

#### PREVAILING WAGE RATE LAW 101

#### Senate Workforce Committee June 3, 2015

# **TOPICS**

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- Agency Responsibilities
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- **•** Construction Industry Survey
- **o Definitions of Covered Occupations**
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### **Prevailing Wage Rate Basics**

- Prevailing Wage Rate (PWR) laws were first passed in 1959; based on the Davis-Bacon Act.
- In 1994, voters rejected a measure to repeal the PWR laws. In 1995 and 2005, the laws were substantially amended by the legislature.
  - For a full history of the PWR laws, see pages 3-14 in the PWR Laws Handbook.
- The prevailing wage is a minimum wage that must be paid to a worker for the type of work performed on a covered project, consisting of an hourly base rate and an hourly fringe benefit rate.

**Purpose of Prevailing Wage Rate Laws** 

- To protect local contractors from unfair competition;
- To promote local participation in public construction and maintain community established compensation standards;
- To encourage the training and education of workers in industry skill standards;
- To encourage contractors to use the fringe benefit funds for actual benefits for their employees.

ORS 279C.805

**Coverage of the Law** 

#### **Two-step Test**

 Does the definition of "public works" apply? ORS 279C.800(6), OAR 839-025-0004(20)

 Do any of the exemptions from the law apply? ORS 279C.810, OAR 839-025-0100

**Definition of Public Works** 

(A) Construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting that is carried on or contracted for by a public agency to serve the public interest;

#### **Definition of Public Works (cont.)**

(B) Construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting on privately owned property and project will use \$750,000 or more of funds of a public agency, or
(C) Privately owned construction and public agency will occupy or use 25% or more of the square footage of completed project.

#### **Definition of Public Works (cont.)**

(D) Installation or construction of a device, structure or mechanism that uses solar radiation on public land, premises, structures or buildings, regardless of cost of project and whether project uses public funds. (2010 HB 3651, effective 1/1/11)

#### **Definition of Public Works (cont.)**

(E) Construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting of a road, highway, building, structure or improvement of any type that occurs, with or without using funds of a public agency, on real property that the Oregon University System (OUS), or an institution in the OUS, owns. (2013 HB 2646, effective 1/1/14)

**"Public Works" does not include:** 

- The <u>reconstruction</u> or <u>renovation</u> of privately owned property that is leased by a public agency. ORS 279C.800(6)(b)(a)
  - Defined as: "improvements of all types within the framework or footprint of an existing building or structure."

OAR 839-025-0004(23)

### **Coverage – Second Step**

#### **Exemptions from the Law:**

- 1. Projects with a total project cost of \$50,000 or less. (Except for projects on public property with a solar component.)
- \$50,000 threshold includes all contracts for materials, supplies and labor.
- Project may be made up of multiple contracts; each contract is subject to PWR so long as the combined price of all contracts awarded is over \$50,000.

### **Coverage – Second Step**

**Exemptions from the Law:** 

- 2. Projects for which no funds of a public agency are directly or indirectly used. (*Except for projects on public property with a solar component, and any C/ R/MR/P projects on OUS property.*) ORS 279C.810(2)(b)
- **3.** Projects for residential construction that are privately owned and that predominantly provide affordable housing.

ORS 279C.810(2)(d)

# **Questions About Coverage**

- **BOLI** provides coverage determinations when requested:
- Requestor must submit all information necessary to make the determination.
- BOLI will make the determination within 60 days of receiving all necessary information.
- Procedure for making a request and determinations issued are posted on BOLI's web site.
- The requestor or anyone adversely affected or aggrieved by the determination can request a hearing. ORS 279C.817

# **Agency Responsibilities**

Found on pages 32-43 in the PWR Law handbook:

- Planned Public Improvement Forms
- Required Specification and Contract Language
- Ensuring a Payment Bond is Filed
- Notice of Public Works Form
- Paying the PWR Fee
- Certified Payroll Reports and Withholding Requirements
- **o** Division of Projects is Prohibited

### **Contractor Responsibilities**

#### Found on pages 44-61 in 2014 PWR Laws handbook:

- Public Works Bond
- **Contract Language**
- **Posting Rates on Site**
- Paying the Correct Rate of Pay
- **Paying Overtime Appropriately**
- Calculating Fringe Benefit Credits
- Paying Apprentices Correctly
- Certified Payroll Reports/Withholding
- Required Records
- **Construction Industry Survey**

### **Construction Industry Survey**

- Survey helps determine the prevailing wage rates; is required to be completed by all contractors who perform any type of non-residential construction.
- All contractors are surveyed once each year; usually mailed out in July, response due in Sept.
- Survey asks for 4 weeks of wage information: 2/12, 5/12, 8/12, 11/12.
- Individual responses are private.
- Survey is mandatory.

### **Construction Industry Survey (cont.)**

- After surveys have been submitted, Employment Department compiles the data; using this information, the Commissioner determines the prevailing wage rates. Generally:
  - If more than 50% of hours reported for an occupation in a region are union hours, the union rate prevails.
  - If less than 50% of hours reported for an occupation in a region are union hours, a statewide average rate is applied.

ORS 279C.815

### **Definitions of Covered Occupations**

- All "workers" performing labor on a PWR project site must be paid the appropriate prevailing wage rate. ORS 279C.840(1)
- A "worker" is a person whose duties are manual or physical in nature. OAR 839-025-0004(32)
- Workers must be paid according to the type of work being performed.
- Contractors can use BOLI's Definitions of Covered Occupations book, or they can contact the PWR Unit to help correctly classify workers.

## Bonds

**BOLI** generally has access to two types of bonds to help ensure workers on public works projects are fully paid: 1) payment bonds and 2) public works bonds.

- ORS 279C.600 *et seq.* gives BOLI authority to file a notice of claim against a bond.
- When ORS 279C.380 applies to a public improvement contract, generally contracts over \$100,000 will require the contractor to have a payment bond.
- Generally, any employer who must pay prevailing wages must file a \$30,000 public works bond with CCB before beginning work on a PWR project.

# **Bonds (cont.)**

After an investigation, if BOLI finds prevailing wages are owed to workers:

 $\odot \mbox{Will}$  attempt to collect wages owed from employer.

**oIf employer refuses to pay, BOLI will file a claim against the employer's public works bond.** 

**•**If employer doesn't have a public works bond, or if more than \$30,000 in wages is owed, BOLI will file a claim against the prime contractor's payment bond.

**•**Without these bonds, it can be difficult to collect the prevailing wages owed to workers.

### **Links to PWR Resources**

#### **PWR Law Handbook:**

http://www.oregon.gov/boli/WHD/PWR/Pages/W\_PWR\_Pwrbk.aspx

Prevailing Wage Rate Books and Amendments: http://www.oregon.gov/boli/WHD/PWR/Pages/pwr\_state.aspx

Definitions of Covered Occupations: http://www.oregon.gov/boli/WHD/PWR/docs/defs\_occs.pdf

#### **BOLI Website:**

http://www.oregon.gov/BOLI/Pages/index.aspx

#### **BOLI Contacts**

 Susan Wooley
 (971) 673-0853
 Selena Schryvers
 (971) 673-0839

 Rachelle Herbert
 (971) 673-0838