

APPRENTICE UTILIZATION REQUIREMENTS IN PUBLIC WORKS



INTRODUCTION





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AGENDA

- 1. Overview of Apprentice Utilization Requirements (AURs)
- 2. Current Practices in Implementing AURs
- 3. Questions
- 4. Resources and Training

Background

- In 22/23 legislative session, HB1050 expanded the requirement for public works project to use registered state apprentices on public works project by modifying RCW 39.04.310-320.
- RCW <u>39.04.320</u>, has existed since 2005 and was focused on state agencies, higher education and WSDOT.
- Some local governments (big counties, larger cities, etc.) had adopted resolutions and ordinances to include apprentice utilization, but prior to July 1, 2024, it was not required.

What does the statute say?

For **all** public works contracts...specifications must require that no less than 15 percent (15%) of the labor hours be performed by apprentices. (RCW 39.04.320(1)(a)(ii))

- Estimated to cost \$2M beginning July 1, 2024
- Estimated to cost \$1.5M beginning July 1, 2026
- Estimated to cost \$1M beginning July 1, 2028

Practice Tip: Estimate is a district's project estimate or engineer's estimate it is NOT a bid amount.

What are apprentice utilization requirements (AURs)?

AURs are the obligation for a prime contractor, and any subcontractor that employs hourly workers, to hire apprentices that are enrolled in a state-approved apprentice program to perform **15% of the labor hours** on a public works project.



Water and Sewer District Responsibilities

- 1. Incorporate Apprentice Utilization Requirements in bidding and contract documents
- 2. Ensure contractors have a viable plan to use apprentices on public works projects
- Monitor compliance and reporting
- 4. Adjust apprentice utilization percentages, if needed
- 5. Pay incentives or assess penalties



What does the statute say about bidding documents and contracts?

- RCW 39.04.320(1)(a)(ii) "...As of July 1, 2024, for all public works contracts awarded by a municipality estimated to cost \$2,000,000 or more, all specifications must require that no less than 15 percent of the labor hours be performed by apprentices."
- RCW 39.04.320(4)(b) "... There must be a specific line item in the contract specifying that apprenticeship utilization goals should be met, monetary incentives for meeting the goals, monetary penalties for not meeting the goals, and an expected cost value to be included in the bid associated with meeting the goals."
- RCW 39.04.320(8) "All contracts subject to this section must include specifications that a contractor or subcontractor may not be required to exceed the apprenticeship utilization requirements of this section."
- RCW 39.04.350(1)(e) "If bidding on a public works project subject to the apprenticeship utilization requirements in RCW 39.04.320, not have been found out of compliance ...under chapter 49.04 RCW for the one-year period immediately preceding the date of the bid solicitation.
- RCW 39.04.350(2)(e) "If the bidder has a history of receiving monetary penalties for not achieving the apprentice utilization requirements pursuant to RCW 39.04.320 or is habitual in utilizing the good faith effort exception process, the bidder must submit an apprenticeship utilization plan within ten business days immediately following the notice to proceed date."

How are AURs typically included in bidding documents and contract?

- 1. Advertisement/Invitation for Bid (requirement, incentives, penalties)
- Instructions to Bidders/Bidding Processes (bidder responsibility criteria, bid consideration, bidder's checklist)
- 3. Bid Form (costs, incentives, penalties)
- Agreement Form or Contract (signature, acknowledgement of requirements)
- 5. Apprentice Utilization Plan (form)
- 6. Progress Payment Cover Sheet (compliance checklist)
- 7. General Conditions
 - a. Bid item/line-item descriptions
 - Acceptable Good Faith Efforts definitions
 - c. Subcontracting "management" and flow down provisions
 - d. Payment process (transactions)
 - e. Compliance/monitoring policies and procedures
 - f. Enforcement protocols (e.g., contractor evaluation, strikes, etc.)
 - g. Prevailing wage and certified payroll

Other related topics sometime used:

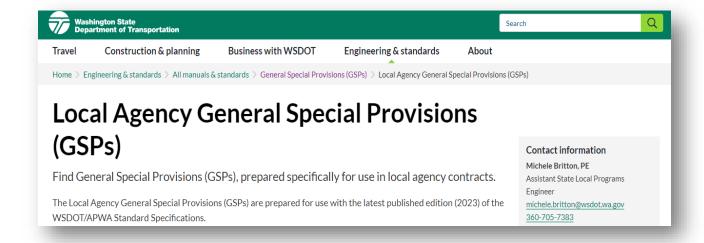
- Bidder's Subcontractor List
- Subcontractor Inclusions Plans/DBE plans
- Contractor performance

BIDDING DOCUMENTS



Local Agency GSP Website Includes

- APWA GSP index & Instructions
- 2. Current local Agency APWA GSPs
- 3. Local Agency Forms & Documents



Practice Tip: Customization is required, municipalities are advised <u>NOT</u> to use the documents "out of the box." There are too many processes and policies that are WSDOT specific. Use them as a place to start.

Links and Contacts

APWA Contacts

APWA Co-Chair, Diane Sheesley (Transtech Engineers) APWA Co-Chair, Aubrey Collier (City of Lacey) Apprenticeship SME, Susan Holdener (Pierce County)

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https://wsdot.wa.gov/engineering-standards/all-manuals-and-standards/general-special-provisions-gsps/local-agency-general-special-provisions-gsps

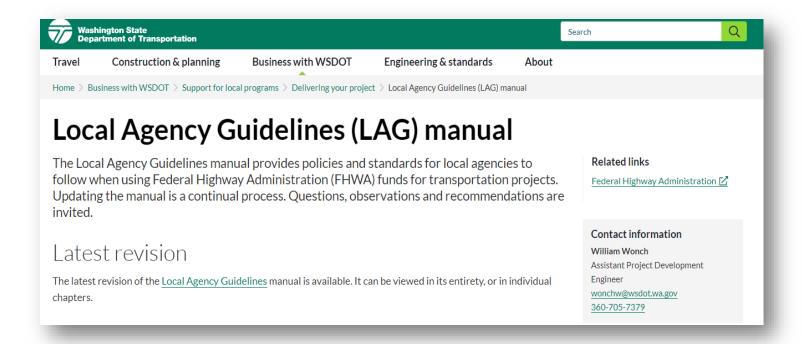
https://wsdot.wa.gov/business-wsdot/how-do-business-us/electronic-forms

https://washington.apwa.org/news-and-announcements/construction-standards-committee-2024-gsp-process-timeline/

FHWA AND APPRENTICE UTILIZATION

WSDOT/FHWA funded projects

- FHWA Approval of the APWA "Apprentice Utilization" is required.
- Interim guidance for Apprenticeship will be posted on the LAG Manual webpage under, "Local Programs bulletins"



https://wsdot.wa.gov/engineering-standards/all-manuals-and-standards/manuals/local-agency-guidelines-lag



The "cost"

What does the statute say?

RCW 39.04.320(4)(b) "...there *must be a specific line item* in the contract... and **an expected cost value** to be included in the bid associated with meeting the goals."

Current practice: "any cost associated is included in the cost of "the work" (other items, etc.)"

Translation: no separate compensation for hiring or using apprentices.

Challenge with current practice:

There is an actual cost, varies by program and in many cases more expensive than a differential of journey level and apprentice level rates.



KEY TAKEAWAYS – DOCUMENTS AND FORMS

- 1. State requirements in ITB
- 2. Use forms
- Include wages
- 4. Definitions go a long way
- 5. There is a cost
- 6. Prepare to enforce the contract

Apprentice Utilization Plan (AUP)

An apprentice utilization plan is a bidder's plan on how to use of registered apprentices on public works projects. The plan includes **all** hourly workers, including subcontractors.

What does the statute say?

- RCW 39.04.350(2)(e) says "If the bidder has a history of receiving monetary penalties...or is a habitual in utilizing good faith efforts, the bidder must submit an apprentice utilization plan..."
- RCW 39.04.310(2) defines an Apprentice Utilization Plan "...as a plan submitted by a **prospective bidder** specifically detailing *verifiable efforts* to meet the apprenticeship utilization requirements." The use of the term "prospective" implies a plan should be considered with a bid.

What should and AUP contain?

- A list of all trades, and employees if known, and subcontractors to be used on the project
- The approved program and the registered apprentices to be use
- Approximate date of work to start
- Estimate of all labor hours to perform
- Initial AUR percentage calculation

Practice Tip: you are looking for indicators if the project is totally "bought out" and all subcontractors are assigned or if there work scopes not subcontracted for where opportunity may still be.

PROJECT APPRENTICE UTILIZATION PLAN

Project Name and No.	AUR	15%
Prime Contractor Name		
Initial Date Submitted	Revision No.	
Submitted By	Revision Date	

^{*} Include labor hours and count for all trades, including those performed by Subcontractors. Mark all revisions in RED.

Part A

	Program/Trade	No.	Name	Estimated Journey	Estimated
				Level Hours	Apprentice Hours
Prime					
	Total Estimated Hours Part A				

Part B

Subcontractor	Estimated	Program/Trade	Name	Ma	Estimated	Estimated
		Program/Trade	ivame	No.		
business name	Start Date)	Journey Level	Apprentice
					Hours	Hours
	Total E	stimated Hours Part B				
	Total Estimat	ed Hours Part A (from a	bove)			
Total appr	rentice utilizati	on percentage based o	n planned values			
		•				

Reviewed by:	Date:	
/		

Good faith efforts needed*? ☐yes ☐no

Apprentice Utilization Plan (AUP)

When	Pro	Con
Preconstruction Conference	 Already collecting several other submittals including schedule, requests to sublet or similar Gives the contractor more time to subcontract 	 Another item to slow things down Review staff may not be part of the preconstruction process
30 days after NTP	 Currently practiced by state agencies, familiar process. 	Not tied to other requirementsOften forgotten and not collected.
With the Bidder Subcontractor List*	Same topicsubcontractors, makes sense to combine similar subjects	 More administrative process More opportunity for being non-responsive.
With pre-award documentation	Other paperwork is being collected	 More administrative process, specific agency staff may not be involved.
With the bid	Specific compliance with the definition "a prospective bidder"	 More opportunity to "trip up" responsiveness.

The benefits of an AUP

- A plan, before there is an issue
- Indicates timing and flow of a project
- Can be a precursor to prevailing wage compliance
- Opportunity to leverage other processes





APPRENTICE UTILIZATION PLAN

- Leverage AUPs
- Use a form
- Tie to other subcontracting pieces
- Embrace its benefits...it does help in anticipating activities on a project.

Monitoring compliance and reporting

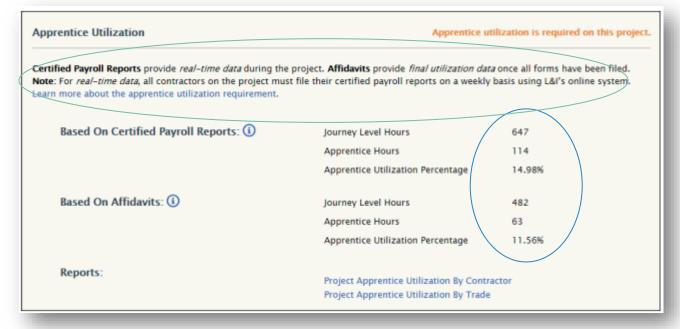
- 1. Intents
- Certified Payrolls/Prevailing Wage
- 3. Affidavits
- 4. Adjusting
- 5. Penalties (incentives)

Practice Tip: Check AUP against PWIA prior to making any progress payment



What is L&Is role in apprentice utilization?

- Ensure the appropriate wage is being paid to all trade/hourly workers on a project, including registered apprentices.
- Track worker classifications and all labor hours of a project.
- Collect data and report on apprentice utilization, good faith efforts, and any penalties assessed.
- Answer questions and provide consultation to awarding agencies or contractors.

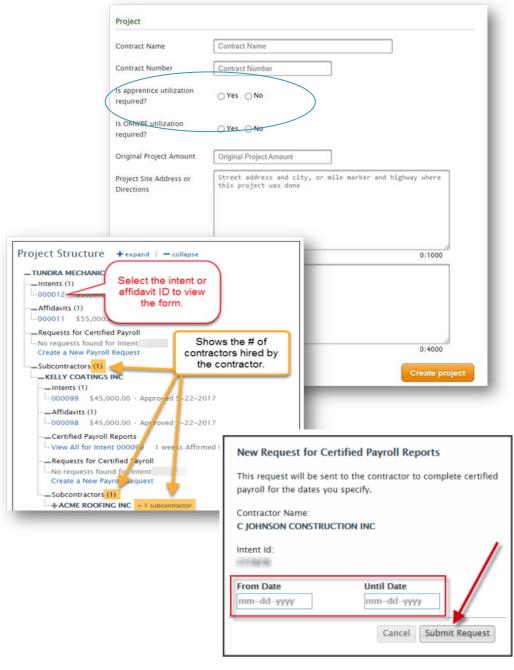




What is L&I looking for?

- Project set up in PWIA with apprentice requirement checked – Awarding Agency
- Intents listing classified trades to be used and the wage rate to be paid – PWIA – Contractor(s)
- Affidavits listing classifications used, hours, wages PWIA – Contractor(s)
- Certified Payrolls PWIA Contractor(s)
- If apprentice utilization percentage not achieved, looking for accepted good faith efforts and or penalties assessed – PWIA – Awarding Agency





KEY TAKEAWAYS -PWIA

- AUP and bidder's subcontractor's list should accurately inform Intents, Certified Payroll, and Affidavits
- Confirm prior to making any progress payment
- Notify contractors/subcontractors from PWIA if there is inconsistencies so L&I is aware of the issue



Adjusting Apprentice Utilization Percentages

RCW 39.04.320(2) grants public agencies the authority to adjust apprentice utilization requirements for **a specific project**. The statute outlines several scenarios that may warrant adjustments, including:

- A demonstrated lack of available apprentices in the project area
- A disproportionately high ratio of material costs to labor costs
- The contractor's documented **good faith efforts** to comply with apprentice utilization requirements

Public agencies can also consider other criteria deemed appropriate

Practice Tip: Contractors/subcontractors are the ones that know, on a project-by-project basis, the scopes, the staffing needed, the schedules and time needed for tasks. They are in the best position to understand a project's staffing need and request adjustment if needed.

Good Faith Efforts (GFEs)

Good Faith Efforts or **GFEs** are *documented* efforts made by a contractor/subcontractor to use state-registered apprentices on a public works project.

What type of documentation?

Most commonly, communication from several training programs confirming

- No available apprentices
- Scope of training not consistent with the project
- Schedule of the project not conducive to the ratios and timing of the program requirements



GOOD FAITH EFFORTS AND ADJUSTING AURS

- Contractors the best party to discuss labor hours, scopes, subcontractors, time/schedule, etc. therefore the best party to request an adjustment to apprentice utilization requirements
- Good faith efforts should be written down and verified by a subject matter expert and/or an authority having jurisdiction.
- Specifications/Contract
 Documents should define acceptable good faith efforts and processes to review and accept to avoid "disincentive" or receive an "incentive."

Incentives

- Incentives are designed to encourage and support contractors in employing apprentices on eligible public works projects.
- Under RCW 39.04.320(4)(b), public works contracts must include a specific "line item" for a monetary incentive to be awarded for achieving apprentice utilization requirements.
- Incentives are only provided if apprentice utilization reaches 15%. Monetary incentives are not granted
 if the utilization percentages are adjusted through good-faith efforts (GFE).

Current practice: \$1000 - 5000, a few outliers

Better practice: provide compensation for the training cost of each apprentice used.

Penalties (disincentives)

- RCW 39.04.320(4)(b) states that there must be a specific "line item" in the public works contract and a monetary penalty assessed for not meeting apprentice utilization [goals].
- Monetary penalties are NOT assessed if a contractor makes a good faith effort that is accepted by the public agency.



PENALTIES (DISINCENTIVES)

Recommended Practice

 Stepped or Tiered: calculation based on utilization not achieved which equals a loss of training opportunity

Sample language (DES): the "assessment" will be applied to every hour of short-fall of the minimum required apprentice hours using the applicable *published wage of a step-1 apprentice laborer.* Under no circumstance will the total assessment exceed five percent (5%) of the total contract sum.

Prevailing Wage Rates Example scenario using sample language: a 1000 hours of apprentice utilization would be 15% of all Look up apprentice rates labor hours for the project. Only achieved 500 hours and DID NOT attempt any good faith efforts. Look up apprentice rates by trade, county and program. Assessment = $500 \times \$34.45$ or \$17.225Select County Select Trade ✓ Laborers Chelan Effective Date: 5/27/2024 Benefit Code Key for 5/27/2024 1000 <u>15J</u> Step 1 Laborer/Central WA \$34.45 11P



PENALTIES AND DISINCENTIVES

- Best to use a calculation based on hours/percentage not achieved
- Only assessed when no attempts or efforts have been made to use (more) apprentices.
- Best practice to deduct from monies owed on the final payment.

QUESTIONS



RESOURCES AND TRAINING

Resources

- 1. MRSC Digging Into Public Works: Training and Technical Assistance
- 2. Apprenticeship Registration & Tracking System (ARTS) (wa.gov)
- Laws, Rules & Policies (wa.gov)
- 4. Forms/Reference Documents | Department of Enterprise Services (DES) (wa.gov)

Upcoming Webinars (MRSC/LNI)

- Good Faith Efforts January 2025
- Incentives/Penalties June 2025
- LNI Awarding Agency Training October 11, Spokane

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Look Up Apprentice Wage Rates

Apprentices are defined as those workers for whom an apprenticeship agreement has been registered and approved by the state apprenticeship council. Under this law, any "helper" or other type of assistant who is not registered with the Washington State Apprenticeship and Training Council (WSATC) is to be considered a fully qualified journey level worker and must be paid the full journey-level wage. Workers registered with the WSATC are entitled to the prevailing wage rates for an apprentice of that trade.

Important Note about Rates: Choosing correct worker classifications depends upon *determinations* published by L&I. Review our Determinations.

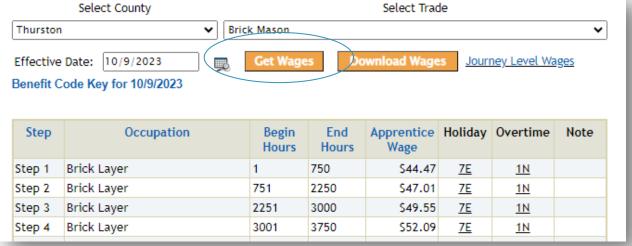
Practice Tip: Like journey level rates, you don't know what apprentice trades will be part of the project, so it is best to download each trade. You can't **select all** in this look up.

Look up journey level rates

Look up journey level rates for multiple trades in multiple counties.

Look up apprentice rates

Look up apprentice rates by trade, county and program.



Affidavit is a document/form that contractors and subcontractors must file after completing a public works project or a contract that pays prevailing wage. The affidavit states the work done, the total hours worked by employee/worker, and the wages paid.

Apprentice-able Occupation means a trade or work category for which a state-approved training program is, or can be, developed.

Apprentice means an apprentice enrolled in a state-approved apprenticeship training program.

Apprentice Utilization Plan is a plan submitted by a prospective bidder specifically detailing verifiable efforts to meet the apprenticeship utilization requirements [on a public works project]. RCW 39.04.310.

APWA is the American Public Works Association.

Apprentice Utilization Requirement or **AUR** is the requirement that the appropriate percentage of labor hours be performed by registered apprentices in state-approved construction training program.

ART(s) is the L&I apprentice registration and tracking system

Awarding Agency (AA) is the same as *municipality*, public agency or similar, the label that is given to any public agency that has public works contracting authority and who has awarded a public works contract. The term is used by L&I.

Bidder Responsibility Criteria is the criteria listed in RCW 39.04.350 and is the minimum requirements a contractor/subcontractor must have to bid and/or be awarded a public works contract.

Bidder's Subcontractor List is a list of subcontractors the bidder will direct contract with on the project to perform any electrical, plumbing, HVAC, structural steel installation, and rebar installation as required by RCW 39.30.060.

Certified Payroll is a report filed in PWIA detailing weekly prevailing wage payments to hourly workers which is electronically signed and verified by the contractor/subcontractor responsible for paying. Certified Payroll must be loaded into PWIA at least once a month for the duration of a public works project.

DES means the Washington Department of Enterprise Services.

Estimated Cost, Estimated to Cost, or Project Estimate is the dollar value a public agency expects a public works contract to cost that is used to determine the bid threshold and is advertised.

Good Faith Effort or **GFE** is documented efforts made by a contractor/subcontractor to use state-registered apprentices on a public works project.

GSP means a *general special provision* and modifier to the Washington State Department of Transportation's Standard Specifications Division 1.

Intent is a document that contractors and subcontractors must file with L&I before starting work on a public works projects or a contract that pays prevailing wage. The Intent includes information about the project, such as the prevailing wage for each trade and the effective date of the contract. Contractors must file the Intent immediately after the contract is awarded and have it approved by the L&I Industrial Statistician before receiving their first payment.

Labor Hours are all the hours worked by journey level and apprentice workers on a public works project. RCW 39.04.310(4)

LAG (manual) is the Local Agency Guidelines published by WSDOT to guide USDOT funded projects.

L&I is the Washington Department of Labor & Industries

Municipality is any local government or public agency as defined in RCW 39.04.010.

PWIA is the L&I prevailing wage intents and affidavits "portal" both AA and contractor facing.

Registered Training Agentis a contractor/employer that has been approved by L&I to oversee apprentices.

WSATC is the Washington State Apprenticeship Training Council

WSDOT is the Washington State Department of Transportation