 OF THE REHABILITATION ACT. THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY OR DESIGNATED STATE UNIT, AS APPLICABLE, HAS:

Select A or B:

(A) is an independent State commission

(B) has established a State Rehabilitation Council

(B) has established a State Rehabilitation Council

2. IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASSURANCE (A)(1)(B), IF SELECTED, PLEASE PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE CURRENT COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL BY REPRESENTATIVE TYPE, INCLUDING THE TERM NUMBER OF THE REPRESENTATIVE, AS APPLICABLE, AND ANY VACANCIES, AS WELL AS THE BEGINNING DATES OF EACH REPRESENTATIVE'S TERM.

Council Representative	Current Term Number/Vacant	Beginning Date of Term Mo./Yr.
Statewide Independent Living Council (SILC)	2nd term	3/17/2020
Statewide Parent Advocacy Network /Parent Training and	Not applicable	Pending appointment

Council Representative	Current Term Number/Vacant	Beginning Date of Term Mo./Yr.
Information Center		
Disability Rights New Jersey / Client Assistance Program	Not applicable	Pending appointment
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services - NJ Department of Labor (DOL) Representative (Ex-Officio)	2nd term	Not applicable
Center for Sensory and Complex Disabilities (TCNJ) - Community Rehabilitation Program Service Providers	2nd term	3/17/22
Hudson Community Enterprises - Community Rehabilitation Program Service Providers	1st term	3/1/2021
Individuals with multiple disabilities	2nd term	3/17/2020
NJ Council of the Blind (NJCB) - Advocacy Groups	2nd term	9/26/2020
Blinded Veteran Association - Advocacy Group	1st term	9/17/2021
Disability Advocacy Groups	Pending appointment	Pending appointment
National Federation of the Blind NJ (NFB NJ) - Advocacy Groups	Not applicable	Pending appointment
State Educational Agency Responsible for Students with Disabilities Eligible to Receive Services under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	Pending appointment	Pending appointment
Business, Industry, and Labor (3)	Not applicable (3)	Pending appointment (3)
NJ Transit - Business and Industry Representative	2nd term	3/17/2020
Current or Former Applicants for, or Recipients of, VR	2nd term, 2nd term, Not	12/9/19, 12/9/19, Pending

Council Representative	Current Term Number/Vacant	Beginning Date of Term Mo./Yr.
services (3)	applicable	appointment
VR Agency Executive Director (Ex Officio) / VR Agency Assistant Division Director (Ex Officio) / VR Agency VR Coordinator (Ex Officio)	Not applicable	Not applicable
Qualified Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Counselor (Ex Officio)	Not applicable	Not applicable

3. IF THE SRC IS NOT MEETING THE COMPOSITION REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION 105(B) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT AND/OR IS NOT MEETING QUARTERLY AS REQUIRED IN SECTION 105(F) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT, PROVIDE THE STEPS THAT THE VR AGENCY IS TAKING TO ENSURE IT MEETS THOSE REQUIREMENTS.

The Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI) and its SRC continue to maintain a strong relationship and partnership on behalf of individuals who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired.

The functions of the SRC are to:

- Review, analyze, and advise CBVI regarding performance of its responsibilities of the agency as per the Rehabilitation Act amendments of 2014
- Assist CBVI with the development of State goals and priorities, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the Vocational Rehabilitation program
- Advise and assist CBVI with the preparation of the State Plan and amendments to the Plan, applications, reports, needs assessments, and evaluations required under the Rehabilitation Act amendments of 2014
- Conduct a review and analysis of the effectiveness of, and consumer satisfaction with, Vocational Rehabilitation services
- Prepare and submit an annual report to the Governor and the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) on the status of Vocational Rehabilitation programs operated within the State, and to make the report available to the public
- Coordinate with other councils within the State, including the Statewide Independent Living Council (SILC)
- Establish successful working relationships between CBVI, the Statewide Independent Living Council, and Centers for Independent Living within the State; and
- Perform other functions consistent with the purpose of this title, as the SRC determines to be appropriate

CBVI's SRC is meeting Quarterly and in compliance. However, we are currently awaiting the approval of appointments from the Governor's office for a number of positions. Although members of the SRC continue to attend meetings within their proposed title, they are not able to vote. We are looking forward to having our hybrid SRC meetings on the following dates in 2024: 2/2/24, 6/7/24, 10/4/24 and 12/6/24. The SRC currently has no vacancies at this time.

4. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION 101(A)(21)(A)(II)(III) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT, INCLUDE A SUMMARY OF THE COUNCIL'S INPUT (INCLUDING HOW IT WAS OBTAINED) INTO THE STATE PLAN AND ANY STATE PLAN REVISIONS, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE COUNCIL'S ANNUAL REPORTS, THE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER SATISFACTION AND OTHER COUNCIL REPORTS.

SRC Recommendations for CBVI

- The Combined State Plan must be relevant for all workforce partners. It needs to detail points of congruence and differences, with the goal of achieving the outcome of competitive, integrated employment.
- Continued collaboration and access at the One-Stop Career Centers and other workforce partners, to ensure that all programs, services, and facilities are accessible to individuals who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired.
- Continue to identify points of alignment through interagency cooperative agreements to define relationships and establish employment opportunities for the populations served.
- Continue to develop additional training opportunities related to the improvement of service for individuals who are Blind, Deaf-Blind, and Visually Impaired.
- Develop career pathways for appropriate consumers who wish to progress from education/training to Competitive Integrated Employment leveraging such opportunities as apprenticeship programs.
- Continued development and implementation of activities under the interagency cooperative agreement between DVRS and Department of Education for the provision of transition and pre-employment transition services to students with disabilities, ages 14-21.
- Develop and enhance programs targeted toward the training and adjustment of blind, visually impaired, and deaf-blind individuals between the ages of 25 and 54 so that the resulting developed skills may lead to employment.
- The development of transition programs, serving students 14 through 21, who are Deaf-Blind.
- CBVI and DVRS shall continue to target jobs that are above minimum wage, while continuing to operate programs that provide a supported work environment for those who require such assistance.
- Increase the availability of outcome and satisfaction data through formal reporting requirements for vendors. Making such data available to CBVI consumers will enhance informed choice.

- Evaluate and improve community rehabilitation provider services and programs, particularly those providing employment services, such as job development, placement, and supported employment and time-limited job coaching.
- Continued and enhanced outreach to businesses, through relationship building across public and private sectors. This will include workforce partners, private industry partnerships, post-secondary education providers, and industry organizations.
- In order to better serve and advise CBVI, the SRC will be developing and implementing training opportunities to enhance the knowledge base of the SRC membership.

SRC Input and Recommendations Regarding State Plan Goals and Priorities

- The Administration solicited feedback and recommendations from the SRC through regular Council meetings, as well as stakeholder meetings, to develop goals, priorities, and state strategies for the PY 2024 Combined State Plan.
- Administrative staff presented to the SRC membership the proposed goals and priorities, state strategies for the PY 2024 Combined State Plan for review and comment. The SRC supported the agencies initiatives and priorities.
- One of the continuing initiatives is for the SRC and CBVI to expand outreach efforts to further educate agencies and the general public about blindness and vision impairment.
- The SRC also praised CBVI for maintaining communication with consumers, understanding their needs, developing initiatives to address their needs and open up employment opportunities.

5. PROVIDE THE VR AGENCY'S RESPONSE TO THE COUNCIL'S INPUT AND RECOMMENDATIONS, INCLUDING AN EXPLANATION FOR THE REJECTION OF ANY INPUT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

List each recommendation/input followed by the VR agency response

- CBVI accepts the recommendation and makes its top priority to seek competitive, integrated employment outcomes for all consumers it serves. The agency will continue to work collaboratively with all core partners in the Workforce Development system and other partners to achieve this goal.
- CBVI accepts this recommendation and will utilize the SRC membership to review and provide feedback on improving the cooperative relationships with One-Stop Career Centers and other workforce partners, with a focus on ensuring access for blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired individuals.
- CBVI accepts this recommendation and will seek to enhance collaboration with the NJ Department of Education, as well as local education entities, through the newly developed inter-agency cooperative agreements to support transition for youth to adult outcomes, including an emphasis on post-secondary education and employment.
- CBVI accepts this recommendation and will continue to provide high-quality VR services to blind, visually impaired, and deaf-blind consumers to promote positive employment

outcomes for the consumers it serves, including a focus on enhancing group programs and training for individuals ages 25-54.

- CBVI accepts this recommendation to target jobs for consumers with disabilities that are above minimum wage and to assist consumers in supported work environments to transition to integrated settings with competitive wages.
- CBVI accepts this recommendation and will work with the SRC membership to develop protocols for evaluating and training CBVI vendors that are in alignment with State Law and the provisions of the Combined State Plan and making this information available to consumers to facilitate informed choice.
- CBVI accepts this recommendation to enhance and expand outreach and partnerships to facilitate engagement with the business community, so as to open doors to competitive, integrated employment, through training, consultation, and other business-focused services.
- CBVI does not reject any of the recommendations of the SRC.

B. COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE NEEDS ASSESSMENT (CSNA).

Section 101(a)(15), (17), and (23) of the Rehabilitation Act require VR agencies to provide an assessment of:

1. THE VR SERVICES NEEDS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES RESIDING WITHIN THE STATE, INCLUDING:

A. INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES AND THEIR NEED FOR SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT;

The New Jersey Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI), the State Rehabilitation Council, and the University of Wisconsin–Madison Wisconsin Center for Education Research jointly conducted the assessment of vocational rehabilitation needs of individuals with blindness and visual impairments residing in New Jersey. The intent of the assessment was to obtain information on these needs, services gaps, and agency strengths/areas of improvement. The SRC was actively involved in the process, including the development of assessment methods and served as an active partner in conducting the assessment activities with the agency.

The assessment efforts yielded quantitative and qualitative data on the employment needs of this population from various sources. The information gleaned from these assessment activities will be used by the agency to further develop goals, objectives, and strategies that will improve outcomes for those that receive vocational rehabilitation services from the agency and to improve outreach efforts to unserved or underserved populations.

Four important service themes highlighted by constituents included (1) technology and related instruction, (2) training, (3) career and employment focused counseling and supports, and (4) community awareness.

To get a better sense of consumers' experiences, focus group respondents were asked to reflect on what they felt CBVI is doing well and should continue to build upon. Five key themes were

identified including (1) technology and related training, (2) CBVI staff, (3) programs such as Employment, Development, Guidance, and Engagement (EDGE), (4) a variety and range of services, and (5) continued expansion of community partnerships.

Focus group respondents were asked to think about areas that CBVI should improve upon, and seven themes were summarized: (1) transportation, (2) timeliness and access to services, (3) staff hiring and retention, (4) outreach about CBVI services, (5) communication, (6) streamline administrative processes and procedures, and (7) addressing populations not currently being served.

Ten key recommendations are presented to CBVI based on the RSA-911 data, survey data, and focus groups. These recommendations include (1) EDGE, (2) technology and training for blind and deaf-blind consumers, (3) general and targeted outreach, (4) mobile outreach unit, (5) transportation, (6) improve administrative efficiencies, (7) access to interpreters, (8) CBVI staff, (9) staff training and technical assistance, and (10) diversity and cultural competency training.

The process that was developed for conducting the needs assessment involved four primary data-gathering approaches:

- Focus groups conducted with consumer groups, staff, parent's/family members of youth, consumer advocacy boards and stakeholder groups. The focus was on students and youth, deaf-blind consumers, and general VR consumers.
- Electronic surveys conducted with the following: CBVI staff and service providers focusing on students and youth, deaf-blind consumers, and individuals with the most significant disabilities.
- Analysis of a variety of existing demographic and case service data relevant to blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired individuals.
- An assessment of the Joseph Kohn Training Center, including a physical assessment of the building for the identification of capital projects, and a strategic plan for programmatic improvement.

Data Collection from National Databases

Data sources used for this report include:

- 2017 Disability Status Report for New Jersey from Cornell University's Employment and Disability Institute
- U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey (ACS)
- 2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- The American Foundation for the Blind-Prevalence Rates of Visual Loss (January 2017)
- The National Research and Training Center on Blindness & Low Vision at Mississippi State University

All Disabilities

Data sources used for this report include:

- https://www.disabilitystatistics.org/StatusReports/2018-PDF/2018-StatusReport_NJ.pdf
- https://www.disabilitystatistics.org/StatusReports/2018-PDF/2018-StatusReport_US.pdf
- <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/N>
- <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/NJ/PST045222>
- U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey (ACS)
- The American Foundation for the Blind-Prevalence Rates of Visual Loss (November 2020))
- The National Research and Training Center on Blindness & Low Vision at Mississippi State University

All Disabilities

Data Source: 2018 Cornell Disabilities Status Report New Jersey, 2018 Cornell Disabilities Status Report US, and 2018 American Community Survey (ACS).

Nationally, the prevalence rate for all types of disabilities across all age groups was 12.6 percent. In New Jersey, the prevalence rate for all types of disabilities across all age groups was 10.2 percent. Based on the prevalence rates for New Jersey of individuals with a wide range of disabilities, it is estimated that 897,460 New Jersey residents have some level of disability. Of that population aged 18-64, 22.3 percent have income that is at or below the Federal poverty rate. In addition, those individuals aged 21-64 with disabilities that are living in the community are employed at a rate of 37.8 percent nationally, and at a rate of 37.2 percent in New Jersey.

In 2018, 7.8% of working aged individuals with a disability identified as White out of the total population of White working aged individuals (265,700). 10.7% identified as Black/African American out of the total Black/African American population working aged (75,600). 8.2% identified as Hispanic/Latino out of the total Hispanic/Latino working aged. 3.1% identified as Asian out of the total Asian working aged (17,100). 10.1% identified as Native American/Alaska Native out of the total Native American/Alaska Native working aged (1,600). Finally, 8.3% identified as some other race(s) out of the total some other race(s) working aged (34,100).

Census data indicate that 26% of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) are living below the poverty level.

Blindness & Visual Impairment

Data Sources: AFB Prevalence Rates of Visual Loss (11/2020) and <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/NJ/PST045222>

Recent survey data on overall prevalence rates of vision loss across all age groups was available at the American Foundation for the Blind (updated November 2020) and indicates that approximately 167,689 New Jersey residents are blind or visually impaired, a prevalence rate of 1.8 percent of the general population.

Data Source: 2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Systems

When defined more broadly to include functional disability, as defined as “blind or serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses” in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2017) conducted by the CDC, 4.7 percent of adults of all ages, races and ethnicities reported having a functional visual disability, the same as the national average. When broken down by age, 2.8 percent of individuals 18-44 identify as having a vision disability, and 6.2 percent of individuals age 45-64 identify as having a vision disability. Individuals who identified as Black, non-Hispanic, (7.4 percent) and Hispanic (8.4 percent) reported having a vision disability at a much higher rate than those who identified as White, non-Hispanic (3.1 percent).

Deaf-Blindness

Data source: Mississippi State University National Research and Training Center on Blindness & Low Vision (NRTC) and U.S. Census Bureau Data

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau indicates that 0.77 percent of the U.S. population experiences both vision and hearing loss. The NRTC’s review of the data indicates that this population experiences an unemployment rate is more than twice that of the general population, 15.7 percent compared to 7.7 percent.

The Commission contracts for all core supported employment services through a fee-for-service arrangement and maintains a list of approved supported employment providers throughout the state. The Commission currently utilizes the same fee structure and approval process as that which is in place for the DVRS.

A MOU was developed in coordination with the DDD and the DVRS which outlines the protocols and procedures for the collaborative provision of supported employment services to Commission consumers. The MOU defines and delineates the procedures to be followed by the respective agencies in order to ensure maximum effectiveness and delivery of services. The MOU also outlines the roles and responsibilities of each agency as they apply to providing efficient and effective supported employment services. DDD and CBVI have also provided cross-training on employment-related services to agency staff and support coordinators, to ensure that direct service personnel from each respective agency are aware of the services and most appropriate funding source available to consumers, with the goal of maximizing services and not duplicating efforts of the other agency.

Additionally, under a MOU with The College of New Jersey’s Center for Complex and Sensory Disabilities, a pilot program called Youth Employment Solutions (YES) was initiated to facilitate competitive, integrated employment outcomes for youth with the most significant disabilities who have exited the secondary school system. This program utilizes the Customized Employment model to engage the youth in the Discovery Process, and, in partnership with a supported employment service provider and the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, develops a Customized Employment placement. Once an employment placement has been achieved, the

identified supported employment service provider takes over with providing on-the-job supports.

CBVI will be looking to expand upon this program with the support of TCNJ's CCSD, as it has demonstrated successful supported employment outcomes at a higher level than typically seen with traditional methods for CBVI consumers with the most significant disabilities. Extended services are available to individuals who have been determined eligible for services by the DDD. CBVI may also make available extended services for up to four years to youth with the most significant disabilities until a youth reaches the age of 25, if a more appropriate funding source is not yet available.

B. INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES WHO ARE MINORITIES AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES WHO HAVE BEEN UNSERVED OR UNDERSERVED BY THE VR PROGRAM;

CSNA Respondents were asked to select from a checklist which populations they felt were unserved or underserved by the CBVI. 23.61 percent selected Non-English-Speaking populations, 12.5 percent selected disability types, 15.28 percent selected geographic areas, 8.33 percent selected race/ethnicity, 15.28 percent selected age groups, 5.56 percent selected LGBTQIA+ populations, 1.39 percent selected other types, and 18.06 percent selected none.

To address verbal language barriers, CBVI has implemented the use of the Corporate Translation Services Incorporated (CTS) / Language Link, which enables VRC's to communicate with consumers in over 240 languages and dialects. CBVI has also increased the procurement and use of bi-lingual outreach materials/agency forms with approval from DHS.

CBVI continues to develop relationships with CRP's and outside agencies to increase referrals/services for consumers. If a consumer is seeking services outside the scope of CBVI services, we will assist through providing a resource.

CBVI VRC's are itinerant workers who meet consumers in various locations to provide services. To increase the efficiency of reaching consumers in underserved geographical locations, CBVI has hired two transportation supervisors to coordinate the schedules of agency drivers who drive blind and/or visually impaired VRC's.

Outreach efforts in the community continue to reach individuals who feel they are underserved and make them aware of the CBVI services. Cultural competence training will continue including awareness of LGBTQIA+ community culture.

Through prior CSNAs, feedback from stakeholders and staff and CRP's, CBVI has identified that consumers who are minorities, as well as those who are economically disadvantaged, may face additional challenges in accessing services due to language and other non-disability related barriers. The agency has taken steps to address these barriers by maintain social workers (including those who are bilingual). Social workers help to facilitate information and referral to appropriate local community and governmental agencies. The agency will continue identifying and expanding the agency's list of interpreting vendors to ensure they are readily available for VRC use.

C. INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES SERVED THROUGH OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM; AND

SRC, consumer and stakeholder feedback has previously identified a need to enhance cooperation and collaboration with other workforce partners. In addition, accessibility for blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired consumers was also identified. CBVI continues to work on this, as required under WIOA. During CSNA cycles, informational interviews were conducted with the Local Workforce Development Boards and One-Stops. CBVI's will continue to contribute within the local area MOUs and IFAs throughout the state.

D. YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES, INCLUDING STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR NEED FOR PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES. INCLUDE AN ASSESSMENT OF THE NEEDS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES FOR TRANSITION CAREER SERVICES AND PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SUCH SERVICES ARE COORDINATED WITH TRANSITION SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER IDEA.

CBVI has struggled historically with obtaining feedback from students and their parents on the need to improve, enhance, or create additional Transition and Pre-Employment Transition Services. This challenge was also reflected in CBVI's experience during this CSNA cycle.

CBVI staff working with students and youth, have identified the need for additional options for students with disabilities that may not be interested in the agency's existing programs. When CBVI staff and counselors were asked what additional Pre-ETS services are needed, three responses were provided:

- "More ADL hands on programs"
- "Parent training to help to motivate and improve usage of transitional trainings or exposures"
- "Real-time work experience, job coaches on board, blind/visually impaired staff on board for inspiration, assistive technology education/training, more internship opportunities".

CBVI plans to continue conducting focused outreach to transition-age youth and their families to increase future participation in the CSNA. The focus groups will help to identify areas of priority to our students, youth with disabilities and their families. A RFI (Request for Information), will also obtain feedback from stakeholders and CRPs on enhancing the provision of work-based learning experiences to students and youth with disabilities. Finally, CBVI will be issuing more RFP's (Request for Proposal), to identify additional vendors. Vendors will be expected to provide short-term and targeted topic Pre-ETS services to supplement our more comprehensive summer and year-round Pre-ETS programs.

Since its inception, CBVI has assisted school districts in providing education programs that address the unique needs of children with vision impairments, blindness, and deaf-blindness. In 1993, this partnership was formalized with local school districts through provider service agreements. The agreements identify the specific level of services that the Commission will provide for each child in the school district. These services are tiered according to individual student needs and are provided by Commission staff within the Education Service Unit. In 2016, CBVI revised its Blindness Education program delivery to more closely align with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEA). Its focus was now specifically

tailors service delivery individually to students based on their specific needs, and provides service reports to school districts in greater alignment to the requirements under the IEP. Since CBVI serves as the primary provider of blindness education services in the state through its provider service agreements with local school districts; nearly all students identified with visual impairments in New Jersey are known to the Commission. When students reach the age of fourteen, the Commission's Teachers for the Blind and Visually Impaired refer all these students to one of the nine transition counselors who work in the Statewide Transition / Vocational Rehabilitation Unit.

In 2019, CBVI finalized its Memorandum of Agreement with the NJ Department of Education's Office of Special Education and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services for the implementation of Pre-ETS and Transition Services. CBVI plans to continue conducting additional assessments with the Local Education Agencies as needed, to further assess and coordinate the Pre-ETS services provided under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

2. IDENTIFY THE NEED TO ESTABLISH, DEVELOP, OR IMPROVE COMMUNITY REHABILITATION PROGRAMS WITHIN THE STATE.

Community Rehabilitation Providers

Community providers and partners play a vital role within the field of VR by offering specialized services, resources, and expertise that complement and assist in the efforts of VR agencies. Providers have a deep understanding of local needs, specific populations, and industry trends which makes them essential partners in creating holistic and effective VR programs. When community partners were asked if there is a need to develop new community partners; 25 respondents (73.53%) indicated yes, while nine (25.47%) indicated no. When asked if there is a need to improve existing community partners; 27 respondents (75%) indicated yes, while nine (25%) indicated no.

Building strong relationships with community providers can foster a collaborative environment where consumers receive comprehensive support that addresses their unique needs and goals.

Participant feedback in the Blindness Learning Community (BLC) that was implemented in 2017 indicated that it was much needed. The BLC has provided targeted blindness-specific training with a select group of CRPs and the response was positive. However, given the large number of potential CRPs, as well as the observed turnover in the field resulting in the required re-training of staff; CBVI issued a Request for Information from stakeholders and CRPs providing pre-placement activities and job coaching, including supported employment. Specifically, CBVI requested feedback on the challenges faced by CRPs in regard to capacity, staff retention, CBVI role and supports, fee schedules, and facilitating high quality employment outcomes. In a review of the responses, three primary themes came out as needing attention which CBVI agreed with and will continue to focus on moving forward in order to continue providing this service:

1. Fee schedule, payment structure, and billing and payment delays
2. Enhanced information, communication, and coordination processes with CBVI staff
3. A need for CBVI-provided training on serving individuals who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired.

In our quest to receive high quality deliverable and outcomes, CBVI developed a Request for Proposal to recruit additional qualified providers, enabling consistent referrals and enhancing effective communication strategies. This would allow vendors to receive technical assistance and targeted training on serving the blind, visually impaired, and deaf-blind population, including those with the most significant disabilities so they can achieve competitive, integrated employment. CBVI will continue to revise the fee schedule, voucher, and payment process which facilitates the CRPs ability to recruit and retain highly skilled staff. This will also encourage high quality deliverables and outcomes.

To address the fee schedule, payment structure and billing and payment delays, CBVI will update our fee schedule so that the amounts that we pay is more consistent with industry baseline. Thereby, making working with CBVI more appealing to service providers. We will continue looking at internal processes, identifying and eliminating inefficiencies, and working with Fiscal directly to review and enhance invoice reconciliation. An enhanced fee schedule will facilitate the recruitment of highly qualified service contractors.

To enhance information, communication, and coordination processes with CBVI staff, we will continue asking our VRC's to directly refer appropriate and ready consumers to CRP's. As a result, we anticipate an increase in participation of our CRP's. CBVI personnel also maintain a regular presence at CRP events and consistently provide valuable feedback for review in an effort to establish best practices.

To address a need for CBVI-provided training on serving individuals who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired, the agency will continue offering training on best practices for the effective engagement of the blind, deaf-blind and visually impaired populations. In addition, blindness education training and technology training as requested/needed.

CBVI has developed CRP relationships to improve current programming and establish new programming.

With Vision Loss Alliance NJ (VLANJ) we look forward to the continuation of the Fellowship program, which focuses on advocacy and mentoring. We also look forward to developing additional opportunities for consumers such as a new program with an emphasis on independent travel skills.

With Arc of Ocean, we are continuing to improve and expand both EDGE 1.0 and EDGE 2.0 with a focus on the transition population and Pre-Ets services.

With Sky's the Limit, CBVI's Promoting Academic & Student Success (PASS) Program has been expanded to include college students aged 18-21. This program under the ACE Academy umbrella, focuses on advocacy, work readiness and mentoring. We look forward to incorporating additional PASS programs throughout the year to capture more consumers who may be interested in the program.

The Learning Independence for Future Employment (LIFE) 101 and Pre High-School Upwardly Mobile (PUMP) programs will continue on an annual basis. Life 101 is a two-week pre-employment transition services program designed for ninth and tenth grade students. The PUMP program is a one-week program for youth grades 7 and 8 who will be transitioning to high school focusing on self-advocacy, independence, and celebrating oneself.

State-run Training Center

CBVI owns and operates the Joseph Kohn Training Center (JKTC), which provides Vocational Rehabilitation and Independent Living skills training to VR consumers. The goal is to help prepare them for successful outcomes in achieving competitive, integrated employment.

Through the implementation of an assessment and strategic planning process for the Joseph Kohn Training Center, multiple areas were identified as needing improvement, including programmatic changes, training needs, and capital improvement projects.

To identify the areas for continued improvement in the JKTC program, a number of feedback and development identification opportunities have been implemented. These include direct observation of JKTC instruction, exit interviews conducted at the conclusion of the JKTC Program, and a secondary exit interview conducted three to six months after graduation to collect additional information pertaining to the consumer's reintegration to their home environment. Additionally, consumer conference meetings are conducted throughout the 20-week period to enable an ongoing dialog pertaining to progress, and potential challenges.

From this ongoing collection of feedback and data, several priorities related to collaboration with outside entities and partners have been identified. Over the next two years, CBVI will create, implement, and evaluate initiatives to address these priorities, and improve services and outcomes of the JKTC.

The Joseph Kohn Training Center opened in 1988 and has aged considerably over the past 36 years. A physical assessment of the building in 2022 has identified that it will require numerous building upgrades and system replacements in the next five years to deal with normal wear and tear, in addition to meeting current safety and building code requirements. The remaining include:

- Complete Design / Engineering of the Heating & Cooling System which includes:
 - New Chiller and Condenser Plant
 - New Computerized Automatic Temp and Motor Control System
 - Energy management system
 - Replacement of room heat /units
- New Lighting and Ceiling including grid supports
- Upgrade / redesign Security Cameras for basement and 2nd floor
- Patio Awning
- Upgrade Generator for full building
- New Cafeteria tables and chairs

The following have been completed over the last two years:

- Upgraded/redesigned security cameras for the 1st floor

- Replaced vinyl wall covering throughout the building
- Sidewalks were brought up to city codes
- Weather stripping and re-caulking windows (front of building and cafeteria)
- Replaced carpeting throughout the entire building
- Water proofed foundation completed for the full building
- Update elevator computer controls
- Added an FM Induction Loop system in basement conference rooms

Deaf-Blind Services

Given the concerns some providers and community partners expressed about services provided to the deaf-blind community, the responses of deaf-blind participants on the consumer survey were examined as compared to respondents who did not check that they were deaf-blind.

A substantial number of deaf-blind consumers reported that the CBVI staff treated them with courtesy and respect and were concerned about their needs. However, deaf-blind consumers generally reported a lower level of satisfaction than consumers who were not deaf-blind. The satisfaction gap was most pronounced in the questions regarding communication.

In addition to the feedback received from, and regarding services for our deaf-blind consumers, CBVI has also experienced challenges with consistently identifying vendors to provide ASL interpreting services; particularly for consumers requiring tactile ASL. CBVI will continue working to identify additional providers of deaf-blind interpreter services. CBVI had dedicated a staff to the task of scheduling deaf-blind interpretation services. This staff will partner with the community to enhance the skill and knowledge of ASL interpreters and build capacity in New Jersey to provide interpreter services and work with deaf-blind individuals.

C. GOALS, PRIORITIES, AND STRATEGIES

Section 101(a)(15) and (23) of the Rehabilitation Act require VR agencies to describe the goals and priorities of the State in carrying out the VR and Supported Employment programs. The goals and priorities are based on (1) the most recent CSNA, including any updates; (2) the State's performance under the performance accountability measures of Section 116 of WIOA; and (3) other available information on the operation and effectiveness of the VR program, including any reports received from the SRC and findings and recommendations from monitoring activities conducted under Section 107 of the Rehabilitation Act. VR agencies must—

1. DESCRIBE HOW THE SRC AND THE VR AGENCY JOINTLY DEVELOPED AND AGREED TO THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES AND ANY REVISIONS; AND

The following CBVI goals and priorities were developed based on the consultations with the SRC membership and based on data obtained from the 2023 Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment, as well as the CSNA activities completed in 2020. The goals and priorities below

also reflect feedback provided by the Rehabilitation Services Administration during the agency's Federal Monitoring in FY 2018.

The SRC has consistently provided the agency's administrative staff with valuable feedback on establishing goals and priorities which reflect the Council's commitment to promote quality employment outcomes for individuals with vision loss. SRC members took an active role in development and implementation of assessment activities performed during the needs assessment in FY 2018, as well as the current needs assessment cycle. The selection of the goals and priorities and any revisions was a collaborative effort between the SRC and CBVI.

Four of the goals and priorities remain the same as they were for the 2022 State plan modification as those areas are still of import. Given changes with RSA guidelines, changes in CRPs, consistent changes in outreach modality, updates in interagency MOAs and MOUs, these goals are still relevant. They also remain in line with our agency mission.

The following are the strategic initiatives connected with vocational rehabilitation services that will drive agency priorities:

GOAL 1: Service Delivery Program Improvement:

CBVI will develop and improve internal controls and procedures, to ensure timely and quality service provision and documentation. Internal controls and procedures will be in alignment with federal requirements and facilitate consumer satisfaction.

GOAL 2: Development and Improvement of Quality Career and Employment Programs:

CBVI will evaluate current services and programs, including those offered by Community Rehabilitation Providers, and enhance and/or develop new programs and services, in response to needs identified in the comprehensive needs assessment. The new programs/services will connect with meeting performance indicators and quality employment outcomes.

GOAL 3: External Partnerships, Resources and Alliances:

CBVI will focus on growing external partnerships, resources, and alliances to support consumer services and outcomes, across state and local agencies, as well as private sector partnerships.

GOAL 4: Communications, Public Information, and Community Outreach:

CBVI will continue to enhance external communication strategies and community outreach to increase awareness of the agency and to inform the general public about the diverse capabilities of blind and vision-impaired people.

GOAL 5: Access to ASL and Language Interpretation Services:

CBVI will focus on growing access to ASL and language interpretation services to improve communication with consumers and enhance services in response to needs identified in the comprehensive needs assessment.

2. IDENTIFY MEASURABLE GOALS AND PRIORITIES IN CARRYING OUT THE VR AND SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS AND THE BASIS FOR SELECTING THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES (E.G., CSNA, PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES, SRC RECOMMENDATIONS, MONITORING, OTHER INFORMATION). AS REQUIRED IN SECTION 101(A)(15)(D), (18), AND (23), DESCRIBE UNDER EACH GOAL OR PRIORITY, THE STRATEGIES

OR METHODS USED TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL OR PRIORITY, INCLUDING AS APPLICABLE,
DESCRIPTION OF STRATEGIES OR METHODS THAT —

A. SUPPORT INNOVATION AND EXPANSION ACTIVITIES;

B. OVERCOME BARRIERS TO ACCESSING VR AND SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES;

C. IMPROVE AND EXPAND VR SERVICES FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES, INCLUDING THE
COORDINATION OF SERVICES DESIGNED TO FACILITATE THE TRANSITION OF SUCH
STUDENTS FROM SCHOOL TO POSTSECONDARY LIFE (INCLUDING THE RECEIPT OF VR
SERVICES, POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRE-EMPLOYMENT
TRANSITION SERVICES); AND

D. IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE VR AND SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS IN
ASSISTING INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES TO ACHIEVE QUALITY EMPLOYMENT
OUTCOMES.

List and number each goal/priority, noting the basis, and under each goal/priority, list and
number the strategies to achieve the goal/priority

CBVI will develop and improve internal controls and procedures, to ensure timely and quality service provision and documentation. Internal controls and procedures will be in alignment with federal requirements and facilitate consumer satisfaction.

- CBVI will continue to develop quality management and continuous improvement strategies to ensure consistency and timeliness of excellent services for all consumers. Adjustments will be made to ensure the collection of valid and verifiable data related to all program deliverables. The establishment and refining of a centralized case management system capable of providing data analysis and program evaluation activities will continue to be sought after. The improvement of all other agency-wide systems, including the internal SharePoint system, will continue resulting in a robust and accountable blindness service agency. CBVI executive management team will work collaboratively to identify, improve, and implement additional internal controls and quality assurance activities, to be overseen by the agency's Quality Assurance Coordinator. CBVI will identify delegable activities and provide additional supports and training to VR Counselors and Supervisors, to enable increased time for counseling and enhance timeliness of service provision.

CBVI will evaluate current services and programs, including those offered by Community Rehabilitation Providers, and enhance and/or develop new programs and services, in response to needs identified in the comprehensive needs assessment. The new programs/services will connect with meeting performance indicators and quality employment outcomes.

- CBVI will develop Requests for Information and Requests for Proposal to redesign the agency's career and employment services provided by Community Rehabilitation Providers, including Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS), transition and career services to youth.

- CBVI will identify barriers to providing quality pre-placement activities, job development, job coaching, and supported employment services to consumers who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired. Barriers will be identified through the implementation of a RFI, as well as ideas to facilitate a model that is outcome oriented and provides data to CBVI and consumers regarding outcomes and satisfaction.
- CBVI will identify and select CRPs that are committed to providing high-quality services to consumers who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired, including those who have and are willing to maintain knowledge and skills specific to serving individuals with vision loss, including those who are deaf and hard of hearing, and those with the most significant disabilities.
- CBVI will identify and select CRPs who are committed to providing high-quality services to students and youth with disabilities, to provide job readiness and work-based learning experiences, as well as job development, placement, and job coaching services, including supported employment for youth with the most significant disabilities. Additional Pre-Employment Transition Services will be developed with partner CRPs, to provide additional Pre-ETS services to meet the unmet needs of students and youth with disabilities as identified in the Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment.
- CBVI will expand the ASPIRE program, a statewide system of peer mentoring groups for individuals who are 55 and older, to include groups dedicated to serving individuals who are 21-54 years old and the parents of students who are in college.

CBVI will focus on growing external partnerships, resources, and alliances to support consumer services and outcomes, across state and local agencies, as well as private sector partnerships.

- CBVI will analyze current Memoranda of Understanding for elements that promote CBVI's mission and expanding and renewing those that benefit CBVI and its consumers in achieving successful outcomes.
- CBVI will target organizations for formal agency agreements, e.g. Workforce development agencies, Independent Living Councils and Independent Living Centers, Social services providers, Housing authorities etc.

- CBVI will engage strategies for securing broader resource services for consumers (e.g. social services, legal aid) in an effort to facilitate social stability while the consumer seeks employment.
- CBVI will grow partnerships with the private sector to enhance outreach and engagement with businesses.
- CBVI will continue to enhance external communication strategies and modalities to reach a larger target audience
- CBVI will continue to improve external communications strategies, public information campaigns, and community outreach efforts to heighten the profile of the agency and to inform the general public about the diverse capabilities of blind and visually impaired people.
- CBVI will adopt aggressive or more affirmative outreach measures to identify and recruit those who need CBVI services, especially those who are underserved, unserved, or those with the most significant disabilities.
- CBVI will devote professional attention and resources to creating new agency branding and public image approaches in collaboration with the Department of Human Services
- Expanding internal communications methods, e.g. newsletters, brochures, website content and resource enhancements, as a means of fostering a more engaged, deliberative, interactive, and invested professional workforce and vibrant agency culture
- Crafting engagement strategies for various public partners, including advocacy organizations, allied agencies, providers, non-profit agencies, and the like, thereby enhancing CBVI's ability to leverage external resources in pursuit of its goals and mission.

CBVI will focus on growing access to ASL and language interpretation services to improve communication with consumers and enhance services in response to needs identified in the comprehensive needs assessment.

- CBVI will expand and improve access to ASL interpreting services, to better meet the needs of our deaf-blind consumers seeking vocational rehabilitation services

- CBVI will expand and improve access to language interpretation services to better meet the needs of our consumers who do not speak English and are seeking vocational rehabilitation services
- CBVI will expand and improve access to agency forms/documentation in alternate languages for consumers who do not read or write in English and are seeking vocational rehabilitation services

CBVI, since its inception, has assisted school districts in providing appropriate education programs that address the unique needs of children who are blind, deaf-blind and visually impaired. The agency employs over fifty Teachers of the Visually Impaired, to provide itinerant based services to children throughout the state. In 1993 this partnership was formalized with local school districts through provider service agreements. The agreements identify the specific services that the Commission will provide for each child in the school district. These services are tailored according to individual student needs and are provided by Commission staff within the Education Service Unit.

When students reach the age of fourteen, the Commission's Teachers of the Visually Impaired refer all these students to one of the nine transition counselors who work in the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit. There are nine transition counselors assigned to the agency's service centers and two Deaf-Blind Specialists. In addition, Commission staff participate in transition fairs developed by Local Educational Agencies (LEA) as an outreach effort to reach families who may be unfamiliar with CBVI services. The Commission maintains, in conjunction with the DVRS and Department of Education's Office of Special Education, a Memorandum of Understanding for the provision of Pre-ETS and Transition services, in compliance with WIOA. Under this agreement, additional outreach, training, and technical assistance will be provided to Local Education Agencies, to facilitate collaboration and understanding of the Commission's services and programs.

The transition counselors at the agency can directly provide or arrange for the provision of the full range of Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) for potentially eligible high school students. Information and referral services are provided to the students, their parents/guardians, and their school district to assist in the transition process from secondary education to adult outcomes. In addition, assessment activities occur to assist in the process to determining eligibility for vocational rehabilitation services for students who choose to apply for VR services. When the student is determined to be eligible for vocational rehabilitation services, the transition counselor will begin a process of comprehensive assessment to determine services needs that will inform the development of the Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE) around the specific needs of the student as well as specialized techniques and training in career awareness, college admission procedures, job seeking activities, etc.

For students not planning to pursue competitive, integrated employment upon graduation, CBVI makes available resources and guidance for these students and their families on how to access the adult services and supports they may require, including through the Division of Developmental Disabilities, Social Security and Medicaid, and legal considerations, such as guardianship. A referral to CBVI's Independent Living Unit can also be made upon graduation for students not pursuing employment, but who wish to receive additional IL services, such as Orientation and Mobility, Eye Health, and other blindness skills instruction.

Throughout the transition process, contact with the Local Educational Agency (LEA) and the Teacher of the Blind and Visually Impaired at the agency remains constant. The need for specialized training, specific programs and assistive technology are addressed as part of the Individualized Education Program (IEP) and are also developed more fully in the Transition IPE. Technical consultations begin in the earlier grades with the Teacher of the Blind and Visually Impaired is continued through the transition process, and the transition counselor actively seeks participation in the development of IEPs. The transition counselors may also begin evaluative activities at age fourteen that ultimately lead to development of the IPE and continue to play an organizational role with technical consultations and through their active participation in school-to-work activities, task force memberships, career fairs, etc. At various points during the transition process, students are evaluated and presented with opportunities to participate in specific programs funded by the Commission. These programs are continuously evaluated for areas of improvement, and to meet the evolving transition needs of students with disabilities. These commission-run programs include:

Employment, Development, Guidance, and Engagement (EDGE) 1.0, a year-round program targeted to high school-aged blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired consumers that focuses on development of work readiness and blindness-specific skills of independence, mentorship and instruction in self-advocacy from blind and visually impaired role models, and a work-based learning opportunity in an integrated setting.

Life 101, a two-week summer program for Freshman and Sophomores in high school to focus on acquisition of Pre-Employment Transition Services, including core blindness-specific skills of independence, job exploration counseling, including counseling on post-secondary education opportunities and work readiness training, provided in a residential environment at the Commission's Joseph Kohn Training Center

The Students Understanding College and Career Expectation for Excellence in School (SUCCESS) Program, dedicated to providing blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired students likely to seek post-secondary education with the necessary skills to succeed in a higher education environment, including post-secondary enrollment counseling, job exploration counseling, self-advocacy skills instruction, and work readiness skills.

Employment, Development, Guidance, and Engagement (EDGE) 2.0, an extension of EDGE 1.0, that serves to assist undergraduate college students in successfully making the transition from a secondary to post-secondary academic setting and facilitates the development of work readiness and self-advocacy skills, ongoing post-secondary enrollment counseling, job exploration counseling, and work-based learning through internships and other work experiences.

Successful Transition Experiences Preparing Students (STEPS) program, a two-week summer program for blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired students, possessing additional complex disabilities, that delivers workplace readiness and self-advocacy skills instruction through hands-on activities and work-based learning opportunities.

Career Research Exploration and Awareness for Transition to Employment (CREATE) program, a residential summer program for older students with disabilities, focusing on hands-on work-based learning experiences, work readiness skills, job exploration, and self-advocacy. This program seeks to meet the needs of students who are unsure or uninterested in seeking

post-secondary education, and intend to pursue competitive, integrated employment after high school, providing an opportunity to explore potential career goals, gain experience and exposure to work, and enhance their independence and self-advocacy skills.

CBVI continues to formally and informally assess the unmet needs and sub-populations of students with disabilities served by the agency. As a result of this assessment, new services and programs are being developed to enhance and complement those already being offered. In addition to enhancing and expanding its existing program offerings, CBVI is also working to create a list of approved Pre-ETS and Transition programs currently being offered outside New Jersey, that may benefit consumers who may have unique needs and supports unmet by the agency's programs and services. The establishment of partnerships and relationships will also be sought after to identify additional CRPs outside and within New Jersey that are best suited to provide a range of Pre-ETS services, so that the agency may expand its programmatic offerings.

On a state level, the Executive Director of CBVI is a member of the State Special Education Advisory Council convened by the NJ Department of Education, with the goal of promoting additional collaboration between programs under IDEIA and WIOA to promote successful transition to adult outcomes for students with disabilities.

D. EVALUATION AND REPORTS OF PROGRESS: VR AND SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT GOALS

For the most recently completed program year, provide an evaluation and report of progress for the goals or priorities, including progress on the strategies under each goal or priority, applicable to that program year. Sections 101(a)(15) and 101(a)(23) of the Rehabilitation Act require VR agencies to describe—

1. PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED FOR THE VR AND SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS;

List the goals/priorities and discuss the progress or completion of each goal/priority and related strategies

GOAL 1: Service Delivery Program Improvement: CBVI will develop and implement new internal controls and procedures, to ensure timely and quality service provision and documentation, in alignment with federal requirements and to facilitate consumer satisfaction.

- In terms of service delivery program improvement, CBVI's Quality Assurance Coordinator monitors the timeliness and efficacy of service provision. Audits of 60-day eligibility determination, 90-day plan development, quarterly successful closures, quarterly plans and other reports as needed are completed to ensure we are following federal requirements and meeting consumer satisfaction.
- The executive management team meets on a monthly basis to discuss agency operations in order to identify, improve and implement additional internal controls to be overseen by the Quality Assurance Coordinator

- The executive management team and agency supervisors meet on a bi-monthly basis to update each other on unit changes and discuss improvement strategies in consumer service and changes in federal requirements.
- Regional offices hold bi-monthly meetings to ensure operational problems are addressed and to discuss best practices in handling difficult cases through sharing ideas without divulging consumer information.
- VRC's hold quarterly meetings to obtain training on changes in policies and federal regulations

GOAL 2: Development and Improvement of Quality Career and Employment Programs: CBVI will evaluate current services and programs, including those offered by Community Rehabilitation Providers, and enhance and/or develop new programs and services, in response to needs identified in the comprehensive needs assessment and connected with meeting performance indicators and connected with quality employment outcomes.

- CBVI evaluated the programs in place, has made and will continue to make improvements. For the enhancement of EDGE, a RFP was sent out and the program was picked up by Arc of Ocean. We will continue to monitor the program through monthly meetings and routine attendance at EDGE events.
- Request for Information and Proposals to redesign and/or improve agency career and employment services provided by CRPs, including Pre-ETS and transition services for youth will continue
- CBVI continues its relationships with CRPs who are committed to providing high-quality services to consumers who are blind, deaf-blind and visually impaired; including those who have and are willing to maintain knowledge and skills specific to serving those with vision loss, deaf and hard of hearing or those with the most significant disabilities. Those CRPs include the Arc of Ocean, Hudson Enterprises, TCNJ, VLANJ and we are looking build relationships with more.
- CBVI's ASPIRE program, a statewide system of peer mentoring groups for individuals who are 55 and older, now includes groups dedicated to serving individuals who are 21-54 years old.
- CBVI has expanded and improved access to ASL interpreting services, to better meet the needs of our deaf-blind consumers seeking vocational rehabilitation services through assigning a Vocational Assistant with finding ASL interpretation services and keeping track of available vendors

GOAL 3: External Partnerships, Resources and Alliances: CBVI will focus on growing external partnerships, resources, and alliances to support consumer services and outcomes, across state and local agencies, as well as private sector partnerships.

- CBVI is continuing collaboration with workforce partners through participating in the development and updating of MOU's within each local area, developing resources and fostering alliances with all partners within those MOUs.

- CBVI’s Business Relations Unit is continuing to grow and build external partnerships with businesses to increase competitive, integrated employment for our consumers.

GOAL 4: Communications, Public Information, and Community Outreach: CBVI will continue to enhance external communication strategies and community outreach to increase awareness of the agency and to inform the general public about the diverse capabilities of blind and vision-impaired people.

- Through inclusion in the interagency MOU, CBVI has a working relationship with DOE and DOL to increase awareness of agency services throughout the state.
- CBVI has also hired a Community Outreach Specialist and who has maintained tracking to monitor the impact and effectiveness of outreach strategies.
- In 2023 we filled a Community Outreach Supervisor position who along with our community outreach specialist is responsible for conducting community education and outreach activities, presentations and events
- CBVI’s Outreach Initiative implemented sending letters of introduction and CBVI information packages to directors of social services, health services, senior services, offices of disabilities and libraries for all 21 counties and several municipalities. In sending 88 hard copies and 72 electronic copies, CBVI received 17 responses in a two-week time frame. Responses included requests for speakers, additional outreach materials for distribution in the community and requests to schedule eye screenings.
- CBVI has sent electronic copies of agency literature along with introductory emails to over 900 apartment complexes, assistive living residences, all 21 county NJ independent living centers and day programs for individuals age 60 plus.
- The e-blast initiative provided a noticeable increase in calls to our main number and regional offices. In addition, our “ASKCBVI” email saw an increase in communication with social service, family members, medical professionals and individuals seeking CBVI services.
- In October 2023, the agency held its second “Blindness Awareness Community Outreach Event” which targeted the community at large and was successful.
- CBVI has worked with DHS public affairs unit to create a “comprehensive agency overview” power- point presentation and agency logo.
- Spanish and English agency documentation have also been created and approved including:
 - General information flyer
 - Outreach postcards
 - ASPIRE flyer
 - LEAP flyer

- BRU Brochure
- Simple do's and don'ts
- Guide for Healthcare Workers
- Teacher of the Visually Impaired Recruitment (Updated 2023)
- Orientation and Mobility Specialists recruitment (Updated 2023)
- EDGE Flyer (2023)
- 10 Tips for Eye Health (2023)
- Project Best: Diabetic Eye Disease Detection (Updated 2023).

GOAL 5: Human Resources Staff Development: CBVI will devote resources and energy to various issues related to human resource staff development.

- The Human Resources department continues to take training related to their particular job duties and systems related to HR.
- CBVI has recruited qualified specialist to fill the agency-specific positions related to direct blindness services after experiencing turnover since our last state plan modification. This area will continue to be built upon.
- CBVI continue to expand it outreach to institutions of higher education to increase partnerships with colleges and universities that prepare professionals in the field of blindness services. Executive Management team members and human resources have met and will continue to meet with relevant schools and programs to educate them about the agency and our hiring needs, and share open competitive job postings.
- CBVI continues to encourage and support staff taking advantage of training resources available through the Civil Service Commission, outside webinars, trainings and conferences to enhance staff professional development.
- CBVI will continue to identify additional strategies to fully maximize and/or add to staff resources for optimum program benefit.

2. PERFORMANCE ON THE PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY INDICATORS UNDER SECTION 116 OF WIOA FOR THE MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED PROGRAM YEAR, REFLECTING ACTUAL AND NEGOTIATED LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE. EXPLAIN ANY DISCREPANCIES IN THE ACTUAL AND NEGOTIATED LEVELS; AND

All five of the CBVI's overarching goals contribute to ensuring compliance with, and successful achievement of, the reporting of the performance measures under Section 116 of WIOA.

Based on ETA-9169 for PY2022, the rates were as follows:

	Negotiated	Actual
Employment Rate Q2 (%)	43.1	54.1
Employment Rate Q4 (%)	37.4	46.4

	Negotiated	Actual
Median Earnings (\$)	5490	6330
Credential Rate (%)	30.0	42.4
Measurable Skill Gains (%)	47.4	56.1

We outperformed the negotiated performance levels in all five performance indicators. In response to an evaluation of data from the agency’s federal reports, and regulatory and sub-regularly guidance, the agency has developed, and continues to increase and improve, activities that: increase collaboration with workforce partners, address counselor knowledge, improve data quality, enhance internal controls, and evaluate program outcomes.

3. THE USE OF FUNDS RESERVED FOR INNOVATION AND EXPANSION ACTIVITIES (SECTIONS 101(A)(18) AND 101(A)(23) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT) (E.G., SRC, SILC).

CBVI does not use Innovation and Expansion funds to support the State Rehabilitation Council.

Innovation and Expansion funds were utilized by CBVI in several ways:

In 2017, CBVI issued a Notice of Fund Availability (NOFA) and a Request for Letters of Interest (RLI) inviting Supported Employment provider agencies to participate in a Blindness Learning Community (BLC). The focus was on building the capacity of staff at these agencies to more effectively serve individuals who are blind, visually impaired, and deaf-blind and require supported employment services in order to obtain and maintain a job.

The BLC was established in partnership with The College of New Jersey Center for Sensory and Complex Disabilities (CCSD). It provides targeted training and coaching on evidence-based, non-visual methods of instruction for individuals with low or no vision. Blindness-specific training topics include: dispelling misconceptions about blindness, training in alternative/non-visual techniques, access technology, travel techniques and strategies. Further topics include Person-Centered Planning/Discovery, Collective Impact Strategies, Customized Employment, and Business Engagement. Additional follow-up support and training will be provided to participating organizations by request.

The agency also developed the Youth Employment Solutions (YES) program in partnership with The College of New Jersey’s Center for Complex and Sensory Disabilities. YES, was developed to facilitate competitive, integrated employment outcomes for youth with the most significant disabilities who have exited the secondary school system, and who will benefit from supported employment services. The program works with students who have completed the Work Skills Preparation now STEPS (Successful Transition Experiences Preparing Students) Program; a summer pre-employment, transition services program provided to students who are blind, visually impaired, and/or deaf-blind, who also have multiple disabilities; including intellectual and developmental disabilities. YES, utilizes the Customized Employment model to engage the youth in the Discovery Process. In partnership with a supported employment services provider and the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, a Customized Employment placement is developed. Once an employment placement has been achieved, the identified supported employment service provider takes over with providing on-the-job supports.

In the first three years of the YES program, 18 individuals participated and 9 obtained competitive, integrated employment, providing an improved success rate compared to prior employment rates of graduate in the Work Skill Preparation now STEPS program. As of 2023, 30 individuals have participated in the YES program an 11 have obtained competitive, integrated employment placements. This has significantly lowered the success rate of the program. This is in part due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Although we kept participants engaged in the program, the lack of job coach/supportive employment providers and employment opportunities had a profound effect on the outcome of competitive, integrated employment. CBVI will continue the program on an annual basis and is still looking to expand and improve the program in the future to raise the success rate. This includes finding and training more supportive employment agencies willing to work with individuals who are blind and/or visually impaired with most significant disabilities.

CBVI also developed the EDGE 2.0 program, which built on the existing Pre-ETS service for high school students. EDGE 2.0 continues to support students as they make the transition from a secondary to post-secondary education environment. This program piloted a multi-modal model, including one-to-one guidance and support, an online college success curriculum, distance mentoring, and group activities, which provided an additional layer of services to a student as they adjusted to the increased independence and responsibility in a post-secondary setting. As students' progress through the system, additional services assist the individual in identifying and obtaining a work-based learning experience, with a focus on paid internships, in order to build employment experience prior to graduation. The program is currently in its 8th year and now run by Arc of Ocean. CBVI will continue to evaluate the impact of the program on academic success, including graduation rates, and employment outcomes.

CBVI expanded the Skies the Limit Communication's "ACE academy program" to now include college freshmen and sophomores. It's a Pre-ETS program that focuses on areas of leadership, communication, self-advocacy, career exploration and succeeding in the post-secondary environment.

During the three-day weekend, they utilize a holistic approach to adulting by incorporating basic independent living skills training into their programs.

E. SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE VI FUNDS, AND ARRANGEMENTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

1. ACCEPTANCE OF TITLE VI FUNDS:

(A) VR agency requests to receive title VI funds.

2. IF THE VR AGENCY HAS ELECTED TO RECEIVE TITLE VI FUNDS, SECTION 606(B)(3) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT REQUIRES VR AGENCIES TO INCLUDE SPECIFIC GOALS AND PRIORITIES WITH RESPECT TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE VI FUNDS RECEIVED UNDER SECTION 603 OF THE REHABILITATION ACT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES. DESCRIBE THE USE OF TITLE VI FUNDS AND HOW THEY WILL BE USED IN MEETING THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES OF THE SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM.

Although CBVI does not use Title VI funds under section 603 of the Rehabilitation Act, we continue to provide services that lead to supported employment. The goal is to meet the needs of individuals with the most significant disabilities so they can attain competitive, integrated employment. Priority will be given to individuals with disabilities, including youth with disabilities, who demonstrate a need for intensive supported employment support in order to achieve substantial, gainful employment.

Although general VR funding is used for the provision of supported employment to youth with the most significant disabilities, these services have been identified and are being tracked. Training has been conducted for all counselors that emphasizes that the provision of extended services for youth with the most significant disabilities. Under appropriate circumstances, services can be provided for up to four years. It is critical that this training identifies the non-delegable nature of this provision in WIOA. Ongoing training with counselors is provided to ensure accurate use and tracking of supported employment services to youth with the most significant disabilities.

DVRS and CBVI have an active MOU with DDD, which identifies that resources to expand extended services and supported employment opportunities for youth with the most significant disabilities, will be allocated for youth being served by DDD. This will happen through individualized budget allocations specific for employment support in competitive, integrated settings.

Additionally, under the MOU with The College of New Jersey's Center for Complex and Sensory Disabilities, the Youth Employment Solutions (YES) was initiated to facilitate competitive, integrated employment outcomes for youth with the most significant disabilities who have exited the secondary school system. This program utilizes the Customized Employment model to engage the youth in the Discovery Process, and, in partnership with a supported employment provider and the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, develops a Customized Employment placement. Once an employment placement has been achieved, the identified supported employment service provider takes over with providing on-the-job supports. This model has demonstrated in the past, successful outcomes at a higher rate than typically seen for youth with the most significant disabilities.

CBVI utilizes a wide array of vendors on a fee-for-services basis to provide supported employment services for those individuals with the most significant disabilities. Consumers and/or their representatives are able to select the vendor to provide these services from a list kept in conjunction with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS) and the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD).

In addition, the agency has signed a new Memorandum of Understanding with the DVRS, the general VR agency, and DDD, a sister agency within the New Jersey Department of Human Services. DDD provides a full array of employment supports including extended services to individuals with a wide array of developmental disabilities, with the goal of furthering successful outcomes in competitive, integrated employment in the state by increasing access to supports needed to obtain and maintain employment.

CBVI is still seeking to evaluate and rebuild its model of supported employment services. We are looking to build a network of CRPs that are dedicated to serving consumers who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired through an outcome-based model. Supported Employment

providers should have a commitment to the professional development of and closer collaboration with its partner providers.

CBVI seeks to achieve 5 percent of all successful employment outcomes for individuals with the most significant disabilities that require supports on the job, including long-term follow along services.

3. SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES MAY BE PROVIDED WITH TITLE 1 OR TITLE VI FUNDS FOLLOWING PLACEMENT OF INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES IN EMPLOYMENT. IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 101(A)(22) AND SECTION 606(B)(3) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT, DESCRIBE THE QUALITY, SCOPE, AND EXTENT OF SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED TO INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES, INCLUDING YOUTH WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES; AND THE TIMING OF TRANSITION TO EXTENDED SERVICES.

Supported employment means competitive work within integrated work settings where individuals are working and earning at least minimum wage. Individuals with the most significant disabilities can benefit from these services when:

- Competitive employment has not traditionally occurred;
- Competitive employment has been interrupted or intermittent as a result of a significant disability; and
- As a result of the nature and severity of their disability, intensive supported employment services are needed in order to perform such work.

New Jersey became the 14th state to embrace the concept of Employment First (EF) in April 2012. EF is a framework that is centered on the premise that all citizens are capable of full participation in integrated employment and community life. This initiative identified that competitive employment in an integrated setting is the preferred first choice for every individual seeking employment in New Jersey. This effort shifts assumptions about whether individuals with certain categories of disabilities can work, into one of determining the supports and services necessary so that these individuals will be successful in competitive employment. The DVRS adheres to the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. An individual with a disability must want and qualify for the services.

Additionally, the New Jersey CBVI remains committed to increasing the quality, scope and extent of supported employment services to eligible consumers who are blind, deaf-blind, or visually impaired and also may have additional disabilities. The Commission's Title VI Part B funding is generally inadequate to support the full scope of Supported Employment services. However, in the absence of Title VI funds, the Commission does use Title I funds to ensure that adequate services are provided.

There are presently an approved cadre of community providers throughout the state who provide supported employment services on a fee-for-service basis. As noted earlier, CBVI is still evaluating its supported employment program to develop a smaller group of providers who are committed to providing services to blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired individuals. The Commission continues to make use of time limited job coaching services to address the needs of

consumers who are chronically unemployed, present with issues of mental health or who are otherwise ineligible for services from the DDD. The Commission has traditionally placed approximately four to five percent of all successful rehabilitations into supported employment.

A MOU regarding supported employment is currently in effect between the Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired, the DDD, and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services. The MOU delineates the procedures and protocols that define the provision of supported employment services within and between these three agencies. An ongoing training program has been developed and delivered to the appropriate staff in the three agencies.

Excluding youth with disabilities for who cannot receive extended services from other sources, CBVI may provide extended services for a period of up to four years until the youth reaches age 25. It should be noted that the Commission does not fund Extended Services for individuals other than youth. Extended Services are provided by the DDD and/or other identified sources. The previously mentioned MOU includes a (F-3) form that is completed at the appropriate time, as defined by the Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE) and consumer's progress at the work site, which then moves an eligible consumer into an extended services status. The transition to Extended Services must occur no later than twenty-four (24) months after placement in supported employment, unless a longer period is established in the IPE and only if the individual has made substantial progress toward obtaining the employment goal listed in the IPE.

4. SECTIONS 101(A)(22) AND 606(B)(4) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT REQUIRE THE VR AGENCY TO DESCRIBE EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY AND ARRANGE, INCLUDING ENTERING INTO COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, WITH OTHER STATE AGENCIES AND OTHER APPROPRIATE ENTITIES IN ORDER TO PROVIDE SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES. THE DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE EXTENDED SERVICES, AS APPLICABLE, TO INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES, INCLUDING THE PROVISION OF EXTENDED SERVICES TO YOUTH WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH 34 C.F.R. § 363.4(A) AND 34 C.F.R. § 361.5(C)(19)(V).

CBVI is committed to the needs of individuals who may require supported employment services. The Commission contracts for all core supported employment services through a fee-for-service arrangement and maintains a list of approved supported employment providers throughout the state. The Commission currently utilizes the same fee structure and approval process as DVRS.

A MOU was developed in coordination with the DDD and the DVRS which outlines the protocols and procedures for the collaborative provision of supported employment services to Commission consumers. The MOU defines and delineates the procedures to be followed by the respective agencies in order to ensure maximum effectiveness and delivery of services. The MOU also outlines the roles and responsibilities of each agency as they apply to providing efficient and effective supported employment services. DDD and CBVI have also provided cross-training on employment-related services to agency staff and support coordinators, to ensure that direct service personnel from each respective agency are aware of the services and most appropriate funding source available to consumers. The goal being to maximize services and not duplicate efforts of the other agency.

Additionally, under a MOA with The College of New Jersey’s (TCNJ) Center for Complex and Sensory Disabilities (CCSD), the Youth Employment Solutions (YES) program was initiated to facilitate competitive, integrated employment outcomes for youth with the most significant disabilities who have exited the secondary school system. This program utilizes the Customized Employment model to engage the youth in the Discovery Process. In partnership with the consumer, their family, VR counselor and DDD Support coordinator and supported employment service provider (SSP), youth are able to find competitive, integrated employment or choose higher education in lieu of employment. Once an employment placement has been achieved, the identified supported employment service provider takes over with providing on-the-job supports.

CBVI will be continuing this MOA with TCNJ’s CCSD. It has demonstrated in the past, successful supported employment outcomes at a higher level than typically seen with traditional methods for CBVI consumers with the most significant disabilities. CBVI will also continue looking to offer this program on a larger scale statewide with supported employment agencies with the support of TCNJ’s CCSD.

Extended supported employment services are available to CBVI consumers who have been determined eligible for services by the DDD. CBVI may also make available extended services for up to four years to youth with the most significant disabilities, if a more appropriate funding source is not yet available.

F. ANNUAL ESTIMATES

Sections 101(a)(15) and 101(a)(23) of the Rehabilitation Act require all VR agencies to annually conduct a full assessment of their resources and ability to serve all eligible individuals before the start of the Federal fiscal year. In accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 361.29(b), annual estimates must include the following projections:

1. ESTIMATES FOR NEXT FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR—

A. VR PROGRAM; AND

Priority Category (if applicable)	No. of Individuals Eligible for Services	No. of Eligible Individuals Expected to Receive Services under VR Program	Costs of Services using Title I Funds	No. of Eligible Individuals Not Receiving Services (if applicable)
	2500	2000	13,510,000	

B. SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM.

Priority Category (if applicable)	No. of Individuals Eligible for Services	No. of Eligible Individuals Expected to Receive Services under Supported Employment Program	Costs of Services using Title I and Title VI Funds	No. of Eligible Individuals Not Receiving Services (if applicable)
	125	125	844,375	

G. ORDER OF SELECTION

1. PURSUANT TO SECTION 101(A)(5) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT, THIS DESCRIPTION MUST BE AMENDED WHEN THE VR AGENCY DETERMINES, BASED ON THE ANNUAL ESTIMATES DESCRIBED IN DESCRIPTION (F), THAT VR SERVICES CANNOT BE PROVIDED TO ALL ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE STATE WHO APPLY FOR AND ARE DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR SERVICES.

* VR agencies may maintain an order of selection policy and priority of eligible individuals without implementing or continuing to implement an order of selection.

The VR agency is not implementing an order of selection and all eligible individuals will be served.

2. FOR VR AGENCIES THAT HAVE DEFINED PRIORITY CATEGORIES DESCRIBE—

A. THE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ORDER

It is estimated that the State of New Jersey has approximately 99,000 individuals who are of working age (16-64) and have a visual disability. This is based on 2022 Disability Status Report for New Jersey, published by the Yang-Tan Institute on Employment and Disability at the Cornell University ILR School.

Based on the average number of individuals served over the last three program years of WIOA (PYs 21, 22 and 23), it is estimated that approximately 2,500 will be potentially eligible students with disabilities or adults who apply for VR services during FFY 2025. Of these individuals, approximately 2000 will be eligible and receive services from the VR program.

Of these 2,000 eligible individuals, it is estimated that all will receive services provided under Part B, Title I of the Act and 50 individuals under Part B, Title VI of the Act. Service costs are estimated to be \$13,510,000 exclusive of state match under Title I.

For Supported Employment, it is estimated that 125 individuals will be eligible under Part B, Title VI of the Act, and receive services from CBVI. 40 will obtain employment and receive Supported Employment services in FY 2025.

CBVI no longer utilizes funding from Part B, Title VI of the Act, and provides supported employment services utilizing Part B, Title I funds. The last year CBVI utilized Title VI funds was 2018.

The total amount of estimated funds from Title I is \$15,550,661, serving an estimated total of 2,000 individuals for an average cost of services at \$7,775.

Total service costs are estimated to be 13,510,000, exclusive of amounts for supported employment under Title VI and state match under Title I. \$47,366 is currently allocated for Title VI, Part B services.

The total amount of estimated funds from both Title I and Title VI is 13,557,366, serving an estimated total of 1,700 eligible individuals for an average cost of services at \$7,974.92.

CBVI is not implementing an order of selection.

B. THE ORDER (PRIORITY CATEGORIES) TO BE FOLLOWED IN SELECTING ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS TO BE PROVIDED VR SERVICES ENSURING THAT INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES ARE SELECTED FOR SERVICES BEFORE ALL OTHER INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES; AND

CBVI does not have an order of selection or priority categories. This is not applicable.

C. THE VR AGENCY'S GOALS FOR SERVING INDIVIDUALS IN EACH PRIORITY CATEGORY, INCLUDING HOW THE AGENCY WILL ASSIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS ASSIGNED TO CLOSED PRIORITY CATEGORIES WITH INFORMATION AND REFERRAL, THE METHOD IN WHICH THE VR AGENCY WILL MANAGE WAITING LISTS, AND THE PROJECTED TIMELINES FOR OPENING PRIORITY CATEGORIES. NOTE: PRIORITY CATEGORIES ARE CONSIDERED OPEN WHEN ALL INDIVIDUALS IN THE PRIORITY CATEGORY MAY BE SERVED.

CBVI does not have an order of selection or priority categories. This is not applicable.

3. HAS THE VR AGENCY ELECTED TO SERVE ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS OUTSIDE OF THE ORDER OF SELECTION WHO REQUIRE SPECIFIC SERVICES OR EQUIPMENT TO MAINTAIN EMPLOYMENT?

No

H. WAIVER OF STATEWIDENESS.

The State plan shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State, however, the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (Commissioner) may waive compliance with this requirement in accordance with Section 101(a)(4) of the Rehabilitation Act and the implementing regulations in 34 C.F.R. § 361.26. If the VR agency is requesting a waiver of statewideness or has a previously approved waiver of statewideness, describe the types of services and the local entities providing such services under the waiver of statewideness and how the agency has complied with the requirements in 34 C.F.R. § 361.26. If the VR agency is not requesting or does not have an approved waiver of statewideness, please indicate "not applicable."

CBVI is not requesting a waiver of statewideness for services for individuals who are blind and visually impaired.

I. COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT.

In accordance with the requirements in Section 101(a)(7) of the Rehabilitation Act, the VR agency must develop and maintain annually a description (consistent with the purposes of the Rehabilitation Act) of the VR agency’s comprehensive system of personnel development, which shall include a description of the procedures and activities the State VR agency will undertake to ensure it has an adequate supply of qualified State rehabilitation professionals and paraprofessionals that provides the following:

1. ANALYSIS OF CURRENT PERSONNEL AND PROJECTED PERSONNEL NEEDS INCLUDING —

A. THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL CURRENTLY NEEDED BY THE VR AGENCY TO PROVIDE VR SERVICES, BROKEN DOWN BY PERSONNEL CATEGORY; AND

B. THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF PERSONNEL THAT ARE EMPLOYED BY THE VR AGENCY IN THE PROVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES, INCLUDING RATIOS OF QUALIFIED VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELORS TO CLIENTS;

C. PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL, BROKEN DOWN BY PERSONNEL CATEGORY, WHO WILL BE NEEDED BY THE VR AGENCY TO PROVIDE VR SERVICES IN 5 YEARS BASED ON PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TO BE SERVED, INCLUDING INDIVIDUALS WITH SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES, THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL EXPECTED TO RETIRE OR LEAVE THE FIELD, AND OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS.

Personnel Category	No. of Personnel Employed	No. of Personnel Currently Needed	Projected No. of Personnel Needed in 5 Years
Administrative Staff	12	12	0
Supervising Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors	4	4	2
Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors 1 and 2	35	35	5

D. RATIO OF QUALIFIED VR COUNSELORS TO CLIENTS:

A member of the administrative staff overseeing the Vocational Rehabilitation Program at CBVI is responsible for collecting and analyzing on an annual basis data on the qualified personnel

needs for the agency. The information is gathered in collaboration with the Human Resources, Fiscal, and Training units at the agency.

The following staff members are those that are full time equivalent, in the capacity of administration or provision of vocational rehabilitation services. The agency uses an itinerant model of service provision to meet the needs of the consumers it serves in all twenty-one counties in the state.

The agency divides the state into three regions, Northern, Central, and Southern. The agency maintains three regional offices in Newark, Freehold, and Cherry Hill with a satellite office in Atlantic City.

A Statewide (Transition, College and Deaf-Blind Services) Unit is overseen by a single supervisor, with specialized VR Counselors located in the three regional offices. The specialized counselors provide services to transition-age students, college students and consumers with dual sensory impairments throughout the state.

The Joseph Kohn Training Center (JKTC) is a residential training center, serving consumers statewide, who wish to participate in an intensive course of training during a twenty-week period. Referrals to JKTC are made by VR counselors from the regional offices and/or the Statewide unit.

The Business Relations Unit (BRU) addresses the need for VR agencies to provide services to businesses as a dual customer. The BRU is made up of two VR Counselors and one supervisor, who provide services statewide.

The agency serves approximately 2,500 blind, deaf-blind, or visually impaired consumers who are seeking employment annually. Services can be provided from birth to senior services, allowing for a seamless transition between each service unit. The agency serves approximately 9,000 blind, visually impaired, or deaf-blind New Jerseyans annually across all service units. In addition, the agency provides eye screening services to targeted populations that are traditionally underserved. Eye screen services have been provided for up to approximately 25,000 New Jerseyans annually.

NJ-CBVI provides vocational rehabilitation services to approximately 2,500 individuals annually, and has 35 qualified vocational rehabilitation counselors, 12 administrative staff and 4 vocational rehabilitation supervisors. There is a ratio of 71.42 clients per Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor.

E. PROJECTED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TO BE SERVED IN 5 YEARS:

CBVI has four service centers, the statewide transition and deaf-blind services unit, the business relations unit (created in 2017), and the Joseph Kohn Training Center.

CBVI does not expect to need any additional personnel for each of the categories below beyond filling the projected vacancies listed.

After evaluating our increase in consumers served in PY 2021, 2022 and 2023, the average increase was 77.3 cases per year. In 2029, CBVI is expected to service about 386 more consumers than it is serving this year.

CBVI's ratio is 74.1 consumers/cases to 1 VRC. CBVI will need an additional 5 VRC's to service the additional 386 consumers/clients in 5 years.

Projected vacancies are not accounted for as they are expected to be filled.

Job Title	Total Positions	Current Vacancies	Projected Vacancies over the next 5 years
Supervising Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors	4	0	2
Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors	35	0	5

2. DATA AND INFORMATION ON PERSONNEL PREPARATION AND DEVELOPMENT, RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION, AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

A. A LIST OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE STATE THAT ARE PREPARING VR PROFESSIONALS, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM; THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED AT EACH OF THOSE INSTITUTIONS, BROKEN DOWN BY TYPE OF PROGRAM; AND THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO GRADUATED DURING THE PRIOR YEAR FROM EACH OF THOSE INSTITUTIONS WITH CERTIFICATION OR LICENSURE, OR WITH THE CREDENTIALS FOR CERTIFICATION OR LICENSURE, BROKEN DOWN BY THE PERSONNEL CATEGORY FOR WHICH THEY HAVE RECEIVED, OR HAVE THE CREDENTIALS TO RECEIVE, CERTIFICATION OR LICENSURE.

Institute of Higher Education	Type of Program	No. of Students Enrolled	No. of Prior Year Graduates
Rutgers University, School of Health Professions	Masters of Rehabilitation Counseling	120	37

B. THE VR AGENCY'S PLAN FOR RECRUITMENT, PREPARATION AND RETENTION OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL, WHICH ADDRESSES THE CURRENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS FOR QUALIFIED PERSONNEL; AND THE COORDINATION AND FACILITATION OF EFFORTS BETWEEN THE VR AGENCY AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS TO RECRUIT, PREPARE, AND RETAIN PERSONNEL WHO ARE QUALIFIED, INCLUDING PERSONNEL FROM MINORITY BACKGROUNDS AND PERSONNEL WHO ARE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.

DVRS and CBVI negotiated with administrators at the Rutgers University, School of Health Professions (formerly University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) School of Health-Related Professions) to develop a means to assist in meeting the CSPD (Comprehensive System of Personnel Development) standards for the state. The results of the collaborative efforts were the development of a state standard in keeping with the national competency movement and federal mandates, and a masters-level program in Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling within the School of Health Professions. This is the sole graduate program devoted to training rehabilitation counselors in New Jersey and is CORE and CACREP accredited. All of the Rutgers graduates are eligible for national certification upon graduation.

Guidelines have been provided by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the New Jersey Civil Service Commission on hiring policies and terms of employment. Projections were made based on the current number of employees in regard to their age, length of service, education and availability of training resources.

A staff person from the administrative teams of both DVRS and CBVI are members of the advisory board for the Rehabilitation Counseling program. That staff person stays in contact with key university staff throughout the year to continue the collaborative working relationship. That staff person also monitors staff professional development in conjunction with the agency's training unit.

CBVI continues its coordination with post-secondary programs that offer graduate degrees in Rehabilitation Counseling as a source of qualified personnel. The program of study offered at Rutgers University is the only accredited program in Rehabilitation Counseling in New Jersey and its staff actively recruits students from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Rutgers recruitment efforts benefit the agency by increasing the pool of qualified candidates who meet the CSPD standard. The agency will continue its cooperative efforts with Rutgers University, to use as a viable source for addressing future staffing needs. An agency administrative staff person is an active member of the Advisory Council. The agency has expanded its recruitment efforts by forwarding all open-competitive job postings for Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor positions to the seven (7) accredited universities in Pennsylvania and New York with the goal of increasing the pool of qualified candidates for future job vacancies.

C. DESCRIPTION OF STAFF DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND ACTIVITIES THAT ENSURE ALL PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE VR AGENCY RECEIVE APPROPRIATE AND ADEQUATE TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS:

I. PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO ASSESSMENT, VOCATIONAL COUNSELING, JOB PLACEMENT, AND REHABILITATION TECHNOLOGY, INCLUDING TRAINING IMPLEMENTED IN

COORDINATION WITH ENTITIES CARRYING OUT STATE PROGRAMS UNDER SECTION 4 OF
THE ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1998; AND

II. PROCEDURES FOR THE ACQUISITION AND DISSEMINATION OF SIGNIFICANT KNOWLEDGE
FROM RESEARCH AND OTHER SOURCES TO VR AGENCY PROFESSIONALS AND
PARAPROFESSIONALS AND FOR PROVIDING TRAINING REGARDING THE AMENDMENTS TO
THE REHABILITATION ACT MADE BY THE WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY
ACT.

RSA VR Technical Assistance Centers

CBVI has utilized the expertise and resources made available by a number of the Technical Assistance Centers sponsored by the Rehabilitation Services Administration, to advance agency knowledge, programs, and performance under WIOA. CBVI received Intensive Technical Assistance to establish their Business Relations Unit with the Job-Driven Vocational Rehabilitation Technical Assistance Center and increase counselors' knowledge and use of Labor Market Information as a counseling tool with consumers identifying vocational goals and services. A three-day training on Business Engagement was provided to all VR Counselors and Supervisors by the National Research and Training Center on Blindness and Low Vision at Mississippi State University. CBVI participated in an Intensive Technical Assistance project with the Target Communities Technical Assistance Center to enhance service provision and partnerships. The goal was to better serve consumers from underserved communities and received trainings around issues related to the intersection of poverty, disability, employment and VR services. The administration also regularly distributes additional resources and opportunities for attending webinars. In addition, participation in communities of practice implemented by other technical assistance centers, such as the National Technical Assistance Center on Transition (NTACT), Youth Technical Assistance Center (Y-TAC), and the Workforce Innovation Technical Assistance Center (WINTAC) is ongoing.

Tuition Reimbursement

The Office of Workforce Development and Training's (OWDT) Department of Human Services (DHS), oversees and supervises the administration of the current Tuition Reimbursement Program (TRP). The program will assist employees in broadening their knowledge, skills, and contributions to the Department through continued learning and professional growth. This program reimburses State employees for eligible tuition expenses, up to a maximum of \$2,000 per fiscal year. In order for staff to be considered, they must complete an application which also serves as an agreement to all of the requirements outlined in the Tuition Reimbursement Guidelines. A supervisor's signature is required and the course must be related to their current/planned job responsibilities.

Civil Service Commission (CSC)

The CSC Center for Learning and Improving Performance (CLIP) is currently responsible for the design, development and delivery of a variety of training programs designed to enhance public employees' performance at any stage in their career. Areas of focus can be computers, government and policy, management and supervision, process and organizational management, and professional development. In addition, each new supervisor completes the CLIP's Supervisor Success Series. This three-day series is designed to help supervisors support employees in meeting job performance criteria. This is done through assessing employee

knowledge, skills, and abilities in relation to the mission and set standards of the organization. The classes in this series include: Critical Conversations, Performance Management and Performance Challenges, and Documentation and Discipline. CSC uses an online system called Learning Management System (LMS) to faster administer State mandated and some elective trainings as an alternative to a classroom setting. Civil Service Commission also offers instructor-led trainings at one of the available county colleges. Employees are encouraged to attend courses pertinent to their job duties and responsibilities.

Agency Sponsored - In-Service Training

In-Service training provides staff the opportunity to upgrade professional knowledge and skills, and to keep current in changes in the field of vocational rehabilitation and the workforce environment. The Commission has developed in-house subject matter experts. These staff provide training and consultation to other agency staff in areas of their expertise, such as assistive technology, independent living skills, education issues, deaf-blindness, and medical aspects of blindness.

The Commission encourages staff to attend training, seminars, and workshops appropriate to their job duties and responsibilities. In addition, if limited staff are approved to attend a conference, the agency utilizes a train-the-trainer model so that staff in attendance can share information with their colleagues.

3. DESCRIPTION OF VR AGENCY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF PERSONNEL STANDARDS CONSISTENT WITH SECTION 101(A)(7)(B) TO ENSURE THAT VR AGENCY PROFESSIONAL AND PARAPROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL ARE ADEQUATELY TRAINED AND PREPARED, INCLUDING—

A. STANDARDS THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH ANY NATIONAL OR STATE-APPROVED OR -RECOGNIZED CERTIFICATION, LICENSING, REGISTRATION, OR OTHER COMPARABLE REQUIREMENTS THAT APPLY TO THE PROFESSION OR DISCIPLINE IN WHICH SUCH PERSONNEL ARE PROVIDING VR SERVICES; AND

B. THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 101(A)(7)(B)(II) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT, TO ENSURE THAT THE PERSONNEL HAVE A 21ST CENTURY UNDERSTANDING OF THE EVOLVING LABOR FORCE AND THE NEEDS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.

CBVI continues to be committed to a Comprehensive System of Personnel Development (CSPD) to ensure that highly qualified individuals provide services to agency consumers. The CSPD standard for the agency is based upon the degree requirements of the national certification; Certified Rehabilitation Counselor or CRC. The standard requires a Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor to have graduated from an accredited college or university with a Master's degree in Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling; or have a current and valid CRC regardless of degree; or possess the education and experience as outlined in categories A through R promulgated by the Commission on Rehabilitation Counselor Certification (CRCC).

Components of the Comprehensive System of Personnel Development - National Certification:

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, mandates that states develop and implement strategies for the hiring or retraining of personnel to meet standards or qualifications based on the highest requirements in the state for the counseling profession. The Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (the general VR agency in New Jersey), negotiated with administrators at Rutgers University School of Health Professions (formerly the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey) to develop a means to assist in meeting the CSPD standards. The results of the collaborative efforts were the development of a state standard in keeping with the national competency movement and federal mandates. In addition, a masters-level program in Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling. As part of the curriculum, all students complete 60 credits of course work along with Practicum and Internship experience, to practice and integrate counseling skills learned during course work. The program has been accredited by CORE (Council on Rehabilitation Education) and CACREP (Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs). It meets national standards for quality education in rehabilitation and counseling education and all graduates from the program qualify for credentialing as a Certified Rehabilitation Counselor (the national certification). Rutgers is the only institution of higher learning in the state to offer graduate degrees in Rehabilitation Counseling.

Master's Program in Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling:

Though CBVI is no longer able to directly provide financial support for staff to pursue coursework in the Master's or Post-Master's program in Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling at Rutgers University, the Department of Human Services' Office of Workforce Development and Training (OWDT) oversees and supervises the administration of the current Tuition Reimbursement Program (TRP), which provides tuition reimbursement for eligible employees of the Department. Through this program, staff who do not currently meet the CSPD may pursue additional coursework to meet the requirements of the CRC.

There are presently thirty-one (35) full time vocational rehabilitation counseling staff members at the agency. As of 2022, twenty-nine (29) staff members met the CSPD Standard, an 82 percent rate of compliance. One (1) additional staff member was in plan to achieve compliance. Eighty-five percent of CBVI staff met the CPSD standard or were in plan to achieve compliance. There were three (4) staff members who were not under plan to achieve compliance with CSPD standards. Those staff members were not permitted to perform non-delegable work functions until they developed with administration a defined plan to obtain the necessary education and/or certification to be in compliance with CSPD standards for the agency. The Commission will continue to annually review staff credentials to assess the level of progress in procuring the education to meet the standards of the national certification, i.e., CRC.

4. METHOD(S) THE VR AGENCY USES TO ENSURE THAT PERSONNEL ARE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE IN APPROPRIATE MODES OF COMMUNICATION WITH OR IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE OF APPLICANTS OR ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY.

The CBVI employs vocational rehabilitation staff members who are bilingual through utilizing civil service titles with variants requiring staff to have bilingual abilities in Spanish and English or American Sign Language and English (Deaf-Language Specialist and Deaf-Blind Specialist). Spanish has been identified as the most frequently used language in New Jersey, second only to English. Many of the agency's staff are bilingual, including staff in the Project BEST Unit, Technological Support Services, and Independent Living Skills Unit. The State of New Jersey has a large influx of immigrants from all over the world and it is estimated that over 50 languages and dialects are spoken in the state. The agency utilizes interpreter services from various community-based agencies on a fee-for-service basis to help increase language access. Each regional office maintains a list of agencies that provide translation services for a wide range of languages. If translation services are unavailable, then CBVI makes every reasonable effort to gain assistance from family members or other members of that community to facilitate effective communication. Collaborative relationships have also been developed with community agencies such as the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development to foster greater access to the Hispanic/Latino communities. In addition, the agency utilizes the services of Corporate Translation Services Incorporated (CTS Language Link), which enables VRC's to communicate with consumers in over 240 languages and dialects.

5. AS APPROPRIATE, DESCRIBE THE PROCEDURES AND ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE THE DESIGNATED STATE UNIT'S COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT WITH PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.

The CBVI works collaboratively with the New Jersey Department of Education (NJ DOE) to provide quality services to New Jersey's students with disabilities under the auspices of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEIA). CBVI and NJ DOE have an ongoing working relationship, as outlined in three Memoranda of Understanding. The first fulfills the requirement under WIOA to implement a cooperative agreement between VR and Education systems around the implementation of transition services to students with disabilities, signed in 2019. The second and third enable school districts to sign service provider agreements with CBVI for the provision of blindness education services to students with visual impairments, and to arrange for professional development for school district personnel (teachers, paraeducators, and administrators). Under both agreements, CBVI will provide professional development and technical assistance to local education agencies to better serve students who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired.

The Commission also worked with TCNJ administrators to develop a Teacher of the Blind/Visually Impaired program in the School of Education's Department of Special Education. Initially, the program offered courses as continuing education credits but has now established a master's program that prepares teachers for NJ State Licensure as Teachers of the Visually Impaired. This is the only program in New Jersey to prepare teachers to work in this capacity. The Commission seeks to prepare the next generation of teachers who will have an impact on students who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired.

J. COORDINATION WITH EDUCATION OFFICIALS.

In accordance with the requirements in Section 101(a)(11)(D) of the Rehabilitation Act—

1. DESCRIBE PLANS, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES FOR COORDINATION BETWEEN THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY AND EDUCATION OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PUBLIC EDUCATION OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES, THAT ARE DESIGNED TO FACILITATE THE TRANSITION OF THE STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES FROM THE RECEIPT OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN SCHOOL TO THE RECEIPT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES, INCLUDING PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES.

CBVI, since its inception, has assisted school districts in providing education programs that address the unique needs of children with visual impairments, blindness, and deaf-blindness. In 1993, this partnership was formalized with local school districts through provider service agreements, which identify the specific level of services that the Commission will provide for each child in the school district. These services are tiered according to individual student needs and are provided by Commission staff within the Education Service Unit. When students reach the age of fourteen, the Commission's Teachers for the Blind and Visually Impaired refer all these students to one of the nine transition counselors who work in the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit (six transition counselors assigned to the agency's service centers and three Deaf-Blind Specialists). In addition, Commission staff participate in transition fairs developed by Local Educational Agencies (LEA).

For potentially eligible, and eligible students not receiving services from CBVI's Education Services Unit, school districts are encouraged to reach out and directly facilitate a referral to CBVI for Pre-ETS and Transition Services. CBVI will also continue providing additional training and outreach activities to LEAs to increase local school districts' knowledge of CBVI's Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS), Transition Services, and VR Services, to facilitate referrals for any students not already identified through CBVI's Education Unit. Resources and informational materials will be provided to LEAs for distribution to appropriate parents and students about referral and services.

2. DESCRIBE THE CURRENT STATUS AND SCOPE OF THE FORMAL INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE VR AGENCY AND THE STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY. CONSISTENT WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FORMAL INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO 34 C.F.R. § 361.22(B), PROVIDE, AT A MINIMUM, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT THE AGREEMENT:

A. CONSULTATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, WHICH MAY BE PROVIDED USING ALTERNATIVE MEANS FOR MEETING PARTICIPATION (SUCH AS VIDEO CONFERENCES AND CONFERENCE CALLS), TO ASSIST EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IN PLANNING FOR THE TRANSITION OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES FROM SCHOOL TO POST-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES AND OTHER VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES;

B. TRANSITION PLANNING BY PERSONNEL OF THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY PERSONNEL FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES THAT FACILITATES THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THEIR INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAMS (IEPS) UNDER SECTION 614(D) OF THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT;

C. THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, INCLUDING FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES, OF EACH AGENCY, INCLUDING PROVISIONS FOR DETERMINING STATE LEAD AGENCIES AND QUALIFIED PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR TRANSITION SERVICES AND PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES;

D. PROCEDURES FOR OUTREACH TO AND IDENTIFICATION OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES WHO NEED TRANSITION SERVICES AND PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION SERVICES. OUTREACH TO THESE STUDENTS SHOULD OCCUR AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE DURING THE TRANSITION PLANNING PROCESS AND MUST INCLUDE, AT A MINIMUM, A DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM, ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS, APPLICATION PROCEDURES, AND SCOPE OF SERVICES THAT MAY BE PROVIDED TO ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS;

E. COORDINATION NECESSARY TO SATISFY DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN 34 C.F.R. PART 397 REGARDING STUDENTS AND YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES WHO ARE SEEKING SUBMINIMUM WAGE EMPLOYMENT; AND

F. ASSURANCE THAT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH 34 C.F.R. § 397.31, NEITHER THE SEA NOR THE LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY WILL ENTER INTO A CONTRACT OR OTHER ARRANGEMENT WITH AN ENTITY, AS DEFINED IN 34 C.F.R. § 397.5(D), FOR THE PURPOSE OF OPERATING A PROGRAM UNDER WHICH YOUTH WITH A DISABILITY IS ENGAGED IN WORK COMPENSATED AT A SUBMINIMUM WAGE.

Through the memorandum of agreement, signed in 2019 by CBVI, DVRS, and the NJ Department of Education's Office of Special Education (NJOSE), roles and responsibilities were outlined for each agency in the provision of transition services. The current MOA is in the process of being updated this year, with an expiration date of 2029.

With the assistance of the NJOSE, CBVI will provide training, outreach, and technical assistance to school districts pertaining to Pre-ETS, Transition, and VR services for students who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired. These services may be provided to school districts in a range of formats, including presentations to LEAs through webinars, phone/video conferencing, and individualized training to LEAs, either in person or remotely. CBVI will also send reference and resource documents for LEAs to distribute to LEA staff and families with potentially eligible students. For potentially eligible and eligible consumers of CBVI's VR services, and in consultation and coordination with the LEA, student and family; CBVI will provide services that complement and supplement the transition services provided by the school under an Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE) or customarily provided to students in the school. CBVI's services will not serve to replace the obligation of the school districts to provide Transition Services under an IPE, as required by IDEA.

Through a variety of individual and group services and programs, the transition counselors may directly provide or arrange for the provision of the full range of Pre-Employment Transition Services for potentially eligible high school students. Information and referral services are also provided to the students, their parents/guardians, and their school district about relevant agencies and services to assist in the transition process from secondary education to adult outcomes.

(NOTE: All references to NJDVRS below are for students with disabilities other than visual impairments; otherwise, all coordination and communication for students who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired should go to NJCBVI.)

While CBVI and the NJ Office of Special Education share a common vision and goal to increase the number of transition age students with disabilities to successfully transition from school to competitive integrated employment, the agencies recognize that some individuals with disabilities may choose to seek employment compensated at a subminimum wage.

- LEAs can contract with, or refer students to, only those entities that pay the greater of the prevailing minimum wage of the State/Federal minimum wage as per Section 511 of Rehabilitation Act.
- LEAs may neither enter into a contract nor any other arrangement with an entity holding a special wage certificate under section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act for the purpose of operating a program under which a youth with a disability is paid a subminimum wage, including nonpaid work, as per §34 CFR 361.22(b)(6).

Under Section 511 of Rehabilitation Act, 14(c) businesses referred to as “employers” are prohibited from employing any individual with disabilities who is 24 years of age or younger at subminimum wage, unless the individual has received documentation from CBVI upon completion of all of the following activities as per §397.20:

- Pre-ETS that are available to the individual under section 113, or transition services under the IDEA.
- Application for VR services with the result that the individual was determined: a. Ineligible for VR services, or b. Eligible for VR services, had an approved IPE that included a specific employment goal consistent with competitive integrated employment, and the individual was unable to achieve an employment outcome in competitive integrated employment despite working toward the employment outcome with reasonable accommodations and appropriate supports and services, including supported employment services and customized employment services, for a reasonable period of time, and his/her case was closed; and
- CBVI has provided career counseling and information and referral services to federal and state programs and other resources that offer employment-related services and supports designed to enable the individual to explore, discover, experience and attain competitive integrated employment, and the counseling and information and referrals were not for employment at subminimum wage.

NJ Office of Special Education (NJOSE) will share this information and requirements with all New Jersey LEAs and will ask them to share this information and requirements with all participants during IEP meetings that include transition planning and where students with disabilities may choose to seek employment compensated at a subminimum wage.

The CBVI VR Transition counselor at the regional service center, will maintain the documentation of the above required activities and provide a copy to the individual pursuing employment compensated at a subminimum wage during the timelines identified and specified

under 34 CFR 397. The timeframe for NJCBVI to provide the documentation to the youth, per §397.40 is as soon as possible, but no later than:

- 45 calendar days after completion of the activities required under this section or
- 90 calendar days, if additional time is necessary due to extenuating circumstances, after the completion of the required actions in this section.

Extenuating circumstances should be interpreted narrowly to include circumstances such as the unexpected lengthy absence of NJDVRs or NJCBVI personnel, due to illness or other family emergency, who is responsible for producing or transmitting the documentation to the individual with a disability, or a natural disaster.

If a youth with a disability or, as applicable, the youth's parent or guardian refuses, through informed choice of employment options to participate in the activities required by section 511 or the implementing regulations in part 397, documentation must at a minimum:

- Contain the information in 397.10(a)(2); and
- Be provided by NJCBVI to the youth within no more than 10 calendar days of the youth's refusal to participate.

Any of the Pre-ETS and transition services that LEAs provide must be documented and provided to NJCBVI as specified under 34 CFR 397.

LEAs are responsible for the following as specified under 34 CFR 397.30 regarding youth with a disability seeking subminimum wage employment:

- LEAs will provide NJDVRs or NJCBVI with documentation that the student has received transition services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400et seq.), such as transition services available to the individual under section 614(d) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1414(d)).
- The documentation will be provided to the NJDVRs or NJCBVI in a manner that complies with confidentiality requirements of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g(b) and 34 CFR 99.30 and 99.31) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1417(c) and 34 CFR 300.622).
- This documentation will contain at a minimum (§397.30):
 1. Youth's name
 2. Description of the service or activity completed
 3. Name of the provider of the required service or activity
 4. Date required service or activity completed
 5. Signature of educational personnel documenting completion of the required service or activity
 6. Date of signature described in paragraph (b)(1)(v) of section 397.30; and

7. Signature of educational personnel transmitting documentation to NJDVRs or NJCBVI; and h. Date and method (e.g., hand-delivered, faxed, mailed, emailed, etc.) by which document was transmitted to NJCBVI.

In the event a youth with a disability or, as applicable, the youth's parent or guardian, refuses, through informed choice, to participate in the activities required section 511 or the implementing regulations in part 397, such documentation must, at a minimum, contain the:

1. Youth's name
 2. Description of the refusal and the reason for such refusal
 3. Signature of the youth or, as applicable, the youth's parent or guardian
 4. Signature of the educational personnel documenting the youth's refusal
 5. Date of signatures required by paragraphs (b)(2)(iii) and (iv) of this section
 6. Signature of educational personnel transmitting documentation of the refusal to NJDVRs or NJCBVI; and
 7. Date and method (e.g., hand-delivered, faxed, mailed, emailed, etc.) by which documentation was transmitted to NJCBVI.
- LEAs must transmit the documentation described above to NJCBVI as soon as possible upon the completion of each of the required actions, but no later than- a. 30 calendar days after the completion of the required activity or service; or b. 60 calendar days, if additional time is necessary due to extenuating circumstances, after the completion of each of the required actions. Extenuating circumstances should be interpreted narrowly to include the unexpected lengthy absence due to illness or family emergency of the educational personnel necessary to produce or transmit the documentation, or a natural disaster.
 - LEAs must provide documentation required when a youth has refused to participate in an action required by section 397.30 to NJDVRs or NJCBVI within 5 calendar days of the youth's refusal to participate.
 - When LEAs transmit the last documentation to NJDVRs or NJCBVI regarding the services provided to youth under section 397.30, the LEAs must provide a cover sheet that itemizes the documentation that has been provided to NJDVRs or NJCBVI regarding the youth.
 - LEAs must retain a copy of all documentation provided to NJDVRs or NJCBVI under section 397.30 in a manner consistent with the requirements of 2 CFR 200.333.

NJCBVI Coordinator of VR, College and Transition Services, in consultation with NJOSE, must develop or use an existing process to document the completion of this process, as well as the transmittal of documentation from LEAs NJCBVI, consistent with the confidentiality requirements of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 USC 11232g(b) and 34 CFR 99.30 and 99.31) and IDEA (20 USC 1417(c) and CFR 300.622) pursuant to (section 511(d) of the Rehabilitation Act and §397.10).

The process may include but need not be limited to: Review and verification of appropriate transition services that were provided and documented by LEAs, review and verification that a discussion of informed choice of employment options occurred between NJCBVI counselor and the youth and/or parent/guardian, review and verification that all documents were signed by youth and/or parent/guardian, NJCBVI local office counselor and local office supervisor attesting that the above process is documented and verified, and only after the completion of all requirements contained in section 397 shall youth who have exited their school system enter into subminimum wage employment.

This Documentation must contain at a minimum (§397.10(a)(1): a. Youth's name; b. Determination made, including a summary of reason for the determination or a description of the activity or service completed; c. Name of individual making the determination or the provider of the service/activity; d. Signature of the NJCBVI personnel transmitting documentation to the youth with a disability; e. Date and method by which the document was transmitted to the youth.

NJCBVI and LEAs must retain copies of the documentation in a manner consistent with the requirements of 2 CFR 200.333.

K. COORDINATION WITH EMPLOYERS

In accordance with the requirements in Section 101(a)(11)(E) of the Rehabilitation Act, describe how the VR agency will work with employers to identify competitive integrated employment and career exploration opportunities in order to facilitate the provision of VR services; and transition services for youth and students with disabilities, including pre-employment transition services for students with disabilities.

CBVI has a Business Relations Unit to strengthen the relationships with employers as a secondary customer of the VR program. In addition, the BRU will coordinate efforts with the larger employment engagement developed for the Workforce Development system in New Jersey. The members of the unit will work with employers throughout the state to assist in addressing their need for qualified candidates to fill critical vacancies in their workforce, and to provide education on disability-related topics. Services provided by the Business Relations Unit can include, but are not limited to, consultation and evaluation around assistive technology and accessibility issues; disability awareness training; recruitment for internships and employment vacancies; and targeted hiring events. CBVI's Business Relations Unit also seeks opportunities for consumers to engage in career exploration activities with business partners, such as informational interviews, job shadowing, and work experiences.

In 2021, CBVI was also selected by the Institute for Community Inclusion to participate in the Scale Up Progressive Employment Project, funded by the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research. Through this project and the associated learning collaborative, CBVI is working on creating and implement a progressive employment initiative. The goal is to increase consumer opportunities for learning and employment, and enhance services offered to CBVI consumers and business partners. This project was piloted with a focus on the southern region of New Jersey, however due to unsatisfactory initial results, the pilot was relocated to JKTC. Through the work experience program offered at JKTC, the progressive employment model has proven effective. We are exploring, expanding and

perfecting our progressive employment model implementation leading to the goal of statewide implementation.

CBVI's Business Relations Unit continues seeking to partner with agencies and organizations that support, serve, or represent the business community including; local workforce development boards' disability issues committees, local area One-Stop Career Centers, human resources professional organizations (such as SHRM), and community rehabilitation providers serving dual customers of VR consumers and businesses. The Business Relations Unit regularly attends job fairs and networking events that facilitate business engagement and connections. Additionally, CBVI is also a member of the National Employment Team, a subsidiary of the Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation (CSAVR), and a national network of business consultants within VR that facilitates a coordinated approach to serving regional and/or national businesses.

L. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

In accordance with the requirements in Section 101(a)(11)(C) and (K), describe interagency cooperation with and utilization of the services and facilities of agencies and programs that are not carrying out activities through the statewide workforce development system to develop opportunities for community-based employment in integrated settings, to the greatest extent practicable for the following:

1. STATE PROGRAMS (DESIGNATE LEAD AGENCY(IES) AND IMPLEMENTING ENTITY(IES)) CARRIED OUT UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1998;

CBVI administers a comprehensive Assistive Technology program to help blind, visually-impaired, and deaf-blind consumers secure employment and to simply live independently in a twenty-first century world. These services are provided to consumers of all ages, from educational students through a program specifically targeting the Older Blind population, defined in Federal law as fifty-five and older. These services may be provided on an individual basis or in classroom-type settings.

CBVI also collaborates with staff at the Richard West Assistive Technology Advocacy Center (ATAC) of Disability Rights New Jersey (DRNJ). The ATAC is New Jersey's federally funded assistive technology project. The ATAC assists individuals with disabilities in overcoming barriers in the system and making assistive technology more accessible. The ATAC also maintains a robust advisory council with a broad representation from the disability community and providers of Assistive Technology devices and services. The ATAC Advisory Council provides recommendations and guidance to the ATAC team. Its membership includes state agency officials, representatives from community organizations such as centers for independent living, advocates with disabilities and family members of people with disabilities. Council members have assisted ATAC in networking, advising on our small grants initiative, and in helping facilitate training and speaking opportunities. A member of the Commission's executive leadership team overseeing Assistive Technology serves as a member of the advisory council.

2. PROGRAMS CARRIED OUT BY THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE;

The southern part of New Jersey works with Agrability to ensure that farmers who have become disabled have the opportunity for rehabilitation services. There is currently no formal agreement with the US Department of Agriculture.

3. NON-EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES SERVING OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH;

CBVI has a Memorandum of Understanding with DVRS (the general VR agency), and the DDD (Division of Developmental Disabilities). DDD is a sister agency within the New Jersey Department of Human Services and an agency that provides a full array of services for youth exiting secondary education including employment supports for individuals with a wide array of developmental disabilities. DDD's service delivery system allows for self-direction in developing community-based supports. Individuals with developmental disabilities may apply for an eligibility determination at age 18 and are eligible for services at age 21 when they exit secondary education. CBVI's VR Transition Counselors provide information to families about DDD services while in high school, and VR Counselors working with out-of-school youth communicate with the DDD Support Coordinators to facilitate collaborative services for supports.

4. STATE USE CONTRACTING PROGRAMS;

The Commission does not utilize any State Use programs.

5. STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTERING THE STATE MEDICAID PLAN UNDER TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (42 U.S.C. 1396 ET SEQ.);

CBVI is looking to establish an MOU with the Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services (DMAHS) within the New Jersey Department of Human Services. DMAHS is the lead agency administering Medicaid Waivers, serves more than 1,000,000 people, with a staff of over 500 people who work both in Trenton and in Medical Assistance Customer Centers (MACCs) throughout the state.

6. STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES;

A 5 year MOU was executed on July 1, 2015 by DVRS, CBVI, and the Division of Developmental Disabilities within the New Jersey Department of Human Services. The objective is to define the roles and responsibilities of State agencies primarily involved in assisting individuals with disabilities in finding and maintaining competitive integrated employment. The MOU will also assist the State agencies in operating in an efficient and successful manner to improve employment outcomes for individuals with developmental disabilities by operating consistently across agencies and ensuring quality service provision. The MOU will be reviewed and updated for renewal.

7. STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES; AND

The commission is looking to identify sources of collaboration, including the ability to access long-term follow along services for individuals with serious psychiatric illness, and supports for blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired consumers with mental illness. DMHAS (The Division of

Mental Health and Addiction Services) and CBVI currently collaborate to bring cross-training opportunities to each of the divisions' staff.

8. OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS OUTSIDE THE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM.

The Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI)

The Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired (CBVI or Commission) is the primary agency responsible for delivering high-quality services to consumers who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired. Consistent with the requirements of WIOA, CBVI is committed through its array of programming to helping its consumers to secure integrated, competitive employment.

The size of the population served by the New Jersey Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired as well as the complexity of services required by consumers who are blind, deaf-blind, or visually impaired necessitates that the agency develops cooperative relationships with organizations and service providers that facilitate and enhance the ability to deliver targeted, high-quality services. The Commission has cooperative agreements and/or strong working relationships with the following agencies and organizations which are not required partners of the Statewide Workforce Development System:

Cooperative agreements/partnerships with other divisions within the Designated State Agency (DSA):

Division of Aging Services: Services to support senior citizens in the community.

Division of Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing: sign language interpreter referral program; field services to connect with community services.

Division of Developmental Disabilities: Supported Employment services coordination including Extended Services. A full range of support services to assist individuals with developmental disabilities integrate into their communities, including assistance with supported, community-based housing.

Division of Disability Services: Personal assistance/care services to individuals who are disabled, and information and referral services on a wide range of services. The Commission has also partnered with this agency to provide fiscal intermediary services through a contract with a community provider for consumers of the Support Service Provider-New Jersey program.

Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services - Full range of mental health and addiction recovery services offered in the community and training on these services to staff at the agency.

Cooperative agreements/partnerships with other departments within the State of New Jersey:

Department of Education, Offices of Special Education: Technical assistance with implementation of education and transition services under IDEA. Contact system to provide itinerant education services to children who are blind, visually impaired, and deaf-blind via the Local Educational Agencies in New Jersey. CBVI provides comprehensive educational services to children that are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired.

Department of Children and Families: Protection services for vulnerable children and families.

Department of Health: Coordination of early intervention services and the Diabetic Eye Disease Detection Program.

New Jersey Transit-Accessible Transportation Services: Training on accessible transportation resources.

Talking Book and Braille Center: Computer/Printer/Closed Circuit Television loaner and distribution program

Additional cooperative agreement:

The College of New Jersey: The NJ Deaf-Blind Equipment Distribution Program (iCanConnect) which distributes telecommunication and internet access equipment to individuals who are deaf-blind and meet FCC eligibility requirements.

Programs and services administered by CBVI not carrying out services under the Workforce Development System:

CBVI is the designated State Licensing Agency to administer the Federal Randolph-Sheppard program. It's an entrepreneurial program for qualified, legally blind candidates, who are interested in operating and managing businesses on Federal, State, and municipal properties. Cooperative partnerships exist with Federal, State, municipal buildings, and private businesses, to bid, establish, and implement the facilities at each of these locations.

CBVI administers a comprehensive Assistive Technology program to help blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired consumers secure employment and to simply live independently in a twenty-first century world. These services are provided to consumers of all ages, from children in the primary education system through a program specifically targeting the Older Blind population, defined in Federal law as fifty-five and older.

CBVI administers an Independent Living and an Independent Living—Older Blind program for blind, visually impaired, and deaf-blind consumers, age fifty-five and over. Services are for consumers who are not interested in, or able to, engage in work. Consumers are provided instruction in blindness skills which are delivered via its itinerant teaching staff.

Additional specialized programs include:

A week-long Senior Hands-On Retreat Experience (SHORE), offered twice per year in different areas of the state, for adults age 55 and older who are interested in a more intensive instructional program.

Lessons in assistive technology are provided both individually and in a classroom environment in cooperation with the New Jersey State Library – Talking Book & Braille Center, called the Library Equal Access Program (LEAP).

A state-wide peer support group network, called the Assistive Support Program for Individual Renewal, and Education (ASPIRE), which currently has 58 active groups in all 21 counties is dedicated to assisting this constituency with adjustment to blindness. The ASPIRE program was expanded in 2020 to include two deaf-blind specific groups, as well as a group targeting individuals who are 24-54 years old.

The Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD)

The DDD serves individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, who meet the functional criteria of having a developmental disability, are eligible for and maintain Medicaid eligibility, are at least 18 years of age at the time of application and 21 years of age to receive services. Conditions generally considered developmental disabilities include intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, spina bifida, and autism. When an individual is in need of employment services to assist him/her in obtaining or maintaining employment, he/she must seek those services through DVRS or CBVI initially. DDD provides other needed services while the eligibility determination is being made with DVRS or CBVI, or in addition to the employment services provided through the vocational rehabilitation (VR) program. Once an eligibility determination is made with DVRS or CBVI, DDD is able to provide employment services not available through VR, and other support services that are available through DDD.

The Office of the Secretary of Higher Education

In order to define the most appropriate resource to cover expenses such as interpreter services, personal care attendants and other accessibility areas while an individual with a disability participates in a school program, the division has agreements with all four-year state colleges and all county colleges in New Jersey. These MOUs have been in place for many years and CBVI seeks to update these MOUs continually.

The Division of Wage and Hour Compliance

In conjunction with community-based rehabilitation programs, the DVRS maintains an MOU with the CBVI, the DDD, and the Division of Wage and Hour. This MOU outlines the criteria for an employment relationship under New Jersey Wage and Hour Law in such a way that vocational rehabilitation activities may take place in community settings without undue restriction. Consequently, situational assessments and similar “on-the-job” work experience may take place without violating employment law.

9. OTHER PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.

The New Jersey CBVI is structured in a manner that facilitates the provision of a full range of services to all age groups, from early childhood to senior populations. The Commission’s organizational structure contains distinct units that provide the aforementioned services. Consequently, the Commission has not found it to be necessary to outsource many of its vocational rehabilitation services to private, non-profit providers. The Commission has several contractual and/or cooperative agreements with vocational rehabilitation service providers and with providers of services that contribute, in some form, to the vocational rehabilitation process. In addition to the providers listed below, the Commission maintains close relationships with many of the Centers for Independent Living.

The agency maintains performance-based contracts with the following private, non-profit providers. These contracts are reviewed annually, and performance standards are tracked by administrative staff at the agency:

- Community Health Law Project (Advocacy/Legal)

- Pathways to Independence, Crafters Guild (Recreation/Micro-Enterprises)
- Advancing Opportunities (Assistive Technology Evaluation and Training)
- Family Resource Network (Transition program for students with disabilities)
- Center for Vocational Rehabilitation (Community-based work experiences as part of training at the Joseph Kohn Training Center)
- Cumberland County Office on Aging and Disabled (Social/Recreation, Peer Support)
- Family Services of Morris County (Volunteer matching)
- Puerto Rican Association for Human Development (Eye Health Service and Treatment)

The agency works to provide information and referral to eligible consumers for the following organizations which hold contracts with the Social Security Administration to conduct Work Incentives Planning and Assistance projects. Through the WIPA project, these organizations provide free, in-depth, benefits counseling to eligible individuals receiving Social Security or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) based on a disability, to make informed choices about work.

- Goodwill Industries of Greater NY and Northern NJ – Covering Bergen, Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties.
- Family Resource Network – NJ Work Incentives Network Support (NJWINS) – Covering Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, and Warren Counties.

The agency also works collaboratively with the following organizations:

- National Federation of the Blind and state affiliates
- American Council of the Blind and state affiliates
- American Association of the Deaf-Blind
- Statewide Parent Advocacy Network (Parent Information and Training Center in New Jersey)
- Vision Loss Alliance of New Jersey
- Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation (CSAVR)
- National Employment Team (NET) - a sub-division within CSAVR
- National Council of State Agencies for the Blind (NCSAB)
- Deaf-Blind League of New Jersey

ASSURANCES

The designated State agency or designated State unit, as appropriate and identified in the State certifications included with this VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement, through signature of the authorized individual, assures the Commissioner, that it will comply with all of the requirements of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement, as set forth in sections 101(a) and 606 of the Rehabilitation Act. The individual authorized to submit the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement makes the following assurances:

The VR agency must select the “Edit” button to review and agree to the VR State plan Assurances.

The State Plan must include
1. Public Comment on Policies and Procedures: The designated State agency assures it will comply with all statutory and regulatory requirements for public participation in the VR Services Portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan, as required by section 101(a)(16)(A) of the Rehabilitation Act.
2. Submission of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and Its Supplement: The designated State unit assures it will comply with all requirements pertaining to the submission and revisions of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement for the State Supported Employment Services program, as required by sections 101(a)(1), (22), (23), and 606(a) of the Rehabilitation Act; section 102 of WIOA in the case of the submission of a Unified State plan; section 103 of WIOA in the case of a submission of a Combined State Plan; 34 CFR 76.140.
3. Administration of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan: The designated State agency or designated State unit, as appropriate, assures it will comply with the requirements related to:
3.a. the establishment of the designated State agency and designated State unit, as required by section 101(a)(2) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.b. either a State independent commission or State Rehabilitation Council, as required by section 101(a)(21) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.c. consultations regarding the administration of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan, in accordance with section 101(a)(16)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.d. the financial participation by the State, or if the State so elects, by the State and local agencies, to provide the amount of the non-Federal share of the cost of carrying out the VR program in accordance with section 101(a)(3).
3.e. as applicable, the local administration of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan, in accordance with section 101(a)(2)(A) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.f. as applicable, the shared funding and administration of joint programs, in accordance with section 101(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.g. statewideness and waivers of statewideness requirements, as set forth in section 101(a)(4)

The State Plan must include
of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.h. the requirements for cooperation, collaboration, and coordination, as required by sections 101(a)(11) and (24)(B); and 606(b) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.i. all required methods of administration, as required by section 101(a)(6) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.j. the requirements for the comprehensive system of personnel development, as set forth in section 101(a)(7) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.k. the compilation and submission to the Commissioner of statewide assessments, estimates, State goals and priorities, strategies, and progress reports, as appropriate, and as required by sections 101(a)(15), 105(c)(2), and 606(b)(8) of the Rehabilitation Act.
3.l. the reservation and use of a portion of the funds allotted to the State under section 110 of the Rehabilitation Act for the development and implementation of innovative approaches to expand and improve the provision of VR services to individuals with disabilities, particularly individuals with the most significant disabilities as set forth in section 101(a)(18)(A).
3.m. the submission of reports as required by section 101(a)(10) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4. Administration of the Provision of VR Services: The designated State agency, or designated State unit, as appropriate, assures that it will:
4.a. comply with all requirements regarding information and referral services in accordance with sections 101(a)(5)(E) and (20) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.b. impose no duration of residence requirement as part of determining an individual's eligibility for VR services or that excludes from services under the plan any individual who is present in the State in accordance with section 101(a)(12) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.c. provide the full range of services listed in section 103(a) of the Rehabilitation Act as appropriate, to all eligible individuals with disabilities in the State who apply for services or, if implementing an order of selection, in accordance with criteria established by the State for the order of selection as set out in section 101(a)(5) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.d. determine whether comparable services and benefits are available to the individual in accordance with section 101(a)(8) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.e. comply with the requirements for the development of an individualized plan for employment in accordance with section 102(b) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.f. comply with requirements regarding the provisions of informed choice for all applicants and eligible individuals in accordance with section 102(d) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.g. provide vocational rehabilitation services to American Indians who are individuals with disabilities residing in the State, in accordance with section 101(a)(13) of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.h. comply with the requirements for the conduct of semiannual or annual reviews, as

The State Plan must include
appropriate, for individuals employed either in an extended employment setting in a community rehabilitation program or any other employment under section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as required by sections 101(a)(14) and 511 of the Rehabilitation Act.
4.i. meet the requirements in sections 101(a)(17) and 103(b)(2) of the Rehabilitation Act if the State elects to construct, under special circumstances, facilities for community rehabilitation programs.
4.j. with respect to students with disabilities, the State:
4.j.i. has developed and will implement,
4.j.i.A. strategies to address the needs identified in the assessments; and
4.j.i.B. strategies to achieve the goals and priorities identified by the State, to improve and expand vocational rehabilitation services for students with disabilities on a statewide basis; and
4.j.ii. has developed and will implement strategies to provide pre-employment transition services (sections 101(a)(15), 101(a)(25) and 113).
4.j.iii. shall reserve not less than 15 percent of the allocated funds for the provision of pre-employment transition services; such funds shall not be used to pay for the administrative costs of providing pre-employment transition services.
5. Program Administration for the Supported Employment Title VI Supplement to the State plan:
5.a. The designated State unit assures that it will include in the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan all information required by section 606 of the Rehabilitation Act.
5.b. The designated State agency assures that it will submit reports in such form and in accordance with such procedures as the Commissioner may require and collects the information required by section 101(a)(10) of the Rehabilitation Act separately for individuals receiving supported employment services under title I and individuals receiving supported employment services under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act.
6. Financial Administration of the Supported Employment Program (Title VI):
6.a. The designated State agency assures that it will expend no more than 2.5 percent of the State's allotment under title VI for administrative costs of carrying out this program; and, the designated State agency or agencies will provide, directly or indirectly through public or private entities, non-Federal contributions in an amount that is not less than 10 percent of the costs of carrying out supported employment services provided to youth with the most significant disabilities with the funds reserved for such purpose under section 603(d) of the Rehabilitation Act, in accordance with section 606(b)(7)(H) and (I) of the Rehabilitation Act.
6.b. The designated State agency assures that it will use funds made available under title VI of

The State Plan must include
the Rehabilitation Act only to provide supported employment services to individuals with the most significant disabilities, including extended services to youth with the most significant disabilities, who are eligible to receive such services; and, that such funds are used only to supplement and not supplant the funds provided under Title I of the Rehabilitation Act, when providing supported employment services specified in the individualized plan for employment, in accordance with section 606(b)(7)(A) and (D), of the Rehabilitation Act.
7. Provision of Supported Employment Services:
7.a. The designated State agency assures that it will provide supported employment services as defined in section 7(39) of the Rehabilitation Act.
7.b. The designated State agency assures that the comprehensive assessment of individuals with significant disabilities conducted under section 102(b)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act and funded under title I of the Rehabilitation Act includes consideration of supported employment as an appropriate employment outcome, in accordance with the requirements of section 606(b)(7)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act an individualized plan for employment that meets the requirements of section 102(b) of the Rehabilitation Act, which is developed and updated with title I funds, in accordance with sections 102(b)(3)(F) and 606(b)(7)(C) and (E) of the Rehabilitation Act.

Do you attest that these assurances will be met?

Yes

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (BLIND) CERTIFICATIONS

States must provide written and signed certifications that:

1. THE (ENTER THE NAME OF DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY OR DESIGNATED STATE UNIT, AS APPROPRIATE,) IS AUTHORIZED TO SUBMIT THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN UNDER TITLE I OF THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973 (REHABILITATION ACT), AS AMENDED BY TITLE IV OF WIOA[1], AND ITS STATE PLAN SUPPLEMENT UNDER TITLE VI OF THE REHABILITATION ACT;

[1] Public Law 113-128.

ENTER THE NAME OF DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY OR DESIGNATED STATE UNIT, AS APPROPRIATE

Department of Human Services - NJ Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired

2. IN THE EVENT THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY IS NOT PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH VOCATIONAL AND OTHER REHABILITATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES, THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY MUST INCLUDE A DESIGNATED STATE UNIT FOR THE VR PROGRAM (SECTION 101(A)(2)(B)(II) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT). AS A CONDITION FOR THE RECEIPT OF FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER TITLE I OF THE REHABILITATION ACT FOR THE PROVISION OF VR SERVICES, THE (DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY OR THE DESIGNATED STATE UNIT WHEN THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY HAS A DESIGNATED STATE UNIT)[2] AGREES TO OPERATE AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE VR SERVICES PROGRAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR

COMBINED STATE PLAN[3], THE REHABILITATION ACT, 34 CFR 361.13(B) AND (C), AND ALL APPLICABLE REGULATIONS[4], POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION. FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE TO STATES UNDER SECTION 111(A) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT ARE USED SOLELY FOR THE PROVISION OF VR SERVICES AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN;

[2] All references in this plan to "designated State agency" or to "the State agency" relate to the agency identified in this paragraph.

[3] No funds under title I of the Rehabilitation Act may be awarded without an approved VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan in accordance with section 101(a) of the Rehabilitation Act.

[4] Applicable regulations, in part, include the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 76, 77, 79, 81, and 82; 2 CFR part 200 as adopted by 2 CFR part 3474; and the State VR Services program regulations at 34 C.F.R. part 361.

ENTER THE NAME OF DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY

Department of Human Services - NJ Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired

3. AS A CONDITION FOR THE RECEIPT OF FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER TITLE VI OF THE REHABILITATION ACT FOR SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY, OR THE DESIGNATED STATE UNIT WHEN THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY HAS A DESIGNATED STATE UNIT, AGREES TO OPERATE AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES PROGRAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN[5], THE REHABILITATION ACT, AND ALL APPLICABLE REGULATIONS[6], POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION. FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE UNDER TITLE VI ARE USED SOLELY FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN;

[5] No funds under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act may be awarded without an approved supported employment supplement to the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan in accordance with section 606(a) of the Rehabilitation Act.

[6] Applicable regulations, in part, include the citations in footnote 4, as well as Supported Employment program regulations at 34 C.F.R. part 363.

4. THE DESIGNATED STATE UNIT OR, IF NOT APPLICABLE, THE DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY HAS THE AUTHORITY UNDER STATE LAW TO PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE REGARDING THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE VR PROGRAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH 34 CFR 361.13(B) AND (C);

5. THE STATE LEGALLY MAY CARRY OUT EACH PROVISION OF THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT.

6. ALL PROVISIONS OF THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT ARE CONSISTENT WITH STATE LAW.

7. THE (ENTER THE NAME OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE BELOW) HAS THE AUTHORITY UNDER STATE LAW TO RECEIVE, HOLD, AND DISBURSE FEDERAL FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE UNDER THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT;

ENTER THE NAME OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE BELOW

Dr. Bernice Davis - Executive Director of NJ Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired

8. THE (ENTER THE TITLE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE BELOW) HAS THE AUTHORITY TO SUBMIT THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND THE SUPPLEMENT FOR SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES;

ENTER THE TITLE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE BELOW

Executive Director of NJ Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired

9. THE AGENCY THAT SUBMITS THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT HAS ADOPTED OR OTHERWISE FORMALLY APPROVED THE PLAN AND ITS SUPPLEMENT.

[1] PUBLIC LAW 113-128. [2] ALL REFERENCES IN THIS PLAN TO "DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY" OR TO "THE STATE AGENCY" RELATE TO THE AGENCY IDENTIFIED IN THIS PARAGRAPH. [3] NO FUNDS UNDER TITLE I OF THE REHABILITATION ACT MAY BE AWARDED WITHOUT AN APPROVED VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 101(A) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT. [4] APPLICABLE REGULATIONS, IN PART, INCLUDE THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS (EDGAR) IN 34 CFR PARTS 76, 77, 79, 81, AND 82; 2 CFR PART 200 AS ADOPTED BY 2 CFR PART 3474; AND THE STATE VR SERVICES PROGRAM REGULATIONS AT 34 C.F.R. PART 361. [5] NO FUNDS UNDER TITLE VI OF THE REHABILITATION ACT MAY BE AWARDED WITHOUT AN APPROVED SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SUPPLEMENT TO THE VR SERVICES PORTION OF THE UNIFIED OR COMBINED STATE PLAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 606(A) OF THE REHABILITATION ACT. [6] APPLICABLE REGULATIONS, IN PART, INCLUDE THE CITATIONS IN FOOTNOTE 4, AS WELL AS SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM REGULATIONS AT 34 C.F.R. PART 363.

[1] Public Law 113-128.

[2] All references in this plan to "designated State agency" or to "the State agency" relate to the agency identified in this paragraph.

[3] No funds under title I of the Rehabilitation Act may be awarded without an approved VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan in accordance with section 101(a) of the Rehabilitation Act.

[4] Applicable regulations, in part, include the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 76, 77, 79, 81, and 82; 2 CFR part 200 as adopted by 2 CFR part 3474; and the State VR Services program regulations at 34 C.F.R. part 361.

[5] No funds under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act may be awarded without an approved supported employment supplement to the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan in accordance with section 606(a) of the Rehabilitation Act.

[6] Applicable regulations, in part, include the citations in footnote 4, as well as Supported Employment program regulations at 34 C.F.R. part 363.

CERTIFICATION SIGNATURE

Signatory information	Enter Signatory information in this column
Name of Signatory	Dr. Bernice Davis
Title of Signatory	Executive Director
Date Signed	03/04/2024

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Each State VR program must submit expected levels of performance in its Unified or Combined State Plan and in the two-year modification of that plan. Expected levels of performance for the first two years of a state plan must be submitted in the initial submission of the Unified or Combined State Plan and in the initial submission of the two-year modification of that Plan, for years three and four, as described in 34 CFR § 361.170(a). Expected levels of performance must be stated to the nearest tenth of a percent (XX.X %) or to the nearest whole dollar for median earnings. State VR programs are reminded that the expected levels of performance must be published for public comment prior to plan submission in accordance with state law, regulation, and policy.

After the Unified or Combined State Plan submission, each State VR program must reach agreement with RSA on the negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the Unified or Combined State Plan (or for the third and fourth years of the Unified or Combined State Plan during the required two-year modification process) in accordance with WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv).

RSA will use its statistical adjustment model to derive pre-program year estimated levels of performance for each indicator. Each State VR program and RSA will consider the negotiation factors outlined in WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(v) during the negotiation process. Once negotiated levels of performance are agreed upon, each State VR program must incorporate the negotiated levels of performance into the Unified or Combined State Plan and the two-year modification of that plan prior to the plan’s approval (section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv) of WIOA).

Effectiveness in Serving Employers

In the final rule implementing WIOA, the Departments indicated that they would initially implement this indicator in the form of a pilot to test the feasibility and rigor of three proposed approaches. During Program Year (PY) 2022, the Departments initiated the rulemaking process to establish a standard definition of Effectiveness in Serving Employers. States will continue to report two of three proposed approaches until the Departments issue the final rule and implement the indicator.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	54.1 %	54.6 %	57.1 %	57.1 %
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	46.4 %	46.9 %	49.4 %	49.4 %
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	\$6,330	6,400	\$6,425	6,500
Credential Attainment Rate	42.4 %	42.9 %	43.9 %	43.9 %
Measurable Skill Gains	56.1 %	56.6 %	59.1 %	59.1 %
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

1

The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

GEPA 427 FORM INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION PACKAGE - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

EQUITY FOR STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, AND OTHER PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES

OMB Control Number 1894-0005 Expiration 02/28/2026

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA Section 427 Form Instructions for State Applicants

State applicants must respond to the following four questions:

1. Describe how your entity's existing mission, policies, or commitments ensure equitable access to, and equitable participation in, the proposed project or activity.

2. Based on your proposed project or activity, what barriers may impede equitable access and participation of students, educators, or other beneficiaries?

3. Based on the barriers identified, what steps will you take to address such barriers to equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity?

4. What is your timeline, including targeted milestones, for addressing these identified barriers?

- Applicants identify any barriers that may impede equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity, including, but not limited to, barriers based on economic disadvantage, gender, race, ethnicity, color, national origin, disability, age, language, migrant status, rural status, homeless status or housing insecurity, pregnancy, parenting, or caregiving status, and sexual orientation.
- Applicants use the associated text box to respond to each question. However, applicants might have already included some or all this required information in the narrative sections of their applications or their State Plans. In responding to this requirement, for each question, applicants may provide a cross-reference to the section(s) in their State Plans that includes the information responsive to that question on this form or may restate that information on this form.
- Applicants are not required to have mission statements or policies that align with equity to apply.
- Applicants that have already undertaken steps to address barriers must still provide an explanation and/or description of the steps already taken in each text box, as appropriate, to satisfy the GEPA Section 427 requirement.
- Applicants that believe no barriers exist must still provide an explanation and/or description to each question to validate that perception, as appropriate, to satisfy the GEPA Section 427 requirement.

Please refer to GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

1. DESCRIBE HOW YOUR ENTITY'S EXISTING MISSION, POLICIES, OR COMMITMENTS ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO, AND EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION IN, THE PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY.

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The first of four questions is:

Describe how your entity's existing mission, policies, or commitments ensure equitable access to, and equitable participation in, the proposed project or activity.

The mission of the NJ Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired is to “promote and provide services in the areas of education, employment, independent living and eye health through informed choice and partnership with persons who are blind or visually impaired, their families and the community.” CBVI services and programs ensure equitable access to and equitable participation in vocational rehabilitation services because they are available to all blind, deaf-blind or visually impaired NJ residents without regard to other disabling conditions such as sex, age, race, nationality or religious and cultural orientation. A person may be eligible for services if he or she is experiencing a vision impairment that is affecting his or her normal daily life activities.

CBVI, since its inception, has assisted school districts in providing appropriate education programs that address the unique needs of children who are blind, deaf-blind and visually impaired. The agency employs over fifty Teachers of the Visually Impaired, to provide itinerant based services to children throughout the state. In 1993 this partnership was formalized with local school districts through provider service agreements. The agreements identify the specific services that the Commission will provide for each child in the school district. These services are tailored according to individual student needs and are provided by Commission staff within the Education Service Unit.

When students reach the age of fourteen, the Commission’s Teachers of the Visually Impaired refer all these students to one of the nine transition counselors who work in the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit. There are nine transition counselors assigned to the agency’s service centers and two Deaf-Blind Specialists. In addition, Commission staff participate in transition fairs developed by Local Educational Agencies (LEA) as an outreach effort to reach families who may be unfamiliar with CBVI services. The Commission maintains, in conjunction with the DVRS and Department of Education’s Office of Special Education, a Memorandum of Understanding for the provision of Pre-ETS and Transition services, in compliance with WIOA. Under this agreement, additional outreach, training, and technical assistance will be provided to Local Educational Agencies, to facilitate collaboration and understanding of the Commission’s services and programs.

The transition counselors at the agency can directly provide or arrange for the provision of the full range of Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) for potentially eligible high school students. Information and referral services are provided to the students, their parents/guardians, and their school district to assist in the transition process from secondary education to adult outcomes. In addition, assessment activities occur to assist in the process to determining eligibility for vocational rehabilitation services for students who choose to apply for VR services. When the student is determined to be eligible for vocational rehabilitation services, the transition counselor will begin a process of comprehensive assessment to determine services needs that will inform the development of the Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE) around the specific needs of the student as well as specialized techniques and training in career awareness, college admission procedures, job seeking activities, etc.

For students not planning to pursue competitive, integrated employment upon graduation, CBVI makes available resources and guidance for these students and their families on how to access the adult services and supports they may require, including through the Division of Developmental Disabilities, Social Security and Medicaid, and legal considerations, such as guardianship. A referral to CBVI’s Independent Living Unit can also be made upon graduation

for students not pursuing employment, but who wish to receive additional IL services, such as Orientation and Mobility, Eye Health, and other blindness skills instruction.

Throughout the transition process, contact with the Local Educational Agency (LEA) and the Teacher of the Blind and Visually Impaired at the agency remains constant. The need for specialized training, specific programs and assistive technology are addressed as part of the Individualized Education Program (IEP) and are also developed more fully in the Transition IPE. Technical consultation begin in the earlier grades with the Teacher of the Blind and Visually Impaired is continued through the transition process, and the transition counselor actively seeks participation in the development of IEPs. The transition counselors may also begin evaluative activities at age fourteen that ultimately lead to development of the IPE and continue to play an organizational role with technical consultations and through their active participation in school-to-work activities, task force memberships, career fairs, etc. At various points during the transition process, students are evaluated and presented with opportunities to participate in specific programs funded by the Commission. These programs are continuously evaluated for areas of improvement, and to meet the evolving transition needs of students with disabilities. These commission-run programs include:

Employment, Development, Guidance, and Engagement (EDGE) 1.0, a year-round program targeted to high school-aged blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired consumers that focuses on development of work readiness and blindness-specific skills of independence, mentorship and instruction in self-advocacy from blind and visually impaired role models, and a work-based learning opportunity in an integrated setting;

Life 101, a two-week summer program for Freshman and Sophomores in high school to focus on acquisition of Pre-Employment Transition Services, including core blindness-specific skills of independence, job exploration counseling, including counseling on post-secondary education opportunities and work readiness training, provided in a residential environment at the Commission's Joseph Kohn Training Center;

The Students Understanding College and Career Expectation for Excellence in School (SUCCESS) Program, dedicated to providing blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired students likely to seek post-secondary education with the necessary skills to succeed in a higher education environment, including post-secondary enrollment counseling, job exploration counseling, self-advocacy skills instruction, and work readiness skills;

Employment, Development, Guidance, and Engagement (EDGE) 2.0, an extension of EDGE 1.0, that serves to assist undergraduate college students in successfully making the transition from a secondary to post-secondary academic setting, and facilitates the development of work readiness and self-advocacy skills, ongoing post-secondary enrollment counseling, job exploration counseling, and work-based learning through internships and other work experiences;

Successful Transition Experiences Preparing Students (STEPS) program, a two-week summer program for blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired students, possessing additional complex disabilities, that delivers workplace readiness and self-advocacy skills instruction through hands-on activities and work-based learning opportunities.

Career Research Exploration and Awareness for Transition to Employment (CREATE) program, a residential summer program for older students with disabilities, focusing on

hands-on work-based learning experiences, work readiness skills, job exploration, and self-advocacy. This program seeks to meet the needs of students who are unsure or uninterested in seeking post-secondary education, and intend to pursue competitive, integrated employment after high school, providing an opportunity to explore potential career goals, gain experience and exposure to work, and enhance their independence and self-advocacy skills.

CBVI continues to formally and informally assess the unmet needs and sub-populations of students with disabilities served by the agency. As a result of this assessment, new services and programs are being developed to enhance and complement those already being offered. In addition to enhancing and expanding its existing program offerings, CBVI is also working to create a list of approved Pre-ETS and Transition programs currently being offered outside New Jersey, that may benefit consumers who may have unique needs and supports unmet by the agency's programs and services. The establishment of partnerships and relationships will also be sought after to identify additional CRPs outside and within New Jersey that are best suited to provide a range of Pre-ETS services, so that the agency may expand its programmatic offerings.

On a state level, the Executive Director of CBVI is a member of the State Special Education Advisory Council convened by the NJ Department of Education, with the goal of promoting additional collaboration between programs under IDEIA and WIOA to promote successful transition to adult outcomes for students with disabilities.

2. BASED ON YOUR PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY, WHAT BARRIERS MAY IMPEDE EQUITABLE ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, OR OTHER BENEFICIARIES?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The second of four questions is:

Based on your proposed project or activity, what barriers may impede equitable access and participation of students, educators, or other beneficiaries?

Barriers that may impeded equitable access and participation of students, educators or other beneficiaries include:

- Timely and quality service provision and documentation
- Programs with Community Rehabilitation providers that address the needs of the program

- External partnerships, resources and alliances to support consumer needs
- Access to ASL and interpretation services to improve communication

3. BASED ON THE BARRIERS IDENTIFIED, WHAT STEPS WILL YOU TAKE TO ADDRESS SUCH BARRIERS TO EQUITABLE ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The third of four questions is:

Based on the barriers identified, what steps will you take to address such barriers to equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity?

CBVI will develop and improve internal controls and procedures, to ensure timely and quality service provision and documentation. Internal controls and procedures will be in alignment with federal requirements and facilitate consumer satisfaction.

- CBVI will continue to develop quality management and continuous improvement strategies to ensure consistency and timeliness of excellent services for all consumers. Adjustments will be made to ensure the collection of valid and verifiable data related to all program deliverables. The establishment and refining of a centralized case management system capable of providing data analysis and program evaluation activities will continue to be sought after. The improvement of all other agency-wide systems, including the internal SharePoint system, will continue resulting in a robust and accountable blindness service agency. CBVI executive management team will work collaboratively to identify, improve, and implement additional internal controls and quality assurance activities, to be overseen by the agency's Quality Assurance Coordinator. CBVI will identify delegable activities and provide additional supports and training to VR Counselors and Supervisors, to enable increased time for counseling and enhance timeliness of service provision.

CBVI will evaluate current services and programs, including those offered by Community Rehabilitation Providers, and enhance and/or develop new programs and services, in response to needs identified in the comprehensive needs assessment. The new programs/services will connect with meeting performance indicators and quality employment outcomes.

- CBVI will develop Requests for Information and Requests for Proposal to redesign the agency's career and employment services provided by Community Rehabilitation Providers, including Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS), transition and career services to youth.
- CBVI will identify barriers to providing quality pre-placement activities, job development, job coaching, and supported employment services to consumers who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired. Barriers will be identified through the implementation of a RFI, as well as ideas to facilitate a model that is outcome oriented and provides data to CBVI and consumers regarding outcomes and satisfaction.
- CBVI will identify and select CRPs that are committed to providing high-quality services to consumers who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired, including those who have and are willing to maintain knowledge and skills specific to serving individuals with vision loss, including those who are deaf and hard of hearing, and those with the most significant disabilities.
- CBVI will identify and select CRPs who are committed to providing high-quality services to students and youth with disabilities, to provide job readiness and work-based learning experiences, as well as job development, placement, and job coaching services, including supported employment for youth with the most significant disabilities. Additional Pre-Employment Transition Services will be developed with partner CRPs, to provide additional Pre-ETS services to meet the unmet needs of students and youth with disabilities as identified in the Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment.
- CBVI will expand the ASPIRE program, a statewide system of peer mentoring groups for individuals who are 55 and older, to include groups dedicated to serving individuals who are 21-54 years old and the parents of students who are in college.

CBVI will focus on growing external partnerships, resources, and alliances to support consumer services and outcomes, across state and local agencies, as well as private sector partnerships.

- CBVI will analyze current Memoranda of Understanding for elements that promote CBVI's mission and expanding and renewing those that benefit CBVI and its consumers in achieving successful outcomes.

- CBVI will target organizations for formal agency agreements, e.g. Workforce development agencies, Independent Living Councils and Independent Living Centers, Social services providers, Housing authorities
- CBVI will engage strategies for securing broader resource services for consumers (e.g. social services, legal aid) in an effort to facilitate social stability while the consumer seeks employment.
- CBVI will grow partnerships with the private sector to enhance outreach and engagement with businesses.
- CBVI will continue to enhance external communication strategies and modalities to reach a larger target audience
- CBVI will continue to improve external communications strategies, public information campaigns, and community outreach efforts to heighten the profile of the agency and to inform the general public about the diverse capabilities of blind and visually impaired people.
- CBVI will adopt aggressive or more affirmative outreach measures to identify and recruit those who need CBVI services, especially those who are underserved, unserved, or those with the most significant disabilities.
- CBVI will devote professional attention and resources to creating new agency branding and public image approaches in collaboration with the Department of Human Services;
- Expanding internal communications methods, e.g. newsletters, brochures, website content and resource enhancements, as a means of fostering a more engaged, deliberative, interactive, and invested professional workforce and vibrant agency culture;
- Crafting engagement strategies for various public partners, including advocacy organizations, allied agencies, providers, non-profit agencies, and the like, thereby enhancing CBVI's ability to leverage external resources in pursuit of its goals and mission.

CBVI will focus on growing access to ASL and language interpretation services to improve communication with consumers and enhance services in response to needs identified in the comprehensive needs assessment.

- CBVI will expand and improve access to ASL interpreting services, to better meet the needs of our deaf-blind consumers seeking vocational rehabilitation services;
- CBVI will expand and improve access to language interpretation services to better meet the needs of our consumers who do not speak English and are seeking vocational rehabilitation services
- CBVI will expand and improve access to agency forms/documentation in alternate languages for consumers who do not read or write in English and are seeking vocational rehabilitation services

4. WHAT IS YOUR TIMELINE, INCLUDING TARGETED MILESTONES, FOR ADDRESSING THESE IDENTIFIED BARRIERS?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The final of four questions is:

What is your timeline, including targeted milestones, for addressing these identified barriers?

CBVI's deadline to address all barriers identified is 2029. There will be a continued effort throughout the 4-year timeline to address all areas in no particular order as they impede equitable access to services.

GEPA 427 FORM INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION PACKAGE - SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT

EQUITY FOR STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, AND OTHER PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES

OMB Control Number 1894-0005 Expiration 02/28/2026

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA Section 427 Form Instructions for State Applicants

State applicants must respond to the following four questions:

1. Describe how your entity's existing mission, policies, or commitments ensure equitable access to, and equitable participation in, the proposed project or activity.

2. Based on your proposed project or activity, what barriers may impede equitable access and participation of students, educators, or other beneficiaries?

3. Based on the barriers identified, what steps will you take to address such barriers to equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity?

4. What is your timeline, including targeted milestones, for addressing these identified barriers?

- Applicants identify any barriers that may impede equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity, including, but not limited to, barriers based on economic disadvantage, gender, race, ethnicity, color, national origin, disability, age, language, migrant status, rural status, homeless status or housing insecurity, pregnancy, parenting, or caregiving status, and sexual orientation.
- Applicants use the associated text box to respond to each question. However, applicants might have already included some or all this required information in the narrative sections of their applications or their State Plans. In responding to this requirement, for each question, applicants may provide a cross-reference to the section(s) in their State Plans that includes the information responsive to that question on this form or may restate that information on this form.
- Applicants are not required to have mission statements or policies that align with equity to apply.
- Applicants that have already undertaken steps to address barriers must still provide an explanation and/or description of the steps already taken in each text box, as appropriate, to satisfy the GEPA Section 427 requirement.
- Applicants that believe no barriers exist must still provide an explanation and/or description to each question to validate that perception, as appropriate, to satisfy the GEPA Section 427 requirement.

Please refer to GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

1. DESCRIBE HOW YOUR ENTITY'S EXISTING MISSION, POLICIES, OR COMMITMENTS ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO, AND EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION IN, THE PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY.

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The first of four questions is:

Describe how your entity's existing mission, policies, or commitments ensure equitable access to, and equitable participation in, the proposed project or activity.

The mission of the NJ Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired is to “promote and provide services in the areas of education, employment, independent living and eye health through informed choice and partnership with persons who are blind or visually impaired, their families and the community.” CBVI services and programs ensure equitable access to and equitable participation in vocational rehabilitation services because they are available to all blind, deaf-blind or visually impaired NJ residents without regard to other disabling conditions such as sex, age, race, nationality or religious and cultural orientation. A person may be eligible for services if he or she is experiencing a vision impairment that is affecting his or her normal daily life activities.

The Commission contracts for all core supported employment services through a fee-for-service arrangement and maintains a list of approved supported employment providers throughout the state. The Commission currently utilizes the same fee structure and approval process as that which is in place for the DVRS.

A MOU was developed in coordination with the DDD and the DVRS which outlines the protocols and procedures for the collaborative provision of supported employment services to Commission consumers. The MOU defines and delineates the procedures to be followed by the respective agencies in order to ensure maximum effectiveness and delivery of services. The MOU also outlines the roles and responsibilities of each agency as they apply to providing efficient and effective supported employment services. DDD and CBVI have also provided cross-training on employment-related services to agency staff and support coordinators, to ensure that direct service personnel from each respective agency are aware of the services and most appropriate funding source available to consumers, with the goal of maximizing services and not duplicating efforts of the other agency.

Additionally, under a MOU with The College of New Jersey's Center for Complex and Sensory Disabilities, a pilot program called Youth Employment Solutions (YES) was initiated to facilitate competitive, integrated employment outcomes for youth with the most significant disabilities who have exited the secondary school system. This program utilizes the Customized Employment model to engage the youth in the Discovery Process, and, in partnership with a supported employment service provider and the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, develops a Customized Employment placement. Once an employment placement has been achieved, the identified supported employment service provider takes over with providing on-the-job supports.

CBVI will be looking to expand upon this program with the support of TCNJ's CCSD, as it has demonstrated successful supported employment outcomes at a higher level than typically seen with traditional methods for CBVI consumers with the most significant disabilities. Extended services are available to individuals who have been determined eligible for services by the DDD. CBVI may also make available extended services for up to four years to youth with the most significant disabilities until a youth reaches the age of 25, if a more appropriate funding source is not yet available.

2. BASED ON YOUR PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY, WHAT BARRIERS MAY IMPEDE EQUITABLE ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, OR OTHER BENEFICIARIES?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The second of four questions is:

Based on your proposed project or activity, what barriers may impede equitable access and participation of students, educators, or other beneficiaries?

Barriers that may impeded equitable access and participation of students, educators or other beneficiaries include:

- Timely and quality service provision and documentation
- Programs with Community Rehabilitation providers that address the needs of the program
- External partnerships, resources and alliances to support consumer needs
- Access to ASL and interpretation services to improve communication

3. BASED ON THE BARRIERS IDENTIFIED, WHAT STEPS WILL YOU TAKE TO ADDRESS SUCH BARRIERS TO EQUITABLE ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The third of four questions is:

Based on the barriers identified, what steps will you take to address such barriers to equitable access and participation in the proposed project or activity?

CBVI will develop and improve internal controls and procedures, to ensure timely and quality service provision and documentation. Internal controls and procedures will be in alignment with federal requirements and facilitate consumer satisfaction.

- CBVI will continue to develop quality management and continuous improvement strategies to ensure consistency and timeliness of excellent services for all consumers. Adjustments will be made to ensure the collection of valid and verifiable data related to all program deliverables. The establishment and refining of a centralized case management system capable of providing data analysis and program evaluation activities will continue to be sought after. The improvement of all other agency-wide systems, including the internal SharePoint system, will continue resulting in a robust and accountable blindness service agency. CBVI executive management team will work collaboratively to identify, improve, and implement additional internal controls and quality assurance activities, to be overseen by the agency's Quality Assurance Coordinator. CBVI will identify delegable activities and provide additional supports and training to VR Counselors and Supervisors, to enable increased time for counseling and enhance timeliness of service provision.

CBVI will evaluate current services and programs, including those offered by Community Rehabilitation Providers, and enhance and/or develop new programs and services, in response to needs identified in the comprehensive needs assessment. The new programs/services will connect with meeting performance indicators and quality employment outcomes.

- CBVI will develop Requests for Information and Requests for Proposal to redesign the agency's career and employment services provided by Community Rehabilitation Providers, including Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS), transition and career services to youth.
- CBVI will identify barriers to providing quality pre-placement activities, job development, job coaching, and supported employment services to consumers who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired. Barriers will be identified through the implementation of a RFI, as well as ideas to facilitate a model that is outcome oriented and provides data to CBVI and consumers regarding outcomes and satisfaction.
- CBVI will identify and select CRPs that are committed to providing high-quality services to consumers who are blind, deaf-blind, and visually impaired, including those who have and are willing to maintain knowledge and skills specific to serving individuals with vision loss, including those who are deaf and hard of hearing, and those with the most significant disabilities.
- CBVI will identify and select CRPs who are committed to providing high-quality services to students and youth with disabilities, to provide job readiness and work-based learning experiences, as well as job development, placement, and job coaching services, including supported employment for youth with the most significant disabilities.

Additional Pre-Employment Transition Services will be developed with partner CRPs, to provide additional Pre-ETS services to meet the unmet needs of students and youth with disabilities as identified in the Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment.

- CBVI will expand the ASPIRE program, a statewide system of peer mentoring groups for individuals who are 55 and older, to include groups dedicated to serving individuals who are 21-54 years old and the parents of students who are in college.

CBVI will focus on growing external partnerships, resources, and alliances to support consumer services and outcomes, across state and local agencies, as well as private sector partnerships.

- CBVI will analyze current Memoranda of Understanding for elements that promote CBVI's mission and expanding and renewing those that benefit CBVI and its consumers in achieving successful outcomes.
- CBVI will target organizations for formal agency agreements, e.g. Workforce development agencies, Independent Living Councils and Independent Living Centers, Social services providers, Housing authorities
- CBVI will engage strategies for securing broader resource services for consumers (e.g. social services, legal aid) in an effort to facilitate social stability while the consumer seeks employment.
- CBVI will grow partnerships with the private sector to enhance outreach and engagement with businesses.
- CBVI will continue to enhance external communication strategies and modalities to reach a larger target audience
- CBVI will continue to improve external communications strategies, public information campaigns, and community outreach efforts to heighten the profile of the agency and to inform the general public about the diverse capabilities of blind and visually impaired people.

- CBVI will adopt aggressive or more affirmative outreach measures to identify and recruit those who need CBVI services, especially those who are underserved, unserved, or those with the most significant disabilities.
- CBVI will devote professional attention and resources to creating new agency branding and public image approaches in collaboration with the Department of Human Services;
- Expanding internal communications methods, e.g. newsletters, brochures, website content and resource enhancements, as a means of fostering a more engaged, deliberative, interactive, and invested professional workforce and vibrant agency culture;
- Crafting engagement strategies for various public partners, including advocacy organizations, allied agencies, providers, non-profit agencies, and the like, thereby enhancing CBVI's ability to leverage external resources in pursuit of its goals and mission.

CBVI will focus on growing access to ASL and language interpretation services to improve communication with consumers and enhance services in response to needs identified in the comprehensive needs assessment.

- CBVI will expand and improve access to ASL interpreting services, to better meet the needs of our deaf-blind consumers seeking vocational rehabilitation services;
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4. WHAT IS YOUR TIMELINE, INCLUDING TARGETED MILESTONES, FOR ADDRESSING THESE IDENTIFIED BARRIERS?

Section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) (20 U.S.C. 1228a) applies to a State applicant submitting a state plan for a formula grant from the US Department of Education. The State applicant is responsible for completing the GEPA Section 427 form that provides a description of the steps the State proposes to take to ensure all program beneficiaries have equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally funded, State-level project or activity.

GEPA 427 - Form Instructions for Application Package

State applicants must respond to four questions.

The final of four questions is:

What is your timeline, including targeted milestones, for addressing these identified barriers?

CBVI's deadline to address all barriers identified is 2029. There will be a continued effort throughout the 4-year timeline to address all areas in no particular order as they impeded equitable access to services.

VII. PROGRAM-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR COMBINED STATE PLAN PARTNER PROGRAMS

States choosing to submit a Combined State Plan must provide information concerning the six core programs—the Adult program, Dislocated Worker program, Youth program, Wagner-Peyser Act program, Adult Education and Family Literacy Act program, and the Vocational Rehabilitation program—and also submit relevant information for any of the eleven partner programs it elects to include in its Combined State Plan. When a State includes a Combined State Plan partner program in its Combined State Plan, it need not submit a separate plan or application for that particular program. ²⁴ If included, Combined State Plan partner programs are subject to the “common planning elements” in Sections II-IV of this document, where specified, as well as the program-specific requirements for that program.

[24] States that elect to include employment and training activities carried out under the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.) under a Combined State Plan would submit all other required elements of a complete CSBG State Plan directly to the Federal agency that administers the program. Similarly, States that elect to include employment and training activities carried by the Department of Housing and Urban Development would submit all other required elements of a complete State Plan for those programs directly to the Federal agency that administers the program.

JOBS FOR VETERANS' STATE GRANTS

(OMB Control Number: 1293-0017)

Components of the Jobs for Veterans State Grants State Plan

Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) recipients must provide a four-year state plan as a condition for the receipt of annual funding in accordance with 38 U.S.C. § 4102A(c). This plan must include responses to each of the components below.

A. DESCRIBE HOW THE STATE INTENDS TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, AND JOB PLACEMENT SERVICES TO VETERANS AND ELIGIBLE PERSONS UNDER THE JVSG PROGRAM (I.E., VIRTUALLY AND IN-PERSON).

NJDOL will promote the hiring of military service veterans using staff, technology, and state leadership that support the goal of full employment for military service veterans. One-Stop Career Center and NJDOL management staff work with both veteran jobseekers and employers. Serving the workforce directed needs of New Jersey's veterans is a responsibility shared by all One-Stop Career Center staff.

Jobseekers:

Upon intake into the One-Stop Career Center system, jobseekers are given a veteran eligibility triage form developed by the Veteran Committee of the National Association of State Workforce

Agencies (NASWA). This one-page form is designed to assist staff with determining if a job seeker is eligible for veteran services offered by DVOP staff. The job seeker is also provided a registration form that is designed to quickly identify the best career or training services options for that individual. Veteran's status and eligibility for Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP) services are determined during this initial assessment. Based on this intake, veterans connect with targeted opportunities.

The criteria used for deciding whether to refer a veteran or other eligible person to JVSG or non-JVSG staff is based on VPL 03-14 with changes 1 & 2, VPL 03-19 and other guidance, which includes in priority order special disabled veterans, other disabled veterans, and other eligible veterans and persons, in accordance with the priorities determined by the Secretary of the US Department of Labor. Effective intake and customer flow procedures, staff training, technical assistance/reinforcement, and monitoring contribute to ensuring that only a subset of eligible veterans and other eligible persons are served by the DVOP. All veterans served by the DVOP will be assessed and have an employability plan that directs the delivery of individualized career and training services.

Veterans interested in federal employment opportunities receive preference based on the conditions of their military service and the presence of a service-connected disability. Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists will work with veterans and eligible persons who have significant barriers to employment. One-Stop Career Center staff will work with all veterans to provide them with information on the federal application process and how to locate and apply for federal job opportunities using usajobs.gov.

With the average age of New Jersey's state employee workforce continuing to increase, employment opportunities for veterans will likely occur in significant numbers. Veterans having served during specific time periods are given advantages over non-veterans in hiring and promotion by New Jersey's civil service system. Local government agencies, whether operating under the state's civil service system or not, also provide opportunities for veterans to secure career service employment.

Federal contractors and sub-contractors provide another avenue for veterans looking for well-paying jobs leading to economic self-sufficiency. Federal contractors are required to post their job openings with New Jersey's labor exchange system.

Veterans participating in the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Veteran Readiness and Employment (VR&E) Program are deemed high priority customers. In accordance with USDOL-VETS guidance, NJDOL has a state level Memorandum of Understanding with the US Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (US DOL/VETS) and the VA/VR&E program that delineates roles and responsibilities for staff in the partner agencies. NJDOL's primary roles are to provide workforce information to veterans who are entering a VR&E Program and to provide priority job search assistance for those veterans who are completing their VR&E Program. All partner agencies are involved in a quarterly review of VR&E customers and their progress in reaching their career goals. NJDOL has assigned a VR&E Intensive Services Coordinator (ISC) from among the DVOP specialists assigned to the Newark One-Stop Career Center. The staff is stationed at the VA/VR&E office at 20 Washington Place in Newark.

Employer and Industry Connections

DVOP and non-JVSG One-Stop staff communicate to Veterans Business Representatives (VBRs, New Jersey's term for LVER) the skills, education, work history, aptitudes, and career aspirations of the veterans they are serving to help direct employer outreach efforts. VBRs, likewise, communicate to One-Stop staff working with jobseekers the needs of employers in the local area to assist with the preparation of veterans for job placement. The role of the Veterans Business Representative is consistent with 38 U.S.C. 4104(b). Since 2014, VBRs have been aligned with NJDOL's existing business services team in order to focus their job duties exclusively on businesses outreach, with the goal of identifying job opportunities for veterans as well as marketing the benefits of hiring veterans to employers. This alignment also ensures efficiencies in sharing effective practices and accessing the latest market intelligence for the benefit of New Jersey's veterans.

VBRs and other non-JVSG business outreach staff, who will continue to organize and promote to employers hiring events such as job fairs and targeted recruitment efforts and conduct periodic business seminars/presentations to employer membership groups such as the New Jersey Business & Industry Association and chambers of commerce. Technology, including NJDOL's online labor exchange system and website, automated mass call telephone messaging system, and ability to blast e-mail announcements to targeted veterans will help NJDOL create a more efficient and transparent market for employers and jobseekers. State leadership will continue to be an important component for keeping the focus on the hiring of military service veterans through special initiatives. Current efforts include the VETeach program within the NJ Department of Education. The program aims to fast track the teacher certification of veterans and enhance a high-quality teacher workforce. NJDOL actively recruits qualified veterans interested in pursuing a NJ teacher certification for this special initiative.

NJDOL anticipates employers will continue to develop formal military veterans' recruitment programs. Several large New Jersey employers have committed to hiring more veterans by setting numerical targets, designing media outreach programs, working closely with One-Stop Career Center staff on posting job orders, organizing hiring events, and dedicating company staff to veterans' recruitment activities. NJDOL is working with a number of NJ based employers that have joined the Veteran Job Mission initiative that is dedicated to providing employer resources to hire and retain veterans. The coalition began with 11 companies committed to hiring 100,000 veterans. It now boasts over 315 employers nationwide, with a goal of placing two million veterans and 200,000 military spouses in jobs. Merck, Amtrak, and Allied Universal are companies included in this network of employers that work directly with NJDOL to hire veterans. A complete list of Veteran Job Mission employers is available on their website: <https://veteranjobsmission.com/>.

Technology and Processes

New Jersey has embraced technology tools for targeting veterans for services based on their needs. As an example, unemployment insurance claimants are assigned a probability of exhaustion score upon filing for benefits. The score is determined by the personal characteristics of the claimant by looking primarily at the education and work history. Depending on the score, claimants can be directed to self-service tools and Jersey Job Club workshops designed to assist them secure employment. Veterans applying for unemployment benefits are automatically registered for One-Stop Career Center services. NJ has implemented

a single-sign-on method of registration that allows veterans access to the comprehensive menu of services available through NJ's workforce development system. This virtual triaging allows for quicker and more coordinated service delivery to the veteran population seeking job search assistance.

Ensuring that every veteran conducts a focused, determined and robust job search has been greatly enhanced by the introduction of the online labor exchange system.

New Jersey implemented Salesforce as an online business customer management tool. Salesforce helps coordinate services within each region and manage business outreach efforts. All partners have access to the system to help coordinate service and avoid duplicating efforts. It also helps tighten the process of job orders by having one representative handle business outreach and efforts to refer clients to these businesses, instead of splitting these duties across multiple representatives.

Additionally, the Jersey Job Club aims to create a backbone for service delivery. Jersey Job Club standardizes service delivery across the One-Stop Career Center system. Jersey Job Club offers three types of service workshops:

- Core workshops – résumé writing, interview skills, social media training.
- Enrichment workshops – networking, industry specific workshops (beneficial for mass hiring efforts); and
- Specific workshops based on population.

B. LIST THE POPULATIONS TO BE SERVED BY DISABLED VETERANS' OUTREACH PROGRAM (DVOP) AND CONSOLIDATED POSITION STAFF, INCLUDING THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL FOR DVOP SERVICES.

New Jersey has expanded the definition of dislocated workers to include military spouses consistent with WIOA. Military spouses who have lost employment as a direct result of a relocation to accommodate a permanent change in duty station of the spouse, if family income is significantly reduced because of a deployment, a call to active duty, a permanent change of station, or the service-connected death or disability of a service member, or if they are unemployed or underemployed and are experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

Military service members preparing to return to civilian life will also be afforded the opportunity to receive training and services under WIOA Adult and/or Dislocated Worker by discounting military pay that would otherwise disqualify them for program eligibility. NJDOL has a long-standing relationship with the military leaders at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst. While state staff no longer deliver Transition Assistance Program (TAP) workshops, staff of the Burlington County One-Stop Career Center regularly visit the Joint Base to assist veterans and transitioning service members. This relationship will be reviewed to ensure that a formal mechanism exists to communicate to transitioning service members the services offered through New Jersey's One-Stop Career Center system and understand the steps needed to avail themselves of those services. The goal is to provide a seamless transition from military to civilian life with little or no intervening period of unemployment during the transition period. A tangible example of New Jersey's efforts to ensure a seamless transition is the Military

Commercial Driver's License (CDL) Skills Waiver Program. The New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission is helping military personnel transition their military driving experience into civilian employment. By waiving the CDL Skills Test (behind-the-wheel exam) qualified military applicants will no longer have to provide a commercial vehicle in order to obtain a New Jersey CDL license.

New Jersey will continue to distinguish military service veterans according to USDOL guidance primarily to determine eligibility for DVOP services. Covered persons must be given priority of service which means they go to the front of the line for all One-Stop services including employment, training, and placement services. In some limited cases, a spouse of a veteran can be classified as a covered person and must be given priority of service. Only covered persons who are also defined as "eligible" and are identified as having a significant barrier to employment (SBE) should be referred to the DVOP consistent with VPL 03-14 with changes 1 & 2 or current guidance. DVOPS will also provide services to additional populations as outlined in VPL 03-19 or current guidance.

An eligible veteran meets one or more of the following:

- Served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released with other than a dishonorable discharge;
- Was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability;
- Was a member of a reserve component under an order to active duty pursuant to section 12301(a), (d), or (g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10, served on active duty during a period of war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge is authorized and was discharged or released from such duty with other than a dishonorable discharge; and/or
- Was discharged or released from active duty by reason of a sole survivorship discharge.

Special disabled/disabled are those eligible veterans who are entitled to compensation (or who but for the receipt of military retired pay would be entitled to compensation) under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs or who were discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability.

Veterans participating in the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (VR&E) Program are deemed high priority customers. In accordance with most current guidance, NJDOL has a state level Memorandum of Understanding with the US Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (US DOL/VETS) and the VA/VR&E program that delineates roles and responsibilities for staff in the partner agencies. NJDOL's primary roles are to provide workforce information to veterans who are entering a VR&E Program and to provide priority job search assistance for those veterans who are completing their VR&E Program. All partner agencies are involved in a quarterly review of VR&E customers and their progress in reaching their career goals. NJDOL has assigned a VR&E Intensive Services Coordinator (ISC) from among the DVOP specialists assigned to the Newark One-Stop Career Center. The staff is stationed at the VA/VR&E office at 20 Washington Place in Newark. While New Jersey recognizes three American Indian tribes – Ramapough Lenape Indian Nation, Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribe, and the Powhatan Renape Tribe – there are no designated tribal lands or individuals living on tribal lands.

C. DESCRIBE THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNED TO DISABLED VETERANS' OUTREACH PROGRAM (DVOP) SPECIALISTS, LOCAL VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVE (LVER) STAFF, AND CONSOLIDATED DVOP/LVER POSITIONS BY THE STATE. THESE MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH 38 U.S.C. 4103A AND 4104.

JVSG staff is deployed with clearly delineated distinct duties for the DVOP specialist and LVER. Distinct duties include the delivery of individualized career services to targeted veterans by the DVOP specialist and outreach to the employer community and facilitation within the state's employment service delivery system for the VBR (Veterans Business Representative, New Jersey's term for LVER). DVOP specialists and VBRs provide specialized services that complement and add value to One-Stop Career Centers' veteran services. DVOP specialists and VBRs do not duplicate services provided by other labor exchange staff.

In order to maximize the return on investment that the specialized staff contributes, NJDOL will work to quickly fill vacancies.

NJDOL assigns Jobs for Veterans State Grant (JVSG) funded staff members to locations where they can best serve veteran populations that have been targeted for specialized services. DVOP specialists and VBRs are assigned geographically based on the concentration of eligible veterans and demographic factors that would suggest a greater need for services such as local unemployment rates, proximity to military bases and high poverty areas, and areas with returning ex-offender populations.

Once a veteran is referred to a DVOP specialist, staff complete a comprehensive assessment, document barriers, discuss job readiness, offer career advice/planning, and develop with the veteran an employability plan that may include barrier reduction strategies, referral to basic and/or occupational skills training, job search assistance through the Jersey Job Club, and referral to Vocational Rehabilitation or the Veterans Administration. Once a veteran successfully achieves the employment goal, staff are available to provide post-employment coaching as an employment retention strategy. Three elements of case management are followed during this process: comprehensive assessment, documented plan of action, and consistent contact.

NJDOL has a state level Memorandum of Understanding with the US Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (US DOL/VETS) and the VA/VR&E program that delineates roles and responsibilities for staff in the partner agencies. NJDOL's primary roles are to provide workforce information to veterans who are entering a VR&E Program and to provide priority job search assistance for those veterans who are completing their VR&E Program. All partner agencies are involved in a quarterly review of VR&E customers and their progress in reaching their career goals. NJDOL has assigned a VR&E Intensive Services Coordinator (ISC) from among the DVOP specialists assigned to the Newark One-Stop Career Center. The staff is stationed at the VA/VR&E office at 20 Washington Place in Newark.

DVOP specialists are expected to provide intensive case management services for the VR&E customers which include a comprehensive assessment and Individual Employment Plan based upon the employment plan provided by the VA while keeping consistent contact. The goal is to provide the VR&E veterans with the tools to be successful in the job search such as an effective résumé, career guidance, and job search assistance.

DVOP specialists will provide weekly job search services including job matching and referrals. In addition, DVOPs will engage business outreach staff to place customers by communicating

characteristics of the veterans' population such as a general sense of their skills, education, experience, and career aspirations. VBRs and non-JVSG business outreach staff will use this information to communicate the value of the labor pool more effectively to employers.

DVOP specialists are stationed at facilities where there are veterans that might benefit from intensive services, including the East Orange Campus of the VA New Jersey Health Care System at 385 Tremont Street in East Orange.

LVERs in New Jersey are called Veteran Business Representatives (VBRs) and are aligned with the business services team in order to keep their focus on employer engagement. Jobseeker staff communicate on a regular basis with the VBRs to ensure they are generating job orders consistent with the skills, education and aptitude of the veterans being served.

VBRs play a critical role in promoting the employment of veterans to the business community. VBRs have been fully integrated into the Business Services team and possess the same toolbox as other Business Representatives, which includes on-the-job training grant funds, navigational assistance for the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), knowledge of other state and local programs for defraying the extraordinary costs of hiring and training new workers. VBRs work closely with the One-Stop Managers and DVOPs to target their outreach efforts to employers based on the skills and career aspirations of the veteran looking for employment.

VBRs are assigned duties that promote to employers, employer associations, and business groups the advantages of hiring veterans. VBRs will do this in conjunction and as active members of the business services team. VBRs advocate for all veterans served by the One-Stop with business, industry, and other community-based organizations by participating in appropriate activities such as:

- Planning and participating in job and career fairs;
- In conjunction with employers, conducting job searches and workshops, and establishing job search groups;
- Coordinating with unions, apprenticeship programs and businesses or business organizations to promote and secure employment and training programs for veterans;
- Informing federal contractors of the process to recruit qualified veterans;
- Promoting credentialing and licensing opportunities for veterans; and
- Coordinating and participating with other business outreach efforts.

VBRs are also responsible for facilitating employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans in New Jersey under the One-Stop service delivery systems. USDOL-VETS defines this facilitation duty as the act of capacity building within the state's employment service delivery system to ensure easier access to the appropriate employment and training services for job-seeking veterans. VBRs will play an important role in assisting with the development of the service delivery strategies for veterans in their assigned One-Stop, as well as educating all One-Stop partner staff with current employment initiatives and programs for veterans.

NJDOL concentrates VBR staff efforts on targeted job development services for veterans, particularly veterans determined to be job ready after receipt of individualized career services

from a DVOP specialist. These measures will assist NJDOL in enhancing existing processes and oversight to ensure DVOP specialists provide individualized career services for veterans with employment barriers, including homeless veterans, veterans with disabilities, and the other service categories listed in more recent guidance.

NJDOL concentrates VBR staff efforts on targeted job development services for veterans, particularly veterans determined to be job ready after receipt of individualized career services from a DVOP specialist. These measures will assist NJDOL in enhancing existing processes and oversight to ensure DVOP specialists provide individualized career services for veterans with employment barriers, including homeless veterans, veterans with disabilities, and the other service categories listed in more recent guidance.

D. DEMONSTRATE THE MANNER IN WHICH DVOP, LVER AND CONSOLIDATED DVOP/LVER STAFF ARE INTEGRATED INTO THE STATE'S EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS OR AMERICAN JOB CENTER (AJC). THIS DEMONSTRATION SHOULD SHOW ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN JVSG AND OTHER AJC STAFF, SUCH AS THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN STAFF MEETINGS AND CROSS-TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES.

New Jersey's workforce development system recognized that a one-size fits all approach to labor exchange services is not a viable strategy for meeting the needs of jobseekers and employers. JVSG staff are critical to this effort. JVSG funded staff are fully integrated into New Jersey's One-Stop Career Center system. Opportunities for collaboration and coordination of services to veterans are realized by supporting a fully integrated workforce development system.

Veterans entering the system are assigned the level of service that they need to be successful in their employment efforts. On average, 80 percent of veterans registering with the One-Stop can be served through self-service and/or non-JVSG staff-assisted (e.g. Jersey Job Club, Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment/Worker Profiling programs, one-on-one job search assistance) services. The characteristics of this 80 percent group are very similar to non-veterans served – good employment history, possession of an educational credential, labor demand skills, and desire to work.

Similarly, there is a component of the One-Stop customer base that has significant barriers to employment, including little or no work history, homelessness, alcohol, drug, or legal issues, lack of a high school diploma, low income, and mental or physical problems. If members of this latter group are eligible veterans, they can best be served by the DVOP specialist. By focusing on veterans with specific barriers to employment, DVOP specialists can provide the time-intensive quality services that this subset of veterans needs to overcome their barriers and secure employment. This approach also allows for quicker and more seamless access to supportive services and other resources.

NJDOL will continue to conduct activities that promote job training and employment opportunities for veterans, working with partner agencies to leverage resources. These activities include Job Fairs, Veterans Information Fairs, Vocational Rehabilitation, WIOA, Senior Community Service Employment Program (55+), state Workforce Development Partnership programs including Workforce Learning Link and WIOA Title II for low literate veterans, Opportunity Partnership industry supported training, NJ BUILD for veterans who are women and/or minorities, Helmets to Hardhats, Troops to Teachers, On-the-Job Training Grants, GI Bill,

Tuition Waiver program for state and county college courses, apprenticeship, and Trade Act support and training for workers dislocated due to international competition.

DVOP specialists concentrate on the delivery of individualized career services to veterans with significant barriers to employment as defined in USDOL guidance using a case management approach. Subsequent guidance with additional eligibility categories will not substantially impact service delivery. In a fully integrated environment where resources are leveraged to maximize efficiency and positive outcomes, the DVOP specialist is not personally delivering all of the career services but is managing the customer toward employment based on the outcome of an assessment and employment plan.

For example, the delivery of individualized career services is often managed by the DVOP using a case management approach where the delivery of those services to the veterans is shared by the DVOP specialist and others. New Jersey developed the Jersey Job Club to assist jobseekers including veterans with workshops on job search basics, résumé writing, interviewing skills, industry specific seminars, using social networking and other 21st century job search tools, and veterans' specific topics. The Jersey Job Clubs are staffed with One- Stop Career Center (OSCC) employees funded under Wagner-Peyser, WIOA Dislocated Worker (25 percent funds), TANF/GA/FS, and smaller miscellaneous funds.

To support this partnership and service integration, NJDOL leverages technology and other resources. The DVOP records case management in the NJDOL America's One-Stop Operating System (AOSOS) case management system under the DVOP specialist's account. To help ensure that accountability information is recorded in a consistent manner that reflects the level of effort by the DVOP, NJDOL has created a custom tab in the AOSOS case management system specifically for the DVOP specialist. Management exception reports have also been developed to identify issues in near real-time. Unlike traditional, after-the-fact, reports that provide summary tabulations, exception reports provide actionable information from individual customer records that can be run on a regular or ad-hoc basis to identify potential mistakes, oversights, or need for customer follow-up. Items on the exception report include whether the customer is an eligible veteran, whether they have received an individualized career service, whether they are in case management, and whether they have a significant barrier.

NJDOL works closely with other agencies such as the NJ Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to ensure that all staff serving veterans are aware of the myriad of resources available to veterans. Strategies include providing partner links on web sites and joint participation in informational programs targeted to veterans and veteran service providers. The One-Stop Career Center is a primary point of contact for employers, non-profit agencies, educational and training institutions, and other service providers who are interested in recruiting or serving veterans. These contacts are shared with other One-Stop partners to promote linkages at the local level.

Outreach activities to identify and assist veterans in need of intensive services have fostered additional relationships: with the Lyons Campus of the VA New Jersey Health Care System in Lyons, Fort Monmouth Shelter in Freehold, NJ Department of Military and Veterans Affairs at multiple locations, Lunch Break in Red Bank (homeless veterans), MOCEANS (homeless, low income, and educationally deficient veterans) in Long Branch, and the Veterans Transitional Housing Program (Veterans Haven) in Winslow.

Outreach and out-stationing efforts are designed to engage and provide intensive services to disabled veterans and/or veterans with significant barriers to employment, especially homeless veterans and the other categories defined in USDOL-VETS guidance. In order to maximize services to those veterans the impact of the system of supports, NJDOL actively works with the following types of organizations and services:

- **Veteran Service Organizations:** An organization whose charter and purpose are to provide goodwill to veteran members and to serve the needs of veterans and the community at large.
- **VA Outpatient Clinics:** Clinics that offers comprehensive primary care and behavioral health services.
- **Faith-Based Organizations:** Organizations that typically delivers a variety of services to the public.
- **Homeless Shelters:** Shelters that are temporary residences for homeless people. Usually located in urban neighborhoods, they are similar to emergency shelters.
- **Community-Based Organizations:** An organization that is representative of a community or significant segments of a community and provides educational or related services to individuals in the community.
- **Veteran Service Officers:** An employee of the state/county who is tasked with ensuring that veterans within the state and county receive their entitled benefits.
- **Supportive Service Organizations:** Part of a coordinated system of services designed to help maintain the independence of the participant.
- **One-Stop Career Center Personnel:** Qualified professionals who can assist with obtaining employment or the training needed to meet the demands of New Jersey's workforce.
- **NJ Division of Vocational Rehabilitation:** One-Stop partner agency providing work-directed assistance to veterans with disabilities.
- **Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Title I:** One-Stop partner agency providing basic and occupational skills training to veterans.
- **State and County College Network:** Partner agencies providing educational credentials and job search assistance to veterans.
- **Military Installations:** A facility directly owned and operated by or for the military or one of its branches that shelters military equipment and personnel and facilitates training and operations.

Active referrals of veterans to and from these partner organizations are made based on pre-assessments and the assessment and employability plans developed by the DVOP specialists and other One-Stop Career Center staff.

JVSG presence in the One Stop also contributes to successful industry partnerships. Informing the workforce system of the particular needs of different industries (employers in retail trade, for instance, look for customer service skills while an employer in the advanced manufacturing industry may be looking for analytical skills) was the impetus for creating New Jersey Industry Partnerships. These Industry Partnerships were created for each of New Jersey's key industries

and are designed to develop strategies to meet the skill needs of business and facilitate the development of career pathways with varying access points. Industry Partnerships gather industry intelligence directly from businesses to better inform workforce and education investments. This intelligence informs and assists New Jersey's K-12 and higher education systems, and training providers, with the development of programs that meet the skills and credentials demands of employers. New Jersey Industry Partnerships will continue to be important partners in helping Veteran Business Representatives better understand employer requirements and help VBRs more effectively connect to employers for promoting veterans for employment.

More and more employers are requesting VBR assistance to conduct veteran recruitments. A prime example is the Troops to Energy Jobs initiative. Public Service Enterprise Group (PSEG), one of the largest employers in NJ has connected with this national initiative to provide resources to connect veterans to rewarding careers in energy. PSEG posts their positions in the National Labor Exchange online job board to ensure that NJ veterans are apprised of the different career opportunities with their company. VBRs work directly with PSEG to facilitate hiring events and source these open positions.

Instead of organizing a multi-employer, traditional job fair, interested veterans are pre-screened by One-Stop Career Center staff to see if they meet the minimum requirements for energy sector positions with PSEG. One-Stop staff conduct targeted outreach efforts and assist veteran jobseekers navigate pre-employment requirements such as an Energy Management Professional certification. Unlike traditional events where successful employment outcomes are often anecdotal, events coordinated for single employers present a better opportunity for measuring return on investment through hiring feedback from the employer.

E. DESCRIBE THE STATE'S PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE AWARD PROGRAM TO ENCOURAGE INDIVIDUALS AND/OR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES TO IMPROVE AND/OR ACHIEVE EXCELLENCE IN THE PROVISION OF SERVICES TO VETERANS, INCLUDING:

1. THE NOMINATION AND SELECTION PROCESS FOR ALL PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE AWARDS TO INDIVIDUALS AND/OR OFFICES;

State Workforce Agencies are mandated to include in their JVSG State Plans a program of performance incentive awards in accordance with 38 U.S.C. § 4112. NJDOL has developed an Incentive Award plan that has been approved by the NJ Civil Service Commission and NJDOL Executive Management team. The incentive awards plan is consistent with the requirements outlined in Veteran Program Letter 01-22, Attachment #1 and #5, and GO Memorandum 02-22.

The incentive award program is established to:

- Encourage the improvement and modernization of employment, training, and placement services for veterans; and
- Recognize eligible employees and employment service offices for excellence in the provision of such services or for having made demonstrable improvements in the provision of services to veterans.

Per 38 U.S.C. § 4102A(c)(7), NJ will designate one-percent of its JVSG annual allocation for cash performance incentive awards for eligible employees and employment services office.

Beginning in FY24, NJDOL will award six annual cash performance incentive awards.

There will be two separate categories for the veteran incentive awards:

1. Office Awards (Nominate multiple staff members from an individual One-Stop office).
2. Individual Awards (Nominate an individual staff member for outstanding service)

The dates of activity that will be evaluated for the FFY 2024 awards will be October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024. Nominations are open to all One-Stop Career Center staff that serve veterans. This includes State, County, and Municipal employees.

These performance incentive awards will be presented to the individual staff members, and local area One-Stop Career Centers, that best demonstrate excellence and dedication in the provision of quality employment, training, and placement services to U.S. Veterans and other eligible persons.

Nominations for the office awards will be evaluated by the following criteria:

Quantitative:

Veterans' Entered Employment Rate (VEER) – Of those veterans and other eligible persons who were not employed at program entry: The number of veterans and eligible persons who are employed in the first quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of veterans and eligible persons who exit during this quarter. Offices will be ranked in the order of their VEER scores. Higher ranking offices will be favored.

Qualitative:

- Local office best practices that resulted in system improvements that positively impacted the services provided to veterans.
- Outstanding case management services provided to eligible veterans.
- Outreach to employers and veteran job seekers.
- Collaborative success in providing services to veterans. This may include partnerships with Veterans Readiness and Employment, WIOA and other partner agencies.
- Efforts to assist hard-to-place populations (e.g., veterans experiencing homelessness).
- Exceptional performance beyond job requirements or outside of established performance goals. Innovative veteran-related activity.
- Support letters from veteran customers that received direct service from One-Stop staff.

Nominations for the individual incentive awards will be evaluated by the following criteria:

Individual incentive awards will be based on objective data collected from NJDOL's electronic case management system of record America's One-Stop Operation System and a subjective nomination.

Objective:

- Number of veterans served.
- Outreach to veteran job seekers.
- Completed veteran Comprehensive Assessments.
- Completed veteran Individual Employment Plans.
- Documented labor Market Information activities provided.
- Veterans case managed.
- Veteran customers matched to open job orders.
- Veteran business outreach conducted.

Subjective:

A subjective analysis of the narrative section of each application. The same criteria listed in the qualitative section for the office award will be considered for the individual award.

NJDOL has designed the JVSG Incentive Award to communicate and promote those staff actions that lead to positive employment outcomes for veteran and eligible customers.

2. THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER AND VALUE OF CASH AWARDS USING THE ONE PERCENT INCENTIVE AWARD ALLOCATION;

Beginning in FY24, NJDOL will award six annual cash performance incentive awards.

There will be two separate categories for the veteran incentive awards:

- Office Awards (Nominate multiple staff members from an individual One-Stop office).
- Individual Awards (Nominate an individual staff member for outstanding service)

For Office Awards, NJDOL will recognize **three One-Stop offices annually**. One-Stop office incentive award recipients will receive an equal share of the total JVSG grant incentive award funds, and awards will be 1% of NJDOL's annual JVSG award program funds minus the \$4,500 allotted for three individual incentive awards. Employees *listed* on the One-Stop office nominations for the three chosen One-Stops will receive a share of the award. The award amount is calculated by dividing the balance of 1% of NJDOL's total JVSG award after the allotment of the individual awards are paid (4,500) by the *total number of nominees listed* on all three winning nominations submitted for that program year. The cash award will be divided by the number of employees listed on the winning nominations, so each member receives the same amount.

An example: If 15 employees are listed on the first winning nomination, five on the second, and ten on the third, the total incentive award amount will be divided by the total number of nominees listed on all three winning nominations. In this example, the incentive award allotment would be divided by 30. Each awardee would receive an equal share, and the incentive would be paid through the payroll system for state merit employee awardees; for non-state merit employees, a separate payroll check will be issued.

Individual Awards: NJDOL will provide **three individual employee incentive awards per year: Platinum (\$2,000), Gold (\$1,500), and Silver (\$1,000)**. The total allotment for individual awards (\$4,500) will be subtracted from the set-aside incentive awards funds first, with the balance of the incentive awards funds expended on the three One-Stop office awards. The individual award amounts will not change unless a modification is submitted and approved by NJDOL leadership and the Veterans' Employment and Training Services (VETS).

3. THE GENERAL NATURE AND APPROXIMATE VALUE OF NON-CASH PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE AWARDS TO BE CHARGED TO THE BASE ALLOCATION; AND

New Jersey does not intend to make non-cash performance incentive awards.

4. ANY CHALLENGES THE STATE MAY ANTICIPATE TO CARRYING OUT A PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE AWARD PROGRAM AS MANDATED BY 38 U.S.C. § 4102A(C). THIS SHOULD INCLUDE ANY STATE LAWS OR POLICIES THAT PROHIBIT SUCH AWARDS, IF APPLICABLE. DESCRIBE THE STATE'S EFFORTS IN OVERCOMING THOSE CHALLENGES.

New Jersey does not anticipate any challenges to carrying out its performance incentive award.

F. LIST THE PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR DIRECT SERVICES TO VETERANS PROVIDED BY JVSG STAFF, AS MEASURED BY PARTICIPANTS':

- employment rate in the second quarter after exit from the program;
- employment rate in the fourth quarter after exit; and
- median earnings in the second quarter after exit.

JVSG Performance Measures	PY24	PY25
Employment Rate 2 nd Quarter After Exit	49.2%	50.2%
Employment Rate 4 th Quarter After Exit	43.2%	44.2%
Median Earnings 2 nd Quarter After Exit	\$8,231	\$8,331

SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (SCSEP)

(OMB Control No. 1205-0040)

A. ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS AND IMPACT

1. DISCUSS LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS FOR JOBS IN INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS IN THE STATE THAT MAY PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR OLDER WORKERS. (20 CFR 641.302(D)) (MAY ALTERNATIVELY BE DISCUSSED IN THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS SECTION OF STRATEGIC PLAN.)

Governor Murphy’s vision of a stronger and fairer New Jersey reflects the administration’s obligation to all the state’s residents, including a continued commitment to advancing our work to support older workers in obtaining employment and achieving self-sufficiency. The state’s continued focus is on using data to inform investments and emerging strategies to work more collaboratively with employers to support and amplify this goal. The chart below projects industries in New Jersey that may provide potential employment opportunities for older workers.

New Jersey Workers by Industry Sector	Total Workers	Workers Age 55 and Over	Percent Age 55 and Over
All NAICS Sectors	3,579,476	981,018	27.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	9,690	3,218	33.2%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,158	365	31.5%
Utilities	15,306	4,263	27.9%
Construction	160,266	45,649	28.5%
Manufacturing	254,707	86,885	34.1%
Wholesale Trade	213,297	66,958	31.4%
Retail Trade	428,396	111,147	25.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	228,439	59,436	26.0%
Information	80,780	19,798	24.5%
Finance and Insurance	190,488	53,380	28.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	62,743	20,601	32.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	340,769	87,857	25.8%
Management of Companies	85,118	22,373	26.3%

New Jersey Workers by Industry Sector	Total Workers	Workers Age 55 and Over	Percent Age 55 and Over
and Enterprises			
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	284,705	81,887	28.8%
Educational Services	95,573	24,378	25.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	611,946	171,952	28.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	65,514	13,533	20.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	315,056	67,076	21.3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	135,525	40,263	29.7%

Prepared by: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Office of Research and Information, Bureau of Labor Market Information March 2024

To focus its work with older workers, SCSEP intends to target employers in the following four (4) industries to increase training and unsubsidized employment opportunities for seniors:

Health Care Industry

- Contributed over \$49.9 billion to New Jersey 's Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022, roughly 7.6 percent of all state output;
- Added 228,000 new jobs (from 1990 through 2022), accounting for a significant portion of the 375,600 total private sector job gain;
- Projected from 2020 through 2030 to add more than 68,700 jobs, an annual increase of 1.3 percent; and
- Paid \$34.9 billion in total wages in 2022, or about 12.4 percent of all wages paid statewide.

Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics

- Jobs totaled 453,400 in 2022, or 12.7 percent of all jobs statewide and higher percentage than the nation, 9.6 percent;
- Contributed more than \$72.8 billion to the state's Real Gross Domestic Product in 2022;

- Paid \$36.9 billion in total wages in 2022;
- New Jersey offers access to the nation’s freight rail network and is also home to several key transportation facilities necessary for a strong TDL industry sector including top ranking seaports and two major international airports.

Leisure and Hospitality

- Jobs totaled 374,300 in 2022, or 10.4 percent of all jobs statewide;
- Paid over \$12.6 billion in total wages in 2022, or 4.4 percent of the state total. The average annual wage for the industry in 2022 was \$33,530;
- Jobs in Leisure and Hospitality are projected to grow by 122,800 from 2020 to 2030.; and
- A significant portion of those jobs are expected to be in the food services and drinking places component (+80,100 jobs)

Retail

- Jobs totaled 431,700 in 2022 or 12.1 percent of jobs statewide;
- Paid \$18.9 billion in wages during 2022 or 6.7 percent of the state total. The average annual wage for the industry in 2022 was \$43,860; and
- Heavily concentrated in Bergen, Middlesex, and Monmouth counties. Their total employment accounts for 3 of every 10 jobs in the industry.

2. DISCUSS HOW THE LONG-TERM JOB PROJECTIONS DISCUSSED IN THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS SECTION OF STRATEGIC PLAN RELATE TO THE TYPES OF UNSUBSIDIZED JOBS FOR WHICH SCSEP PARTICIPANTS WILL BE TRAINED AND THE TYPES OF SKILL TRAINING TO BE PROVIDED. (20 CFR 641.302(D))

The types of unsubsidized jobs for which SCSEP participants will be trained and the types of skill training provided are based on labor market data. NJDOL provides guidance to participants to ensure they are aware of in-demand occupations within their counties. SCSEP participants work with Regional Coordinators to develop Individual Employment Plans (IEPs) that reflect participant barriers to employment and develop training plans which lead to in-demand occupations.

To further augment these efforts, SCSEP program staff continue to partner with host agencies to develop community service assignments that provide participants with on-the-job training and skill development to increase their opportunities in obtaining unsubsidized employment. Though many participants possess work skills, they often lack literacy and computer skills necessary in New Jersey’s highly competitive job market. New Jersey is committed to expanding participant training opportunities that will assist them with becoming employed and self-sufficient.

3. DISCUSS CURRENT AND PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE STATE (SUCH AS BY PROVIDING INFORMATION AVAILABLE UNDER §15 OF THE WAGNER-PEYSER ACT (29

**U.S.C. 491-2) BY OCCUPATION), AND THE TYPES OF SKILLS POSSESSED BY ELIGIBLE
INDIVIDUALS. (20 CFR 641.325(C))**

SCSEP will continue to work with One-Stop Career Centers to ensure seniors have access to a full portfolio of services available to them, as well as to the most current information about employment opportunities and related skill requirements.

The charts below reflect projected employment opportunities in New Jersey through 2026. The state's Pre-Apprenticeship, Apprenticeship and Industry Partnership initiatives will generate opportunities and skill requirements to further inform New Jersey's work with seniors.

Occupations Projected to Add the Most Jobs	Employment		Change 2020-2030	
Occupation	2020 Actual	2030 Projected	Number	Percent
Total, All Occupations	4,077,850	4,530,900	453,050	11.1
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	116,850	139,650	22,800	19.5
Fast Food and Counter Workers	60,650	80,300	19,650	32.4
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	59,600	76,950	17,350	29.1
Waiters and Waitresses	45,050	61,450	16,400	36.5
Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers	59,300	73,150	13,850	23.4
Packers and Packagers, Hand	58,150	68,750	10,600	18.2
Cooks, Restaurant	14,300	23,850	9,550	66.7
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	26,700	35,500	8,800	33.0
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	32,200	39,800	7,600	23.7
Retail Salespersons	105,150	112,550	7,400	7.0

Occupations Projected to Grow the Fastest	Employment		Change 2020-2030	
Occupation	2020 Actual	2030 Projected	Number	Percent
Total, All Occupations	4,077,850	4,530,900	453,050	11.1
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	10350	17,450	7100	68.2
Cooks, Restaurant	14,300	23,850	9,550	66.7
Nurse Practitioners	6150	9900	3750	61.3
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	5,750	9,050	3,300	57.9
Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	3500	5350	1850	53.6
Solar Photovoltaic Installers	1,350	2,100	750	52.8
Massage Therapists	4,100	6,050	1,950	47.9
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	7,650	11,300	3,650	47.7
Coaches and Scouts	7,400	10,900	3500	47.5
Bartenders	11,050	16,250	5,200	46.7

Source: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development Office of Research and Information; March 2024

The skill profiles for SCSEP participants per QPR Q2 PY 2023 indicate the following:

- Low levels of education:** The majority of SCSEP participants have low levels of education. Of all the SCSEP participants, 44 percent have a high school diploma or equivalent and 9 percent have a 9th grade -11th grade education, making it very difficult for them to obtain unsubsidized employment opportunities in New Jersey's highly skilled job market.

- **Computer illiteracy:** In addition to low levels of education many participants lack computer skills or have very low computer skill levels that were acquired prior to all the advancements made in technology. Increasing computer skills or updating computer skills is necessary to help participants obtain and retain employment.
- **Limited English Proficiency:** Many participants do not have the ability to read, write or speak English, making it difficult to obtain training and employment opportunities in New Jersey. Thus, 22 percent of participants have limited English proficiency.

In light of the above, participant profiles, NJ SCSEP will continue to work to:

- Assess participant skills and interests and place them into relevant training.
- Target senior friendly host sites and employers.
- Identify available jobs, training, or certifications adequate for seniors.
- Promote on-the-job experience (OJEs) to increase employment opportunities.
- Increase pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship opportunities.

B. SERVICE DELIVERY AND COORDINATION

1. A DESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS TO COORDINATE SCSEP WITH OTHER PROGRAMS. THIS MAY ALTERNATIVELY BE DISCUSSED IN THE STATE STRATEGIES SECTION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN, BUT REGARDLESS OF PLACEMENT IN DOCUMENT, MUST INCLUDE:

A. PLANNED ACTIONS TO COORDINATE ACTIVITIES OF SCSEP GRANTEEES WITH WIOA TITLE I PROGRAMS, INCLUDING PLANS FOR USING THE WIOA ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM AND ITS PARTNERS TO SERVE INDIVIDUALS AGED 55 AND OLDER. (20 CFR 641.302(G), 641.325(E))

The SCSEP program is managed by New Jersey's Department of Labor and Workforce Development Division of Workforce. This Division is directly responsible for providing seamless and comprehensive services to jobseekers and employers. SCSEP is fully integrated into the One-Stop Career Center system. This integration provides older workers with job placement assistance, vocational counseling, career exploration, and job search support, as well as access to foundational skill development, occupational training, and a wealth of supportive services to help eliminate barriers and increase employment opportunities.

Additionally, co-enrollment in WIOA is encouraged to ensure participants receive a full array of wrap-around services. Additionally, participants receive career services, training, supportive services, and job coaching/mentoring to increase employment and retention opportunities.

B. PLANNED ACTIONS TO COORDINATE ACTIVITIES OF SCSEP GRANTEEES WITH THE ACTIVITIES BEING CARRIED OUT IN THE STATE UNDER THE OTHER TITLES OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT (OAA). (20 CFR 641.302(H))

As New Jersey's senior population increases, SCSEP continues to develop strategies to promote workforce needs through planning, advocacy, public awareness, and collaboration with other organizations focused on the well-being of older New Jersey workers. The state recognizes the

need for reliable older workers in the workforce and continues to collaborate with other key organizations to expand opportunities for employment and self-sufficiency.

SCSEP has a strong working relationship with other programs authorized by the Older Americans Act (OAA) operating in New Jersey. SCSEP grantees work with various state, county, and local agencies such as NJ Division of Human Services Office of Aging and NJ Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services to coordinate services that support not only employment, but also health, wellness, and independence for seniors.

C. PLANNED ACTIONS TO COORDINATE SCSEP WITH OTHER PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ENTITIES AND PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE SERVICES TO OLDER AMERICANS, SUCH AS COMMUNITY AND FAITH- BASED ORGANIZATIONS, TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS, AND PROGRAMS FOR THOSE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS OR DISABILITIES. (20 CFR 641.302(I))

SCSEP program staff will continue to strengthen partnerships with community-based, faith-based organizations, community colleges, and government organizations to increase participant access to training, transportation, programs, and services. The program will maintain its strong relationship with One-Stop Career Centers and work to increase participant access to training, transportation (via bus schedules and bus passes), and increase unsubsidized employment opportunities for participants statewide.

The chart below reflects organizations that have successfully partnered with SCSEP and continue to provide services and training to participants:

Agency	Services/ Training
Area Agencies on Aging/Aging and Disability Resource Connection	Provide in-home support, home repairs, housekeeping, friendly visits, telephone reassurance, transportation and home delivered and congregate meals.
Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program	Deliver fruits, vegetables, and Nutrition Education Training.
Food Banks Statewide	Provide food weekly and Safe-Serve Training. Serve as a host agency.
Dress for Success	Provide clothing, accessories, shoes, and Soft-skills Training.
Image and Attitude	Provide clothing, accessories, shoes, and Soft-skills Training.
Housing Authority	Provide Housing and Financial Literacy Training. Serve as host agency.
Catholic Charities	Provide emergency housing, clothing, and furniture vouchers.

Agency	Services/ Training
Libraries	Provide free access to computers and basic computer, social media, and digital literacy training. Serves as host agency.
Community Colleges	Provide training classes, counseling services and conference rooms for training + meetings. Serve as host agency.
Family Success Centers	Provide computer access and ESL training. Serve as host agency.
Puerto Rican Unity-Progress	Provide computer access and ESL training. Serve as host agency.
The Salvation Army and American Red Cross	Provide Disaster Relief and Recovery services.

For participants with special needs or disabilities, the program will continue to partner with NJDOL’s Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS). Through this partnership, participants are evaluated and receive supportive services such as dental and medical care, that assists them with achieving employment and self-sufficiency. As a result of this dual enrollment, funding is leveraged so eligibility for supportive services often extends beyond the durational limit of participants. The success of this partnership has resulted in participants being trained and hired by DVRS.

In New Jersey, SCSEP will continue to strengthen its partnership with existing national grantees to ensure the equitable distribution of slots statewide. Meetings will continue to be held in which grantees will address and resolve issues regarding equitable distribution. Through continued review of slot distribution, SCSEP grantees will determine if moving slots between counties is necessary and leverage resources to ensure participants are serviced statewide.

D. PLANNED ACTIONS TO COORDINATE SCSEP WITH OTHER LABOR MARKET AND JOB TRAINING INITIATIVES. (20 CFR 641.302(J))

SCSEP coordinates with other programs, initiatives, and entities within NJDOL to increase training and employment opportunities for participants. Specifically, program staff works with the Office of Research Information (ORI) to obtain labor market information which targets occupational and employment growth trends statewide. Additionally, program staff work with Pre-Apprenticeship, and Apprenticeship, to ensure seniors have access to a full range of training and employment opportunities.

E. ACTIONS TO ENSURE THAT SCSEP IS AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN THE ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM AND THE STEPS THE STATE WILL TAKE TO ENCOURAGE AND IMPROVE COORDINATION WITH THE ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM. (20 CFR 641.335)

The SCSEP Program continues to be fully integrated within the One-Stop system. As such, participants receive training, supportive services, and job placement and retention services. Program staff will continue to collaborate and ensure co-enrollment with the One-Stop system to increase:

- Access to basic skills and ESL training.
- Occupational training opportunities.
- Employment opportunities via employer job fairs and recruitments.
- Referrals to supportive services such as housing, medical services, and safety services, and Veteran Services when applicable.

F. EFFORTS TO WORK WITH LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICES IN RURAL LOCATIONS.

Program staff work closely with economic development partners in both urban and rural areas, and with Chambers of Commerce and other business associations, to promote SCSEP. Additionally, NJDOL Business Service Representatives help market the SCSEP program to the business community in rural locations and statewide.

2. THE STATE'S LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR ENGAGING EMPLOYERS TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PLACEMENT OF SCSEP PARTICIPANTS IN UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT. (20 CFR 641.302(E)) (MAY ALTERNATIVELY BE DISCUSSED IN THE STATE STRATEGIES SECTION OF STRATEGIC PLAN.)

SCSEP continues to develop strategies to increase unsubsidized employment for seniors. The utilization of participant Individual Employment Plans (IEPs) combined with labor market data ensures program staff is equipped to actively solicit job openings that are appropriate for older workers. Through on-going marketing and outreach efforts as well as partnerships with employers, economic development partners, Chambers of Commerce, business associations, and other economic development groups job opportunities for participants are increased statewide.

3. THE STATE'S LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR SERVING MINORITY OLDER INDIVIDUALS UNDER SCSEP. (20 CFR 641.302 (C))

In New Jersey, SCSEP collaborates with One-Stop Career Centers as well as community-based and faith-based organizations to assist in outreach and provide services to populations that are most in need or at-risk. This population includes minorities who are low-income older workers. SCSEP staff continually analyzes participant demographics to identify populations that may be underserved or under-represented.

During PY 2021, 81.3 percent of those served by SCSEP were minorities, while the percentage of minorities overall in New Jersey was 58.5 percent. The percentage difference of SCSEP minorities served, compared to the census percent in NJ was 139 percent.

To provide ongoing outreach to low-income minorities, SCSEP staff will continue to partner with various community-based and faith-based organizations such as the Puerto Rican Community for Progress, Hispanic Family Centers, and Family Success Centers. These organizations provide help with outreach to minority, older worker populations. SCSEP staff will analyze statistics from individual minority populations to identify areas that may be underserved or under-represented.

4. A LIST OF COMMUNITY SERVICES THAT ARE NEEDED AND THE PLACES WHERE THESE SERVICES ARE MOST NEEDED. SPECIFICALLY, THE PLAN MUST ADDRESS THE NEEDS AND LOCATION OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS MOST IN NEED OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND THE GROUPS WORKING TO MEET THEIR NEEDS. (20 CFR 641.330)

New Jersey seniors must deal with the high cost of living, economic/housing insecurity and often health and transportation issues. The following state agencies and partners listed in the chart below collaborate with SCSEP to provide on-going community programs and services that are vital to New Jersey seniors statewide:

COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS	NJ PARTNER AGENCIES THAT PROVIDE SERVICE(S)
Quality Health Care & Supportive Services (such as long-term care, prescription drug programs, rehabilitation services, disease prevention education)	NJ Department of Human Services/Division of Aging Services Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aged and Disabled (PAAD) https://www.nj.gov/humanservices/doas/
Mental Health	NJ Department of Human Services Mental Health https://www.nj.gov/humanservices/dmhas/home/
Disability Awareness & Treatment	NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services https://nj.gov/labor/career-services/special-services/individuals-with-disabilities/index.shtml
Housing Assistance	NJ Housing Resource Center https://www.nj.gov/njhrc/
Utility Assistance Programs	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) https://www.payingforseniorcare.com/resources/liheap_financial_aid

COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS	NJ PARTNER AGENCIES THAT PROVIDE SERVICE(S)
Transportation	NJ Find a Ride https://nj211.org/transportation-options-in-new-jersey
Financial Literacy	NJ Organizations Promoting Financial Literacy https://nj211.org/programs-and-tools-to-foster-financial-stability
Food Banks/ Farm Fresh Foods/ Nutritional Education	NJ Department of Health Senior Nutrition https://www.nj.gov/health/fhs/wic/senior-nutrition/senior-farmers/
Consumer Fraud & Protection Services (identity theft)	NJ Consumer Affairs Senior Protection Program https://www.njconsumeraffairs.gov/News/Brochures/Senior-Fraud-Education-and-Protection-Program-Fedup-Handbook.pdf
Computer and Career Connections Training	NJ State Libraries https://www.njstatelib.org/services-for-libraries/
Literary, Occupational and Vocational Training, Job Preparation and Readiness Skills	NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development One-Stop Career Centers https://www.nj.gov/labor/career-services/contact-us/one-stops/index.shtml
NJ Services for Seniors Website	Website of all Senior Services https://www.care.com/c/landing-page/senior-care-seeker/

5. THE STATE'S LONG-TERM STRATEGY TO IMPROVE SCSEP SERVICES, INCLUDING PLANNED LONG-TERM CHANGES TO THE DESIGN OF THE PROGRAM WITHIN THE STATE, AND PLANNED CHANGES IN THE USE OF SCSEP GRANTEES AND PROGRAM OPERATORS TO BETTER ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF THE PROGRAM. THIS MAY INCLUDE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT AS APPROPRIATE. (20 CFR 641.302(K))

SCSEP program staff will continue to provide quality services to older workers. SCSEP is successfully integrated into the One-Stop delivery system and has a positive reputation with employers, who have reported high satisfaction with SCSEP participants who have entered employment. NJDOL's long-term strategy is to continue to upskill older workers to expand career paths that lead to employment, retention, and self-sufficiency.

6. THE STATE'S STRATEGY FOR CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT IN THE LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE FOR SCSEP PARTICIPANTS' ENTRY INTO UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT, AND

TO ACHIEVE, AT A MINIMUM, THE LEVELS SPECIFIED IN OAA SECTION 513(A)(2)(E)(II). (20 CFR 641.302(F))

To improve the delivery of services and increase unsubsidized employment opportunities for participants, SCSEP continues to strengthen participant Individual Employment Plans (IEPs) to:

- Identify participant training needs and employment goals.
- Enroll participants in career services and occupational training.
- Refer participants to supportive services that assist with barrier remediation.
- Provide job coaching and mentoring.
- Help with utilization of labor market information to make informed decisions regarding career choices.

Host agencies are recruited and closely monitored to ensure participants receive diverse and proficient work-based training to increase employment opportunities.

Program staff will continue to strengthen its collaboration with DOL’s workforce development system (Business Services, Industry Partnerships, Customized Training, Apprenticeship, Office of Research Information, and One-Stop Career Centers) to ensure participants are co-enrolled and have access to a wealth of programs, services, training, and employment opportunities. This will ensure the program’s continued success in obtaining its unsubsidized employment goal.

C. LOCATION AND POPULATION SERVED, INCLUDING EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

1. A DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCALITIES AND POPULATIONS FOR WHICH PROJECTS OF THE TYPE AUTHORIZED BY TITLE V ARE MOST NEEDED. (20 CFR 641.325 (D))

Areas of Persistent Unemployment

New Jersey’s population will continue to become older and racially and ethnically more diversified from 2022 to 2032. The counties/localities with the greatest projected need for SCSEP services are:

County	Population	Rationale
Atlantic (Atlantic City)	2675,638	Atlantic County has 95,579 age 55+. It averaged 5.1% unemployment in 2022. Due to casino closings in Atlantic City, the economy has experienced job loss that impacted many older workers.
Camden (Camden City)	524,907	Camden County has 155,299 age 55+ households. It averaged 4.0% unemployment in 2022. Camden City within the county experiences higher unemployment.
Cape May	95,634	Cape May has 44,238 age 55+ households. It averaged 6.5% unemployment in 2022.

County	Population	Rationale
		Seniors are negatively impacted by the large number of seasonal rather than full-time permanent jobs in the county, and access to public transportation is limited.
Cumberland	151,356	Cumberland County has 43,443 age 55+ households. It averaged 5.1% unemployment in 2022. This is a rural county which lags in basic literacy and ESL skills and has limited access to public transportation.
Essex	849,477	Essex has 225,739 age 55+ households. It averaged 4.5% unemployment in 2022. Seniors are negatively impacted by the county's high cost of living. The City of Newark also has higher unemployment in the county.
Hudson	703,336	Hudson County has 165,963 age 55+ households (39.0% of all county households). It averaged 3.6% unemployment in 2022. Many Seniors are negatively impacted by the county's high cost of living and must compete for employment in a highly skilled job market.

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2022 1-year estimates S0101

Prepared by: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Office of Research and Information, Bureau of Labor Market Information, March 2024

2. LIST THE CITIES AND COUNTIES WHERE THE PROJECT WILL BE CONDUCTED. INCLUDE THE NUMBER OF SCSEP AUTHORIZED POSITIONS AND INDICATE WHERE THE POSITIONS CHANGED FROM THE PRIOR YEAR.

NJDOL SCSEP has a total of 233 authorized positions and operates in the following counties:

- Atlantic – 31 authorized positions
- Camden – 13 authorized positions
- Cape May – 10 authorized positions
- Cumberland - 21 authorized positions
- Essex – 38 authorized positions
- Gloucester - 9 authorized positions
- Hudson –47 authorized positions*

Middlesex – 19 authorized positions

Monmouth – 13 authorized positions

Sussex – 8 authorized positions

Union – 23 authorized positions

There was only one change (Hudson County -1) in Authorized Positions PY 2022 - PY 2023. However, there was a significant decrease in Modified Positions due to the increase of New Jersey's minimum wage. Due to New Jersey's yearly increase of its minimum wage, program slots continue to decrease.

3. DESCRIBE CURRENT SLOT IMBALANCES AND PROPOSED STEPS TO CORRECT INEQUITIES TO ACHIEVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.

SCSEP staff will view GPMS weekly to ensure all county slots are filled. Exits due to durational limit, breaks and employment will be tracked and monitored to ensure equitable distribution is achieved. In the event over-enrollment occurs, staff will increase employer outreach efforts, utilize business intelligence, to increase training and employment opportunities for participants. Additionally, On-the-Job Experience (OJE) funding will be utilized as an incentive for employers to hire participants.

4. THE STATE'S LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF SCSEP POSITIONS WITHIN THE STATE THAT:

A. MOVES POSITIONS FROM OVER-SERVED TO UNDERSERVED LOCATIONS WITHIN THE STATE IN COMPLIANCE WITH 20 CFR 641.365.

The Program Manager will continue to work closely with New Jersey National Grantees to ensure the equitable distribution of slots statewide. Grantee meetings provide an opportunity for issues surrounding equitable distribution to be cooperatively resolved.

B. EQUITABLY SERVES RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

SCSEP will continue to be available to all eligible participants statewide. The state's long-term strategy is to continue to make program services and training available to both urban and rural areas of the state through partnerships with One-Stop Career Centers, libraries, county colleges, faith-based and community-based organizations. SCSEP grantees will continue to work collectively to ensure participants are served equitably in rural and urban areas statewide.

C. SERVES INDIVIDUALS AFFORDED PRIORITY FOR SERVICE UNDER 20 CFR 641.520. (20 CFR 641.302(A), 641.365, 641.520)

In selecting eligible individuals for SCSEP participation priority will be given to individuals who have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Are 65 years of age or older.
- Have a disability.
- Have limited English proficiency.
- Have low literacy skills.

- Reside in a rural area.
- Are veterans (or eligible spouses of Veterans).
- Have low employment prospects.
- Have failed to find employment after using services provided under WIOA.
- Are homeless or are at-risk of homelessness.
- Are formerly incarcerated or on supervision from release from prison or jail within five years of the date of initial eligibility determination.

5. THE RATIO OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS IN EACH SERVICE AREA TO THE TOTAL ELIGIBLE POPULATION IN THE STATE. (20 CFR 641.325(A))

The table below shows the percentage of citizens age 55 and older in each area compared to the number of citizens age 55 and older statewide.

County	NJ Total Population Estimate	NJ Population 55+
Atlantic	275,638	95,579
Bergen	952,997	309,134
Burlington	466,103	153,545
Camden	524,907	155,299
Cape May	95,634	44,238
Cumberland	151,356	43,443
Essex	849,477	225,739
Gloucester	306,601	94,614
Hudson	703,366	165,963
Hunterdon	129,777	49,680
Mercer	380,688	113,269
Middlesex	861,418	251,433
Monmouth	644,098	225,525
Morris	511,151	170,364
Ocean	655,735	237,158
Passaic	513,936	147,516
Salem	65,117	21,890
Somerset	346,875	111,405

County	NJ Total Population Estimate	NJ Population 55+
Sussex	146,084	52,038
Union	569,815	161,506
Warren	110,926	39,888
Statewide Total	9,261,699	2,869,226

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2022 1-year estimates S0101

Prepared by: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Office of Research and Information, Bureau of Labor Market Information, March 2024

6. THE RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS WHO:

A. RESIDE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATE

New Jersey counties/cities that have the persistent unemployment, greatest economic and social need, limited English proficiency are:

- Atlantic
- Cape May
- Cumberland
- Hudson
- Essex (Newark)
- Camden (City)
- Union

New Jersey is one of the most diverse states in the nation across all generations. According to the Census, a small number of New Jersey counties are rural. Most New Jersey seniors and participants reside in urban/suburban areas. New Jersey SCSEP grantees work with One-Stop Career Centers statewide to provide services to all participants.

B. HAVE THE GREATEST ECONOMIC NEED

The most recent Index report, using 2019 data, found that in order to reach economic security, a single senior needed an annual income ranging from \$28,056 (for homeowners without a mortgage) to \$41,292 (homeowners with a mortgage). For couples, the incomes ranged from \$38,568 to \$51,804. The income level for renters was roughly \$1,300 higher than for homeowners without mortgages.

With more than 25 percent of seniors relying solely on their Social Security benefit, it is clear that many older adults cannot adequately meet their basic living expenses. Census data reveals that between 2015-2019, 8.2 percent of New Jersey residents age 60 and over had incomes below the poverty level, which is lower than the proportion for the population as a whole. The poverty rates were higher for minority seniors.

Source:

<https://www.nj.gov/humanservices/doas/documents/New%20Jersey%20State%20Plan%20on%20Aging%20with%20Updated%20IFF%203.25.22.pdf>

C. ARE MINORITIES

New Jersey is one of the most densely populated and diverse states in the nation across all generations. Among state residents age 60 and over, 49.1 percent are from racial or ethnic minority groups, compared to 43 percent nationally. According to American Community Survey 2019 data, 10.6 percent were non-Hispanic black, 10.7 percent were Hispanic and 7 percent were Asian and Pacific Islanders.

Source:

<https://www.nj.gov/humanservices/doas/documents/New%20Jersey%20State%20Plan%20on%20Aging%20with%20Updated%20IFF%203.25.22.pdf>

D. ARE LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT

Within each of these groups, there is a tremendous diversity among ethnicities and primary languages spoken in the home. Census survey data shows that 24 percent of residents age 60 and older spoke a language other than English at home and 14.3 percent reported they spoke English less than very well.

Source:

<https://www.nj.gov/humanservices/doas/documents/New%20Jersey%20State%20Plan%20on%20Aging%20with%20Updated%20IFF%203.25.22.pdf>

E. HAVE THE GREATEST SOCIAL NEED. (20 CFR 641.325(B))

In the 60 and older age group, 57.3 percent are married and 19.6 percent are widowed. In addition, 39.1 percent are living alone. There is also a significant gender gap among New Jersey older adults. Women account for 55.3 percent of the population age 60 and older, and 65.9 percent of the population age 85 and older.

Approximately 20.4 percent of the statewide non-institutionalized population age 65-74 claimed a disability between 2015-2019. The prevalence increased substantially with age. In the 75+ age group, 41.1 percent of men and 47.2 percent of women had a disability. Service utilization of home and community-based services under New Jersey FamilyCare, New Jersey's Medicaid program, continues to rise. As of April 2021, over 61,400 individuals were enrolled in Medicaid long term care with approximately 37,740 receiving home and community-based services (HCBS).

Source:

<https://www.nj.gov/humanservices/doas/documents/New%20Jersey%20State%20Plan%20on%20Aging%20with%20Updated%20IFF%203.25.22.pdf>

F. FORMERLY INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS, AS DEFINED IN TEGL 17-20

To increase enrollment of incarcerated individuals, SCSEP will partner with New Jersey's:

- Parole
- Probations/Recovery Courts

- Department of Corrections
- Office of Attorney General

Additionally, SCSEP justice-involved population will be recruited and co-enrolled in the following NJDOL programs:

- Pathways to Recovery
- Job Opportunities for Building Success (JOBS)
- Fund My Future

7. A DESCRIPTION OF THE STEPS TAKEN TO AVOID DISRUPTIONS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE, WHEN POSITIONS ARE REDISTRIBUTED, AS PROVIDED IN 20 CFR 641.365; WHEN NEW CENSUS OR OTHER RELIABLE DATA BECOME AVAILABLE; OR WHEN THERE IS OVER-ENROLLMENT FOR ANY OTHER REASON. (20 CFR 641.325(I), 641.302(B))

Program staff will take the following steps to avoid disruption when positions are redistributed (resulting in the transfer of participants) by:

- Participants will be scheduled individually and given an extensive program overview and fill out intake/payroll paperwork. The payroll process will be fully explained to participants to ensure there is no disruption in payroll or services. Participants will be advised that they will remain at their host sites and assured that no immediate changes will occur.
- Participant files will be exchanged among grantees to ensure the continuation of supportive services, training, and goals as identified in participant IEPs. Additionally, participants will be informed of grantee supportive services, and their durational limit.
- Providing participant informational sessions in which grantees will explain the transfer process, answer questions/concerns and confirm there will be no disruption of services. Field staff who will be responsible for servicing participants will be present and will confirm their role to provide ongoing assistance.

Over-enrollment is only considered when it is determined that there is a significant amount of unobligated program funds that can be moved to the participant wages and fringe category of the budget to pay for the additional enrollment of participants. The additional enrollments are distributed in accordance with Equitable Distribution and the percentage of the older workers in the counties.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR APPENDIX

ALL WIOA CORE PROGRAMS

The Departments determined that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments will continue piloting approaches for measuring this indicator for the first two years of PY 2020-2023 plans. Therefore, states are not required to submit an expected level of performance for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers

indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021. However, core programs are expected to collect data and report on this indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021 as they did for PYs 2016-2019 plans.

ADULT, DISLOCATED WORKER, AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES - ADULT PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Each state submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan is required to identify expected levels of performance for each of the primary indicators of performance for the first two years covered by the plan. The state is required to reach agreement with the Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, on state-negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the plan.

For Program Year (PY) 2016-2019 plans, the Departments used the transition authority under section 503(a) of WIOA to designate certain primary indicators of performance as “baseline” indicators to ensure an orderly transition from the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to those under WIOA. A “baseline” indicator was one for which states did not propose an expected level of performance and did not come to agreement with the Departments on negotiated levels of performance because sufficient data was not available to establish such performance levels. As a result, “baseline” indicators were not used in the end of the year adjustment of performance levels and were not used to determine failure to meet adjusted levels of performance for purposes of sanctions. The Departments designated indicators as “baseline” based on the likelihood of a State having insufficient data with which to make a reasonable determination of an expected level of performance.

For PYs 2020-2023 Plans, Title I programs (Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth) and the Title II program (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act) will have two full years of data available to make reasonable determinations of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Credential Attainment Rate; and
- Measurable Skill Gains

The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program, authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III of WIOA, will have two full years of data available to make a reasonable determination of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit); and
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit)

The Credential Attainment Rate and Measurable Skill Gains indicators do not apply to the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program; therefore, this program will not submit expected levels of performance for these indicators.

For the first two years of PYs 2020-2023 Plans, the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program, authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA, will have two full years of data available for the Measurable Skill Gains indicator only. Therefore, the Departments will designate the following indicators as “baseline” for the VR program for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit); and
- Credential Attainment Rate

VR agencies must continue to collect and report on all indicators, including those that have been designated as “baseline, pursuant to section 116(d) of WIOA.” The actual performance data reported by these programs for indicators designated as “baseline” for PY 2020 and PY 2021 will serve as baseline data in future years. The Departments will require VR agencies to submit expected levels of performance for these indicators for PY 2022 and PY 2023.

The Departments determined that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments will continue piloting approaches for measuring this indicator for the first two years of PY 2020-2023 plans. Therefore, states are not required to submit an expected level of performance for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021. However, core programs are expected to collect data and report on this indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021 as they did for PYs 2016-2019 plans.

Each core program must submit an expected level of performance for all of the other indicators, as applicable, with the exception of the four indicators designated as “baseline” for the VR program in PY 2020 and PY 2021. The Departments will work with states during the negotiation process to establish negotiated levels of performance for each of the primary indicators for the core programs not listed as “baseline.” Each state must update its plan to include the agreed-upon negotiated levels of performance before the Departments approve a state’s plan.

States may identify additional indicators in the plan, including additional approaches to measuring Effectiveness in Serving Employers, and may establish levels of performance for each of the state indicators. Please identify any such state indicators under Additional Indicators of Performance.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	63.6		64.6	

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	60.7		61.7	
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	6562.0		6662.0	
Credential Attainment Rate	61.0		62.0	
Measurable Skill Gains	56.3		57.3	
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

1

The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

**ADULT, DISLOCATED WORKER, AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES - DISLOCATED PROGRAM
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Each state submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan is required to identify expected levels of performance for each of the primary indicators of performance for the first two years covered by the plan. The state is required to reach agreement with the Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, on state-negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the plan.

For Program Year (PY) 2016-2019 plans, the Departments used the transition authority under section 503(a) of WIOA to designate certain primary indicators of performance as “baseline” indicators to ensure an orderly transition from the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to those under WIOA. A “baseline” indicator was one for which states did not propose an expected level of performance and did not come to agreement with the Departments on negotiated levels of performance because sufficient data was not available to establish such performance levels. As a result, “baseline” indicators were not used in the end of the year adjustment of performance levels and were not used to determine failure to meet adjusted levels of performance for purposes of sanctions. The Departments designated indicators as “baseline” based on the likelihood of a State having insufficient data with which to make a reasonable determination of an expected level of performance.

For PYs 2020-2023 Plans, Title I programs (Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth) and the Title II program (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act) will have two full years of data available

to make reasonable determinations of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Credential Attainment Rate; and
- Measurable Skill Gains

The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program, authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III of WIOA, will have two full years of data available to make a reasonable determination of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit); and
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit)

The Credential Attainment Rate and Measurable Skill Gains indicators do not apply to the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program; therefore, this program will not submit expected levels of performance for these indicators.

For the first two years of PYs 2020-2023 Plans, the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program, authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA, will have two full years of data available for the Measurable Skill Gains indicator only. Therefore, the Departments will designate the following indicators as “baseline” for the VR program for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit); and
- Credential Attainment Rate

VR agencies must continue to collect and report on all indicators, including those that have been designated as “baseline, pursuant to section 116(d) of WIOA.” The actual performance data reported by these programs for indicators designated as “baseline” for PY 2020 and PY 2021 will serve as baseline data in future years. The Departments will require VR agencies to submit expected levels of performance for these indicators for PY 2022 and PY 2023.

The Departments determined that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments will continue piloting approaches for measuring this indicator for the first two years of PY 2020-2023 plans. Therefore, states are not required to submit an expected level of performance for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers

indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021. However, core programs are expected to collect data and report on this indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021 as they did for PYs 2016-2019 plans.

Each core program must submit an expected level of performance for all of the other indicators, as applicable, with the exception of the four indicators designated as “baseline” for the VR program in PY 2020 and PY 2021. The Departments will work with states during the negotiation process to establish negotiated levels of performance for each of the primary indicators for the core programs not listed as “baseline.” Each state must update its plan to include the agreed-upon negotiated levels of performance before the Departments approve a state’s plan.

States may identify additional indicators in the plan, including additional approaches to measuring Effectiveness in Serving Employers, and may establish levels of performance for each of the state indicators. Please identify any such state indicators under Additional Indicators of Performance.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	59.9		60.9	
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	68.3		69.3	
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	8713.0		8813.0	
Credential Attainment Rate	71.0		72.0	
Measurable Skill Gains	58.1		59.1	
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

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The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

ADULT, DISLOCATED WORKER, AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES - YOUTH PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Each state submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan is required to identify expected levels of performance for each of the primary indicators of performance for the first two years covered

by the plan. The state is required to reach agreement with the Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, on state-negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the plan.

For Program Year (PY) 2016-2019 plans, the Departments used the transition authority under section 503(a) of WIOA to designate certain primary indicators of performance as “baseline” indicators to ensure an orderly transition from the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to those under WIOA. A “baseline” indicator was one for which states did not propose an expected level of performance and did not come to agreement with the Departments on negotiated levels of performance because sufficient data was not available to establish such performance levels. As a result, “baseline” indicators were not used in the end of the year adjustment of performance levels and were not used to determine failure to meet adjusted levels of performance for purposes of sanctions. The Departments designated indicators as “baseline” based on the likelihood of a State having insufficient data with which to make a reasonable determination of an expected level of performance.

For PYs 2020-2023 Plans, Title I programs (Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth) and the Title II program (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act) will have two full years of data available to make reasonable determinations of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Credential Attainment Rate; and
- Measurable Skill Gains

The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program, authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III of WIOA, will have two full years of data available to make a reasonable determination of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit); and
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit)

The Credential Attainment Rate and Measurable Skill Gains indicators do not apply to the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program; therefore, this program will not submit expected levels of performance for these indicators.

For the first two years of PYs 2020-2023 Plans, the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program, authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA, will have two full years of data available for the Measurable Skill Gains indicator only. Therefore, the Departments will designate the following indicators as “baseline” for the VR program for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit); and
- Credential Attainment Rate

VR agencies must continue to collect and report on all indicators, including those that have been designated as “baseline, pursuant to section 116(d) of WIOA.” The actual performance data reported by these programs for indicators designated as “baseline” for PY 2020 and PY 2021 will serve as baseline data in future years. The Departments will require VR agencies to submit expected levels of performance for these indicators for PY 2022 and PY 2023.

The Departments determined that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments will continue piloting approaches for measuring this indicator for the first two years of PY 2020-2023 plans. Therefore, states are not required to submit an expected level of performance for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021. However, core programs are expected to collect data and report on this indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021 as they did for PYs 2016-2019 plans.

Each core program must submit an expected level of performance for all of the other indicators, as applicable, with the exception of the four indicators designated as “baseline” for the VR program in PY 2020 and PY 2021. The Departments will work with states during the negotiation process to establish negotiated levels of performance for each of the primary indicators for the core programs not listed as “baseline.” Each state must update its plan to include the agreed-upon negotiated levels of performance before the Departments approve a state’s plan.

States may identify additional indicators in the plan, including additional approaches to measuring Effectiveness in Serving Employers, and may establish levels of performance for each of the state indicators. Please identify any such state indicators under Additional Indicators of Performance.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	64.5		65.5	
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	62.3		63.3	
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	2916.0		3016.0	
Credential Attainment Rate	52.7		53.7	

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Measurable Skill Gains	60.0		61.0	
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

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The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

WAGNER-PEYSER ACT - WAGNER PEYSER PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Each state submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan is required to identify expected levels of performance for each of the primary indicators of performance for the first two years covered by the plan. The state is required to reach agreement with the Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, on state-negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the plan.

For Program Year (PY) 2016-2019 plans, the Departments used the transition authority under section 503(a) of WIOA to designate certain primary indicators of performance as “baseline” indicators to ensure an orderly transition from the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to those under WIOA. A “baseline” indicator was one for which states did not propose an expected level of performance and did not come to agreement with the Departments on negotiated levels of performance because sufficient data was not available to establish such performance levels. As a result, “baseline” indicators were not used in the end of the year adjustment of performance levels and were not used to determine failure to meet adjusted levels of performance for purposes of sanctions. The Departments designated indicators as “baseline” based on the likelihood of a State having insufficient data with which to make a reasonable determination of an expected level of performance.

For PYs 2020-2023 Plans, Title I programs (Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth) and the Title II program (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act) will have two full years of data available to make reasonable determinations of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Credential Attainment Rate; and
- Measurable Skill Gains

The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program, authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III of WIOA, will have two full years of data available to make a reasonable determination of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit); and
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit)

The Credential Attainment Rate and Measurable Skill Gains indicators do not apply to the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program; therefore, this program will not submit expected levels of performance for these indicators.

For the first two years of PYs 2020-2023 Plans, the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program, authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA, will have two full years of data available for the Measurable Skill Gains indicator only. Therefore, the Departments will designate the following indicators as “baseline” for the VR program for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit); and
- Credential Attainment Rate

VR agencies must continue to collect and report on all indicators, including those that have been designated as “baseline, pursuant to section 116(d) of WIOA.” The actual performance data reported by these programs for indicators designated as “baseline” for PY 2020 and PY 2021 will serve as baseline data in future years. The Departments will require VR agencies to submit expected levels of performance for these indicators for PY 2022 and PY 2023.

The Departments determined that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments will continue piloting approaches for measuring this indicator for the first two years of PY 2020-2023 plans. Therefore, states are not required to submit an expected level of performance for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021. However, core programs are expected to collect data and report on this indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021 as they did for PYs 2016-2019 plans.

Each core program must submit an expected level of performance for all of the other indicators, as applicable, with the exception of the four indicators designated as “baseline” for the VR program in PY 2020 and PY 2021. The Departments will work with states during the negotiation process to establish negotiated levels of performance for each of the primary indicators for the core programs not listed as “baseline.” Each state must update its plan to include the agreed-upon negotiated levels of performance before the Departments approve a state’s plan.

States may identify additional indicators in the plan, including additional approaches to measuring Effectiveness in Serving Employers, and may establish levels of performance for each

of the state indicators. Please identify any such state indicators under Additional Indicators of Performance.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	50.4		51.4	
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	50.0		51.0	
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	6900.0		7000.0	
Credential Attainment Rate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Measurable Skill Gains	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

¹

The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY ACT PROGRAM - ADULT EDUCATION AND LITERACY PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Each state submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan is required to identify expected levels of performance for each of the primary indicators of performance for the first two years covered by the plan. The state is required to reach agreement with the Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, on state-negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the plan.

For Program Year (PY) 2016-2019 plans, the Departments used the transition authority under section 503(a) of WIOA to designate certain primary indicators of performance as “baseline” indicators to ensure an orderly transition from the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to those under WIOA. A “baseline” indicator was one for which states did not propose an expected level of performance and did not come to agreement with the Departments on negotiated levels of performance because sufficient data was not available to establish such performance levels. As a result, “baseline” indicators were not used in the end of the year adjustment of performance levels and were not used to determine failure to meet adjusted

levels of performance for purposes of sanctions. The Departments designated indicators as “baseline” based on the likelihood of a State having insufficient data with which to make a reasonable determination of an expected level of performance.

For PYs 2020-2023 Plans, Title I programs (Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth) and the Title II program (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act) will have two full years of data available to make reasonable determinations of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Credential Attainment Rate; and
- Measurable Skill Gains

The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program, authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III of WIOA, will have two full years of data available to make a reasonable determination of expected levels of performance for the following indicators for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit); and
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit)

The Credential Attainment Rate and Measurable Skill Gains indicators do not apply to the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program; therefore, this program will not submit expected levels of performance for these indicators.

For the first two years of PYs 2020-2023 Plans, the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program, authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by title IV of WIOA, will have two full years of data available for the Measurable Skill Gains indicator only. Therefore, the Departments will designate the following indicators as “baseline” for the VR program for PY 2020 and PY 2021:

- Employment (Second Quarter after Exit);
- Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit);
- Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit); and
- Credential Attainment Rate

VR agencies must continue to collect and report on all indicators, including those that have been designated as “baseline, pursuant to section 116(d) of WIOA.” The actual performance data reported by these programs for indicators designated as “baseline” for PY 2020 and PY 2021 will serve as baseline data in future years. The Departments will require VR agencies to submit expected levels of performance for these indicators for PY 2022 and PY 2023.

The Departments determined that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments will continue piloting approaches for measuring this indicator for the first two years of PY 2020-2023 plans. Therefore, states are not required to submit an expected level of performance for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021. However, core programs are expected to collect data and report on this indicator for PY 2020 and PY 2021 as they did for PYs 2016-2019 plans.

Each core program must submit an expected level of performance for all of the other indicators, as applicable, with the exception of the four indicators designated as “baseline” for the VR program in PY 2020 and PY 2021. The Departments will work with states during the negotiation process to establish negotiated levels of performance for each of the primary indicators for the core programs not listed as “baseline.” Each state must update its plan to include the agreed-upon negotiated levels of performance before the Departments approve a state’s plan.

States may identify additional indicators in the plan, including additional approaches to measuring Effectiveness in Serving Employers, and may establish levels of performance for each of the state indicators. Please identify any such state indicators under Additional Indicators of Performance.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	44.0%		45.0%	
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	44.0%		45.0%	
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	6100.0		6200.0	
Credential Attainment Rate	36.0%		37.0%	
Measurable Skill Gains	52.0%		53.0%	
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

¹

The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM (COMBINED OR GENERAL) - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Each State VR program must submit expected levels of performance in its Unified or Combined State Plan and in the two-year modification of that plan. Expected levels of performance for the first two years of a state plan must be submitted in the initial submission of the Unified or Combined State Plan and in the initial submission of the two-year modification of that Plan, for years three and four, as described in 34 CFR § 361.170(a). Expected levels of performance must be stated to the nearest tenth of a percent (XX.X %) or to the nearest whole dollar for median earnings. State VR programs are reminded that the expected levels of performance must be published for public comment prior to plan submission in accordance with state law, regulation, and policy.

After the Unified or Combined State Plan submission, each State VR program must reach agreement with RSA on the negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the Unified or Combined State Plan (or for the third and fourth years of the Unified or Combined State Plan during the required two-year modification process) in accordance with WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv).

RSA will use its statistical adjustment model to derive pre-program year estimated levels of performance for each indicator. Each State VR program and RSA will consider the negotiation factors outlined in WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(v) during the negotiation process. Once negotiated levels of performance are agreed upon, each State VR program must incorporate the negotiated levels of performance into the Unified or Combined State Plan and the two-year modification of that plan prior to the plan’s approval (section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv) of WIOA).

Effectiveness in Serving Employers

In the final rule implementing WIOA, the Departments indicated that they would initially implement this indicator in the form of a pilot to test the feasibility and rigor of three proposed approaches. During Program Year (PY) 2022, the Departments initiated the rulemaking process to establish a standard definition of Effectiveness in Serving Employers. States will continue to report two of three proposed approaches until the Departments issue the final rule and implement the indicator.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	54.1 %	54.6%	57.1%	57.1%
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	46.4%	46.9%	49.4%	49.4%
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	\$6,330	\$6,400	\$6,425	\$6,500

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Credential Attainment Rate	42.4%	42.9%	43.9%	43.9%
Measurable Skill Gains	56.1%	56.6%	59.1%	59.1%
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

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The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM (BLIND) - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Each State VR program must submit expected levels of performance in its Unified or Combined State Plan and in the two-year modification of that plan. Expected levels of performance for the first two years of a state plan must be submitted in the initial submission of the Unified or Combined State Plan and in the initial submission of the two-year modification of that Plan, for years three and four, as described in 34 CFR § 361.170(a). Expected levels of performance must be stated to the nearest tenth of a percent (XX.X %) or to the nearest whole dollar for median earnings. State VR programs are reminded that the expected levels of performance must be published for public comment prior to plan submission in accordance with state law, regulation, and policy.

After the Unified or Combined State Plan submission, each State VR program must reach agreement with RSA on the negotiated levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the Unified or Combined State Plan (or for the third and fourth years of the Unified or Combined State Plan during the required two-year modification process) in accordance with WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv).

RSA will use its statistical adjustment model to derive pre-program year estimated levels of performance for each indicator. Each State VR program and RSA will consider the negotiation factors outlined in WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(v) during the negotiation process. Once negotiated levels of performance are agreed upon, each State VR program must incorporate the negotiated levels of performance into the Unified or Combined State Plan and the two-year modification of that plan prior to the plan's approval (section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv) of WIOA).

Effectiveness in Serving Employers

In the final rule implementing WIOA, the Departments indicated that they would initially implement this indicator in the form of a pilot to test the feasibility and rigor of three proposed approaches. During Program Year (PY) 2022, the Departments initiated the rulemaking process to establish a standard definition of Effectiveness in Serving Employers. States will continue to

report two of three proposed approaches until the Departments issue the final rule and implement the indicator.

Performance Indicators	PY 2024 Expected Level	PY 2024 Negotiated Level	PY 2025 Expected Level	PY 2025 Negotiated Level
Employment (Second Quarter After Exit)	54.1 %	54.6 %	57.1 %	57.1 %
Employment (Fourth Quarter After Exit)	46.4 %	46.9 %	49.4 %	49.4 %
Median Earnings (Second Quarter After Exit)	\$6,330	6,400	\$6,425	6,500
Credential Attainment Rate	42.4 %	42.9 %	43.9 %	43.9 %
Measurable Skill Gains	56.1 %	56.6 %	59.1 %	59.1 %
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹	Not Applicable ¹

¹

The Departments have not issued the final rule defining Effectiveness in Serving Employers. As a result, states will not submit expected levels of performance for this indicator and the Departments will not establish negotiated levels of performance for PYs 2024 and 2025.

ADDITIONAL INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

States may identify additional indicators in the plan, including additional approaches to measuring Effectiveness in Serving Employers, and may establish levels of performance for each of the state indicators. Please identify any such state indicators under Additional Indicators of Performance.

Additional Performance Measures for WIOA Title I and WIOA Title II:

- Number of program participants served by the program
- Number of program participants exited from the program
- Percentage of program participants served with barriers to employment as follows:
 - Disability
 - Ex-offender
 - No high school diploma
 - Previously or currently in foster care

- Homeless
- Limited English Proficiency or Low Level Literacy
- Long-Term Unemployed (continuously unemployed for at least 12 consecutive months)
- Public Assistance customer
- Percentage of program participants responding to survey who are satisfied with their training/counseling after exiting from the program

With regard to these measures WIOA for Titles I and II, the state continues to collect baseline data in an effort to examine yearly changes and make comparisons across program years. Additionally, we are exploring specific measures around co-enrollment and will update this plan when any indicators are identified.

For WorkFirst New Jersey (WFNJ) customers, NJDOL is coordinating with NJ Department of Human Services (NJ DHS) to explore ways for further data collection in support of performance measurement aligned with federal guidelines and to maximize alignment with WIOA as much as possible. As with Title II, we are exploring specific measures around co-enrollment and will update this plan when any indicators are identified.

OVERVIEW

Under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), the Governor of each State must submit a Unified or Combined State Plan to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Labor that outlines a four-year strategy for the State's workforce development system. The publicly-funded workforce development system is a national network of Federal, State, regional, and local agencies and organizations that provide a range of employment, education, training, and related services and supports to help all job-seekers secure good jobs while providing businesses with the skilled workers they need to compete in the global economy. States must have approved Unified or Combined State Plans in place to receive funding for core programs. WIOA reforms planning requirements, previously governed by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA), to foster better alignment of Federal investments in job training, to integrate service delivery across programs and improve efficiency in service delivery, and to ensure that the workforce system is job-driven and matches employers with skilled individuals. One of WIOA's principal areas of reform is to require States to plan across core programs and include this planning process in the Unified or Combined State Plans. This reform promotes a shared understanding of the workforce needs within each State and fosters development of more comprehensive and integrated approaches, such as career pathways and sector strategies, for addressing the needs of businesses and workers. Successful implementation of many of these approaches called for within WIOA requires robust relationships across programs. WIOA requires States and local areas to enhance coordination and partnerships with local entities and supportive service agencies for strengthened service delivery, including through Unified or Combined State Plans.

OPTIONS FOR SUBMITTING A STATE PLAN

A State has two options for submitting a State Plan— a Unified State Plan or a Combined State Plan. At a minimum, a State must submit a Unified State Plan that meets the requirements described in this document and outlines a four-year strategy for the core programs. The six core programs are—

- the Adult program (Title I of WIOA),
- the Dislocated Worker program (Title I),
- the Youth program (Title I),
- the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act program (Title II), and
- the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service program (authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III),
- the Vocational Rehabilitation program (authorized under Title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by Title IV).

Alternatively, a State may submit a Combined State Plan that meets the requirements described in this document and outlines a four-year strategy for WIOA's core programs plus one or more of the Combined State Plan partner programs. When a State includes a Combined State Plan partner program in its Combined State Plan, it need not submit a separate plan or application

for that particular program. If included, Combined State Plan partner programs are subject to the “common planning elements” (Sections II-IV of this document) where specified, as well as the program-specific requirements for that program where such planning requirements exist separately for the program. The Combined State Plan partner programs are—

- Career and technical education programs authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, as amended by the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V) (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)
- Employment and Training programs under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (programs authorized under section 6(d)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(4)))
- Work programs authorized under section 6(o) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(o))
- Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers programs (Activities authorized under chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.))
- Jobs for Veterans State Grants Program (programs authorized under 38, U.S.C. 4100 et seq.)
- Unemployment Insurance programs (programs authorized under State unemployment compensation laws in accordance with applicable Federal law)
- Senior Community Service Employment program (programs authorized under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.))
- Employment and training activities carried out by the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Community Services Block Grant (Employment and training activities carried out under the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.))¹

[1] States that elect to include employment and training activities carried out under the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.) under a Combined State Plan would submit all other required elements of a complete CSBG State Plan directly to the Federal agency that administers the program. Similarly, States that elect to include employment and training activities carried out by the Department of Housing and Urban Development that are included would submit all other required elements of a complete State Plan for those programs directly to the Federal agency that administers the program.

HOW STATE PLAN REQUIREMENTS ARE ORGANIZED

The major content areas of the Unified or Combined State Plan include strategic and operational planning elements. WIOA separates the strategic and operational elements to facilitate cross-program strategic planning.

- The **Strategic Planning Elements** section includes analyses of the State’s economic conditions, workforce characteristics, and workforce development activities. These

analyses drive the required vision and goals for the State's workforce development system and alignment strategies for workforce development programs to support economic growth.

- The **Operational Planning Elements** section identifies the State's efforts to support the State's strategic vision and goals as identified in the Strategic Planning Elements section. This section ensures that the State has the necessary infrastructure, policies, and activities to meet its strategic goals, implement its alignment strategy, and support ongoing program development and coordination. Operational planning elements include:
 - State Strategy Implementation,
 - State Operating Systems and Policies,
 - Assurances,
 - Program-Specific Requirements for the Core Programs, and
 - Program-Specific Requirements for the Combined State Plan partner programs. (These requirements are available in a separate supplemental document, Supplement to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Unified and Combined State Plan Requirements. The Departments are not seeking comments on these particular requirements).

When responding to Unified or Combined State Plan requirements, States must identify specific strategies for coordinating programs and services for target populations.² States must develop strategies that look beyond strategies for the general population and develop approaches that also address the needs of target populations. Use of links to external websites and documents is permitted within the State Plan narrative submission, if such links remain active and adhere to Section 508 accessibility requirements.

Paperwork Reduction Act: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) provides that an agency may not conduct, and no person is required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to be 86 hours per state; including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Responding to this collection is required to obtain or retain the Federal grant benefit. In addition, responses to this information collection are public, and the agencies offer no assurances of confidentiality. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Workforce Investment, and reference OMB control number 1205-0522. Note: Please do not return the completed plan to this address.

[2] Target populations include individuals with barriers to employment, as defined in WIOA Sec. 3, as well as veterans, unemployed workers, and youth.