

Why become a Training Agent?

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Employers interested in becoming a Training Agent are registered with the Oregon State Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) Apprenticeship and Training Division (ATD). This enables the company to hire and train apprentices following state-approved training standards. Training Agents invest in the skills of American workers today, to build a better tomorrow; reduce inequality while promoting economic growth; Provide employees that can adapt to new technologies; Increase productivity and worker safety; and Reduce labor turn-over .

Apply Today!

- ★ Complete, sign, and return the Training Agent Registration Agreement form to the address below

Committee Meetings are held in April, July, September, and December. Documents submitted by the first week in those months are eligible for approval.



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Employers who are interested in training through an apprenticeship program must apply with the local apprenticeship committee operating a program in that particular trade. Employers who are approved by an apprenticeship committee to provide training are called Training Agents. After approval they are registered with the State of Oregon.

COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS:**1. WHAT ARE MY RESPONSIBILITIES AS A TRAINING AGENT?**

Training agents must make a commitment to provide on-the-job training according to approved industry standards, supervise the apprentice according to the ratio approved in the industry standards and adhere to policies established by the state or the committee. Training agents should encourage apprentices to fully participate in the related training classes and make sure that they do not set up barriers to full participation. For example, a training agent should not schedule an apprentice to work out of town when a related training class is scheduled. The training agent must fairly evaluate the apprentices' progress and make recommendations to the apprenticeship committee regarding the advancement of the apprentice. The training agent must pay the apprentice according to the standards and participate in the committee's annual journey wage rate survey. Training agents must treat apprentices fairly and follow the requirements of the industry standards and policies of the committee.

2. HOW ARE APPRENTICES PAID?

An apprentice is a full-time employee who is earning while learning. A beginning apprentice is usually paid at 50% of the average journey wage for the occupation s/he is being trained in. The apprentice wage increases as s/he advances in the program. The average journey wage is determined by the committee based on an annual survey of all of the training agents registered to the committee. The apprenticeship average journey wage may be different than the journey wage set for state Prevailing Wage Rate (PWR) or federal Davis Bacon projects. If the training agent is working an apprentice on one of these projects, the apprentice must be paid the percentage of the established PWR or Davis Bacon journey wage. The wage progression (the percentage that the apprentice advances at each step in the program) is determined by the committee and approved by the state. This amount cannot be below the minimum wage. The employer can pay more than the wage rates listed in the standards or, in the case of PWR or Davis Bacon projects, the established wage rate for those projects.

3. WHERE CAN I FIND THESE RATES?

If your firm is approved as a training agent you will receive a copy of the industry standards for the occupation. The wage rate, hours progression and percentage are listed in the standards. If you are working on a state PWR or federal Davis Bacon job, look at the rate books or contact either the state or federal Wage and Hour Division for more information.

4. AM I REQUIRED TO PAY EMPLOYEE BENEFITS?

Unless there is a requirement to pay benefits pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement or other employment contract or the apprentice is working on a PWR or Davis Bacon job, there is no requirement to provide apprentices benefits such as medical, dental, sick leave, vacation etc. Apprentices must all be treated equitably so if your firm provides benefits to apprentices, they must do so for all apprentices according to your company policy. For example, it may be that your firm provides benefits after an apprentice completes the probationary period. Then all apprentices must be provided the benefit once they pass the probationary period. Check with the committee administrator because the committee may have a policy on apprentice benefits. You must pay all required employer taxes.

5. WHO PAYS FOR RELATED CLASSROOM TRAINING?

The committee establishes the policy on the payment of related training costs. Some committees pay for the training through a training trust and others have the apprentice pay. Committees can charge the apprentice for costs associated with the related training classes such as tuition, books, or lab fees.

6. CAN THE TRAINING AGENT CHARGE THE APPRENTICE FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRAINING?

No. The training agent or committee cannot charge the apprentice for any costs associated with the operation or administration of the program. In addition to the related training costs discussed above, the committee or training agent can require that the apprentice pay for necessary work related equipment such as tools, work boots or hard hats.

7. HOW ARE THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF OPERATING THE PROGRAM PAID?

The committee decides how the program will be funded. In most cases training agents are charged a fee which goes into a training trust and is administered by the committee. The fee can be a certain amount per apprentice, a straight monthly fee or any other method that is established by the committee. In no case can the apprentice be required to bare the administrative costs of the employer or the committee.

8. HOW ARE APPRENTICES SELECTED?

The committee develops a selection method that is approved by the Oregon State Apprenticeship and Training Council, OSATC. All apprentices must be selected according to the approved plan. The plan must assure that all applicants who meet the minimum qualification for the program have a fair and equitable opportunity to be selected as an apprentice.

9. IF THE APPRENTICE IS MY EMPLOYEE HOW COME I CAN'T CHOOSE WHOMEVER I WANT TO BE AN APPRENTICE?

While there is a quasi-employment relationship, it is important to remember that the purpose of apprenticeship is to provide training and develop a skilled workforce. Both state and federal law mandate that selection methods provide an equal opportunity for all applicants that meet the minimum qualifications. Training agents are required to adhere to federal and state apprenticeship laws and regulations.

10. HOW ARE APPRENTICES ASSIGNED TO TRAINING AGENTS?

Apprentices are registered to the committee. It is the committee, through its selection method and policies, who assigns the apprentice to a training agent. The committee, if it finds that the apprentice will receive a better rounded training experience, may rotate the apprentice through different training agents. The committee is required to assure that the apprentice receives training in all of the work processes and related training requirements.

11. WHAT HAPPENS IF THE APPRENTICE IS NOT WORKING OUT?

Training agents are not required to keep apprentices who are not progressing or who have poor or offensive work habits. Problems should be documented and reported to the committee. A training agent can terminate an apprentice for legitimate job related reasons. It is important to remember that apprentices are just beginning to learn the trade. They should not be expected to have the same skills as a journey worker. However the apprentice should be able to show satisfactory progress in skill development. The training agent should make every reasonable attempt to help the apprentice correct problems. If an apprentice is terminated by a training agent s/he will go on the out of work list and be assigned to another training agent. It is important that the training agents clearly communicate to the committee any problems an apprentice is experiencing and what efforts were made to correct the problems.

12. WHAT IS THE PROBATIONARY PERIOD?

Each apprentice is required to complete a probationary period that is established by the committee, approved by the state and is part of the industry standards. Most commonly probationary periods include the first term of apprenticeship and the completion of one term of related classroom training. During the probationary period the agreement can be canceled upon written notice. After the probationary period the apprentice can only be terminated from the program for just cause and the apprentice has certain appeal rights. If the apprentice is experiencing problems and is not making progress, the committee can cancel the apprenticeship agreement and terminate the apprentice from the program.

13. HOW IS APPRENTICESHIP REGULATED?

Both federal and state laws regulate apprenticeship. The U. S. Dept. of Labor Employment and Training Administration regulates apprenticeship on the federal level. In Oregon it has delegated its oversight authority to the Oregon State Apprenticeship and Training Council (OSATC or Council).

The Oregon State Apprenticeship and Training Council (OSATC) is made up of eight members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. Four of the council members are from apprenticeable construction occupations, two from other apprenticeable occupations, and two from the public. The construction and other occupation members are equally divided among employee representatives and management. Council regulates the apprenticeship committees, approves new programs, enforces state and federal law, establishes policy, and approves program requirements such as standards, selection methods and affirmative action plans. The Council can dissolve committees who fail to comply with federal and state law. The Bureau of Labor, Apprenticeship and Training Division provides the day to day operations of the Council. Each committee is assigned an Apprenticeship Representative who helps the committee with technical assistance.

14. WHO MAKES UP THE COMMITTEE?

Committees are either Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committees (JATC) or Trades Apprenticeship and Training Committees (TATC). The committees are comprised of an equal number of employee and employer representatives. The committees are the heart of the apprenticeship program. They actually operate the program and decide on the many facets that make up the program. The committees are responsible for assuring that applicants have an equal opportunity to be selected for a program and that apprentices have every reasonable opportunity to succeed in the program. Most committees hire an administrator or coordinator who is responsible for the day to day operation and the record keeping.

15. WHAT ARE INDUSTRY STANDARDS?

Most commonly referred to as the "standards" they are an agreement between the committee and the Council on the operation of the training program. The standards define the minimum qualifications for applicants, the geographical jurisdiction of the program, the work processes (hours and type of training) for the on-the-job training, the hours and subjects of related training, the average journey wage and the wage progression, the supervision (ratio) requirements, and the responsibilities of the parties. The committees decide the details of the program operation and must obtain approval from Council. Committees must operate the programs as approved in the standards. If they want to change the standards they must gain approval from Council before implementing any changes. Standards should be developed to reflect the training elements as determined by industry need. Some occupations have statewide minimum guideline standards or licensing requirements that must be reflected in the committee standards. The committee that you are interested in will provide you with a copy of the standards.

16. WHAT ARE COMMITTEE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES?

The committee's specific policies pertaining to the operation of the program are included in the standard. The procedures for the implementation of the approved policies are maintained by the committee. The policies define the overall goal or expectations. The procedure outlines the specific steps followed by the program in order to adhere to the policy. Training agents are required to follow committee policies. The committee will provide a copy of the policies and procedures and discuss any questions that they may generate.

17. WHAT IS A TRAINING AGENT REGISTRATION AGREEMENT?

It is a formal agreement for training between the committee and the OSATC. Once approved as a training agent, the agreement is signed and forwarded to the Apprenticeship and Training Division. The Division registers the training agent and assigns ID number. That number will be used by the state to identify the training agent for record keeping purposes.

18. WHAT IS AN APPRENTICESHIP REGISTRATION AGREEMENT?

It is a formal agreement for training between the committee and the apprentice. Once approved as an apprentice, the agreement is signed and forwarded to the Apprenticeship and Training Division. The Division registers the apprentice and assigns an agreement number. That number will be used by the state to identify the apprentice for record keeping purposes.

19. ARE THERE ANY SPECIAL RECORDS THAT TRAINING AGENT ARE REQUIRED TO KEEP?

Apprentices are required to report their hours to the committee on monthly progress reports (MPRs). The training agent must verify that the apprentice did work the hours that s/he reports. The training agent can use the form to evaluate the apprentice's progress. Training agents should document any problems that arise and what efforts were made to correct the problems. Training agents should report to committees why they terminated an apprentice or did not accept an apprentice that was assigned to them. Committees may have other reporting requests of training agents.

APPRENTICESHIP: WWW.OREGON.GOV/BOLI/ATD

PREVAILING WAGE RATE LAW: WWW.OREGON.GOV/BOLI/WHD