
Committee Report

REGULAR CALENDAR

April 24, 2019

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The Majority of the Committee on Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services to which was referred SB 271-FN-LOCAL,

AN ACT relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects. Having considered the same, report the same with the recommendation that the bill OUGHT TO PASS.

Rep. Donald Bouchard

FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE

**MAJORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT**

Committee:	Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services
Bill Number:	SB 271-FN-LOCAL
Title:	relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects.
Date:	April 24, 2019
Consent Calendar:	REGULAR
Recommendation:	OUGHT TO PASS

STATEMENT OF INTENT

This bill requires contractors to compete for projects in New Hampshire based on a set of criteria that insures the workforce to be the best trained, best equipped, and best managed. This bill takes wages out of the equation, organizing the competition around quality, productivity, and efficiency. When everyone plays on a level field, contractors seek to maximize their workers' output, and their own ability to manage work better than their competition. The result is a high quality workforce as opposed to the cheapest, least trained workforce.

Vote 12-8.

Rep. Donald Bouchard
FOR THE MAJORITY

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

REGULAR CALENDAR

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services

SB 271-FN-LOCAL, relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects.

MAJORITY: OUGHT TO PASS. MINORITY: INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.

Rep. Donald Bouchard for the **Majority** of Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services. This bill requires contractors to compete for projects in New Hampshire based on a set of criteria that insures the workforce to be the best trained, best equipped, and best managed. This bill takes wages out of the equation, organizing the competition around quality, productivity, and efficiency. When everyone plays on a level field, contractors seek to maximize their workers' output, and their own ability to manage work better than their competition. The result is a high quality workforce as opposed to the cheapest, least trained workforce. **Vote 12-8.**

Original: House Clerk

Cc: Committee Bill File

COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE: Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services
BILL NUMBER: SB-271-FN-Local
TITLE: Relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects
DATE: 4/24/19 CONSENT CALENDAR: YES [checked] NO []

- [checked] OUGHT TO PASS
- [] OUGHT TO PASS W/ AMENDMENT
- [] INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE
- [] INTERIM STUDY (Available only 2nd year of biennium)

Amendment No. _____

STATEMENT OF INTENT:

- Requires contractors to compete for projects in NH based on a set of criteria that insures the workforce to be the best trained, best equipped and best managed.
- Takes wages out of the equation, organizes the competition around quality, productivity, and efficiency.
- Results are that everyone plays on a level field, contractors seek to maximize their workers' output and their own ability to manage work better than their competition.

COMMITTEE VOTE: 12-8

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

- Copy to Committee Bill File
- Use Another Report for Minority Report

Rep. Donald J. Bouchard
For the Committee

- Result is a high quality workforce as opposed to the cheapest least trained workforce.

REGULAR CALENDAR

April 24, 2019

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The Minority of the Committee on Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services to which was referred SB 271-FN-LOCAL,

AN ACT relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects. Having considered the same, and being unable to agree with the Majority, report with the following resolution: RESOLVED, that it is INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.

Rep. Jack Flanagan

FOR THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE

**MINORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT**

Committee:	Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services
Bill Number:	SB 271-FN-LOCAL
Title:	relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects.
Date:	April 24, 2019
Consent Calendar:	REGULAR
Recommendation:	INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

STATEMENT OF INTENT

This bill requires state and some municipal construction contracts to pay a wage known as the Davis-Bacon Wage or prevailing wage. These wages are calculated in Washington, D.C. using random wage information from state counties. The minority feels that this bill will raise the cost of all governmental construction contracts. It was argued that this bill will reduce time to finish the job and make the job site more safe. It was agreed by the minority that contracts are currently well run and managed, and this bill will only have a negative effect on the taxpayers.

Rep. Jack Flanagan
FOR THE MINORITY

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

REGULAR CALENDAR

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services

SB 271-FN-LOCAL, relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects.
INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.

Rep. Jack Flanagan for the **Minority** of Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services. This bill requires state and some municipal construction contracts to pay a wage known as the Davis-Bacon Wage or prevailing wage. These wages are calculated in Washington, D.C. using random wage information from state counties. The minority feels that this bill will raise the cost of all governmental construction contracts. It was argued that this bill will reduce time to finish the job and make the job site more safe. It was agreed by the minority that contracts are currently well run and managed, and this bill will only have a negative effect on the taxpayers.

Original: House Clerk

Cc: Committee Bill File

MINORITY REPORT

COMMITTEE: LABOR

BILL NUMBER: SB 271

TITLE: Requiring prevailing wage on state funded public works projects

DATE: 4-24-19 CONSENT CALENDAR: YES NO

- OUGHT TO PASS
- OUGHT TO PASS W/ AMENDMENT
- INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE
- INTERIM STUDY (Available only 2nd year of biennium)

Amendment No. _____

STATEMENT OF INTENT:

THIS BILL REQUIRES STATE AND SOME MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS TO PAY A WAGE KNOWN AS THE DAVIS-BACON WAGE OR PREVAILING WAGE. THESE WAGES ARE CALCULATED IN WASHINGTON, D.C. USING RANDOM WAGE INFORMATION FROM STATE COUNTIES. THE MINORITY FEELS THAT THIS BILL WILL RAISE ALL GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS. IT WAS ARGUED THAT THIS BILL WILL REDUCE TIME TO FINISH THE JOB AND MAKE THE JOBSITE MORE SAFE

COMMITTEE VOTE: 12-8

• Copy to Committee Bill File

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Rep. B. Flanagan
For the Minority

11652
MAY 20

regarding protecting wages on state projects

IT WAS AGREED BY THE MINORITY THAT
CONTRACTS ARE CURRENTLY WELL RUN AND MANAGED
AND THIS BILL WILL ONLY HAVE A NEGATIVE
EFFECT ON THE TAXPAYERS

[Signature]

Voting Sheets

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INDUSTRIAL AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

EXECUTIVE SESSION on SB 271-FN-LOCAL

BILL TITLE: relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects.

DATE: April 24, 2019

LOB ROOM: 307

MOTIONS: OUGHT TO PASS

Moved by Rep. Bouchard

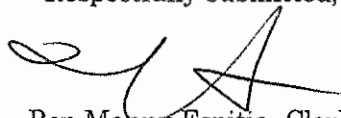
Seconded by Rep. DiSilvestro

Vote: 12-8

CONSENT CALENDAR: NO

Statement of Intent: Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Manny Espitia', written over a horizontal line.

Rep Manny Espitia, Clerk



2019 SESSION

Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services

Bill #: SB 271 Motion: OTP AM #: _____ Exec Session Date: 4/24/19

<u>Members</u>	<u>YEAS</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>NV</u>
Sullivan, Brian M. Chairman	12		
Soucy, Timothy A. Vice Chairman	1		
Barody, Benjamin C.	2		
Cahill, Michael D.	3		
DiSilvestro, Linda A.	4		
Schmidt, Janice E.	5		
Toomey, Dan	6		
Bordy, William E.	7		
Bouchard, Donald J.	8		
Espitia, Manny Clerk	9		
Hall, Brett R. <i>Cleaver</i>	10		
Kanzler, Harrison <i>Nutting-Wong</i>	11		
Flanagan, Jack B.		1	
Seaworth, Brian		2	
Avellani, Lino M.		3	
O'Day, John E.		4	
Renzullo, Andrew		5	
Callum, John M.		6	
Mackie, Jonathan D.		7	
Nunez, Hershel		8	
TOTAL VOTE:	12	8	

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INDUSTRIAL AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

PUBLIC HEARING ON SB 271-FN-LOCAL

BILL TITLE: relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects.

DATE: April 17, 2019

LOB ROOM: 307 **Time Public Hearing Called to Order:** 10:00 a.m.

Time Adjourned: 12:05 p.m.

Committee Members: Reps. Sullivan, Soucy, Espitia, Baroody, Cahill, DiSilvestro, J. Schmidt, Toomey, Bordy, Bouchard, Kanzler, Flanagan, Seaworth, O'Day, Renzullo, Callum and Nunez

Bill Sponsors:

Sen. Feltes

Sen. Hennessey

Sen. Soucy

Rep. Ley

Sen. Cavanaugh

Sen. Levesque

Sen. Watters

Rep. Cushing

Sen. Fuller Clark

Sen. Rosenwald

Rep. Merner

TESTIMONY

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

1. **Prime Sponsor – Sen. Feltes, Senate District #15 – Recommends OTP –** The general issue is this, New Hampshire is the only state in New England that doesn't have a prevailing wage. We don't require that state dollars and projects to work for New Hampshire residents. We haven't had a prevailing wage since 1985. The last time this was proposed was 2016. There was a study that showed the impact as a net gain of at least 1,700 jobs along with 298 million in economic activity. It would also have an increase in municipal activity of 7 million. It would help 600 to lift them out of poverty. The overarching idea is that these would keep business here. The argument that people will work outside of NH is not accurate as Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts have prevailing wages and much more stringent laws. There are also people who argue that this will be helping unions, but we should be helping our brothers and sisters in labor. We should be on a level playing field for state funded projects.

Page 1 through page 8 are definitions. The bottom of page 2 line 88 is a question of how it is determined. We don't create our own surveys. This is the existing survey for the department of labor. We will keep the language as it is. If we bump up to the exemptions, you will see a subdivision for local if its state administered. For folks who work in the industry they know what it means. Page 4 obviously if you want a lot of work, you will need a lot of oversight. The overarching principle is to have our state tax dollars work for our workers and our communities. This will make our dollars go farther. Higher wages go to our own people.

Question – Chairman Sullivan- What is a prevailing wage?

Ans- Depending on the occupation code and county. It is weighted on ones that respond by county. The average wage.

Question -Rep. Flanagan – The sources you had cited was herzenburg?

Ans- Yes

Q- Currently isn't there parity between union and non-union?

Ans- No

Q- Its closer now than 10 years ago?

Ans- I'd have to look

Question -Rep. Soucy This will not only help Union members but all workers right?

Ans- right

Q- Are paving companies unionized such as continental?

Ans- I don't believe

Q- So they would benefit too?

Ans- Yes

Question -Rep. Callum – I thought I just heard conflicting information, I thought this affected independent contractors?

Ans- If you are bidding on a state funded contract, then you have to pay the wages.

Q- I thought you said this would only help unions?

Ans- No, I suggested that people would suggest this would help unions, but it creates a level playing field. It covers everyone.

Question -Rep. Baroody- You talked about who it would benefit. Would it not benefit someone who doesn't pay good wages to undocumented workers a bad salary?

Ans- It would not benefit them as they could not pay under the table as they have to declare it to the department.

Question -Rep. Nunez – I look at the fiscal note and wonder how much would it cost and would it from the highway fund?

Ans- It could come from the General fund, but it would require a compliance officer

Question -Rep. Seaworth- Are you suggesting that there are contractors on state contracts paying people under the table?

Ans- There are misclassifications already happenings and this would create more of an enforcement mechanism.

Question -Rep. Renzullo – The fiscal note gives a cost of enforcement, but it doesn't give a cost comparison between the cost of a project before this bill goes into effect?

Ans- Some assume that, but studies have showed that these projects are done on time and under budget.

Question -Rep. Flanagan- In 2017, the state put out 770 million for construction, even if we assume a 10 percent cost, about 77 million, and how would it not represent. Would you believe?

Ans- I would believe that Rep. Renzullo is right.

2. **Joseph Donahue– Carpenter's Union – Support** – I would like to take one minute to talk about man power on a project. Carpenters are usually the first and last people to be on the project. There are usually more carpenters on a project than anyone else. This is the actual rates from the website. These are the rates that would be used. The cover sheet is focused on the carpenter rates. As Senator Feltes said, through surveys they are basically the average. There are people who pay the average and people who don't pay the average. If the state put out to bid to do a bridge project, and I put bridge under highway, because we have a large number of red listed bridges. Let's say it comes to two contractors A and B. Contractor A pays their concrete layer 9 more dollars an hour. That's just barely enough to support their family. Contractor B decides to go 9 dollar below. I can tell you that Contractor B will win every single time, and paying them 15 an hour. But contractor A would not need to get government assistance, but contractor B would need to. Now if we had prevailing wages, contractor B would have a tougher time winning this bid. Now passing this bill won't solve this problem right away. I didn't testify in the Senate, but I heard a really good one. Some general contractors will go to sub out this work, they don't have the resources whether their subcontractors are paying the appropriate wages. If they did a better job, they wouldn't have to worry about bills like SB151. We expect state projects to be done fairly.

Question -Rep. Espitia – How long do people work in the industry?

Ans- They would all like to work 30 years but it's a tough industry. Usually they will work until their bodies break down. 20 years average.

- *3. **Gary Abbott – Associated General Contractors – Oppose, *written testimony submitted.**

Question -Chairman Sullivan- You started off by saying 1985, that the law was creating an inflation wage, that had to be done away with. But now it sounds like you want to go back to the same issue that did away with this bill.

Ans – Let me clarify, I don't want to go back to the issue we had. The survey is clearly not working.

4. **Joseph Cullen-CP Blacin - Support** - We are a shoemaking company. We are also a union shop. The fact of the matter is that the Center of Economic Studies did a study on NY workers and it showed that it was actually better to have prevailing wage. This would be helping hard working families in New Hampshire. This would insure a living wage for those working in the trades. The costs actually went down.

Question -Rep. Flanagan- You cited NY, but didn't it exclude schools?

Ans- No I don't believe so.

Question -Rep. Seaworth- Paying a higher wage will result in efficiency, do you find that you having higher wages gets you bids?

Ans- We have an apprenticeship program. By offering a competitive wage, good benefits, and apprenticeship program, we are able to retain people.

5. **David Pelletier-David Pelletier- Support** The prevailing wage encourages apprenticeships. It gets people into the workplace. Its harder to find contractors and workers. We need to promote the trades as an alternative path

Question -Rep. Espitia - How is it looking with workers and how bad is it?

Ans- They are not coming and they are going to other states where they making more money.

6. **Glenn Berube - Denron Plumbing and HVAC - Oppose** - The costs of projects are going up and as a taxpayer I don't want that to happen. I currently have three projects where I have a certifiable payroll. Davis-Bacon, you will get three classrooms for the price of 4. Regulatory-wise I would already be out of the bidding process as we pay more. If you pay higher wages, but I don't know where we are getting that from. I believe this to be a bad law for this state and I have 150 employees and I think this is going to hurt us more than help.

Question -Rep. Flanagan - one of the issues we have are people on assistance, do you know how many people are on assistance? **Ans:** No

Question -Rep. Baroody- What is the ratio to apprentices to journeyman?

Ans- 5 mechanics to 1 apprentice

*7. **Stephen Herzenberg-Keystone Research Center and NH BCTC- Support, *written testimony submitted.**

Question -Rep. Seaworth - How does the math work if the customer is spending less?

Ans- There's data that shows that it works.

Question - if the driver is in-state vs. out-of-state, are there large numbers of people coming out of state? **Ans-**It's good to look at the whole country.

Question -Rep. Bouchard- this research out there, that shows that costs increase, but that research is not peer tested, but yours is?

Ans- It's pretty straightforward as most of these people look at the wages only, but not at the whole picture. No self-respecting Ph.D researcher would take that as real research.

Question -Rep. Flanagan - I'm not a contractor, but from what I understand the general contractor will get subcontractor, but all of a sudden, state government will come in and tell you how much to pay people, but say the HVAC person says that prices have gone up, but now the only way the state will get a better rate, but how is the project not going to go up?

Ans- The story you just told is a just so story, that's not how it works in the real world. Contractors will act accordingly. What happens is now you have a low wage unsafe workplace?

Q-What your saying is that higher wage workers will do it in a shorter period of time? **Ans-** Yes

8. **Joshua Reap-Associated Builders and Contractors- Oppose** - A lot of our contractors wanted us to come in and saying that we have that safety isn't an issue for us is not correct. We have noticed that quality is not different from prevailing vs non-prevailing. Davis-Bacon schedule is offsetting the costs for the worker. If you look at Hillsborough County at bricklayer and the 25 vs the fringe is 25. Davis-Bacon doesn't accurately reflect the wage rates. The bill does not have a statute of limitation. I challenge you all to look at closely. I think if we are looking at a minimum wage to be set than it's a whole other story. This bill talks about the costs of the person who does the survey. There are a lot of murky water entering this bill.

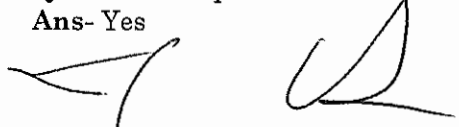
9. **Dennis Beaudoin – IBEW 490 – Support** – Politics doesn't come easy and I'd rather be on the job, but I wanted to make sure the NH electricians are the best in the country, which we are. This means that people need to be competitive. With competitive wages, we get better quality. Many people work out of state to states that have prevailing wages. Trade unions offer the best training for workers. Sometimes our bids are a little higher but we do great work. This benefits us all.
10. **Stacy Clark – Turnstone Corp. – Oppose** – We have people that do multiple types of job and with Davis Bacon this means we have to track each individual job. The fringe does change and it makes this difficult. The piece of compliance can be a big burden for a contractor. They continue to talk about leveling the playing field but can provide the work at a more efficient way. We all know that we have a workforce shortage, but we have an opioid crisis, and a cultural issue. We are going to add 1,700 jobs, but we are more efficient with prevailing wage. We do say that low wage low skill equals less safe. I will add that my father was a big part of ending Davis Bacon in NH. We have seen it all. Nobody is paying a laborer \$10. We are a live free or die state, and we are a merit shop, but it's the most qualified lowest bidder job.
11. **Glenn Kingsbury – NECA - Support** - We work hard to provide the training for our workers. We work hard to provide quality health care for our workers and their families. When you get rid of prevailing wages, is that people get paid less, no health insurance, and no retirement.
12. **Margaret Byrnes – NH Municipal Association – Neutral** – I had questions about whether this applies to municipal projects, but according to the sponsor, he is amenable to changes.
Question -Rep. Renzullo- Why don't you want it to apply to municipal?
Ans- The bill does not address what would happen to municipal.
Q- We heard testimony that it's going to get better?
Ans- There was no municipality impact on the bill
13. **Karen Courtney– Foundation for Fair Contracting of MA– Support** – I have experience with working on fair contracting as a Deputy Commissioner of Labor, for 30 years. We don't want to be the other 23 states that has repealed prevailing wages. Looking at workers and making sure that they are being paid fairly. There have 508 workers who are working on public construction, mostly in the skilled trades. These are the trades that people are having trouble filling those jobs. They get a decent wage, a pension, and they are traveling together from Andover to Boston and they are traveling 100 miles to get a better life. I congratulate the manager who pays their 150 workers but that's an exception to the rule. I appreciate all of your workers coming to our state to improve it, but your job is to keep people in New Hampshire. More people will work their way up to becoming a business owner.

Question -Rep. Cahill – What is the tax rate on the jobs in New Hampshire?

Ans- I don't know off the top of my head.

Question -Rep. DiSilvestro- Can you send us that census score?

Ans- Yes



Respectfully submitted by,
Rep. Manny Espitia Committee Clerk

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INDUSTRIAL, AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

PUBLIC HEARING ON SB 271-FN

DATE: 4-17-2019

TESTIMONY

DRAFT

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

SD #15

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Q- Its closer now than 10 years ago?

Ans- I'd have to look

Q- Soucy This will not only help Union members but all workers right?

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HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INDUSTRIAL, AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

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Q- Espitia – How long do people work in the industry?

Ans- They would all like to work 30 years but it's a tough industry. Usually they will work until their bodies break down. 20 years average.

3. Gary Abbott – Associated General Contractors – Oppose
*Written Testimony

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INDUSTRIAL, AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

Q- Sullivan- You started off by saying 1985, that the law was creating an inflation wage, that had to be done away with. But now it sounds like you want to go back to the same issue that did away with this bill.

Ans - Let me clarify, I don't want to go back to the issue we had. The survey is clearly not working.

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Ans- They are not coming and they are going to other states where they making more money.

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Q-Flanagan - one of the issues we have are people on assistance, do you know how many people are on assistance?

No

Q-Baroody- What is the ratio to apprentices to journeyman?

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7. Stephen Herzenberg-Keystone Research Center and NH BCTC- Support

***Written Testimony**

Q- Seaworth - How does the math work if the customer is spending less?

Ans- There's data that shows that it works.

Q- if the driver is in-state vs. out-of-state, are there large numbers of people coming out of state?

Ans-Its good to look at the whole country.

Q-Bouchard- this research out there, that shows that costs increase, but that research is not peer tested, but yours is?

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INDUSTRIAL, AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

Ans- It's pretty straightforward as most of these people look at the wages only, but not at the whole picture. No self-respecting Ph.D researcher would take that as real research.

Q-Flanagan – I'm not a contractor, but from what I understand the general contractor will get subcontractor, but all of a sudden, state government will come in and tell you how much to pay people, but say the HVAC person says that prices have gone up, but now the only way the state will get a better rate, but how is the project not going to go up?

Ans- The story you just told is a just so story, that's not how it works in the real world. Contractors will act accordingly. What happens is now you have a low wage unsafe workplace?

Q-What your saying is that higher wage workers will do it in a shorter period of time?

Ans- Yes

8. Joshua Reap–Associated Builders and Contractors– Oppose – A lot of our contractors wanted us to come in and saying that we have that safety isn't an issue for us is not correct. We have noticed that quality is not different from prevailing vs non prevailing. Davis-Bacon schedule is offsetting the costs for the worker. If you look at Hillsborough County at bricklayer and the 25 vs the fringe is 25. Davis-Bacon doesn't accurately reflect the wage rates. The bill does not have a statute of limitation. I challenge you all to look at closely. I think if we are looking at a minimum wage to be set than it's a whole other story. This bill talks about the costs of the person who does the survey. There are a lot of murky water entering this bill.

9. Dennis Beaudoin – IBEW 490 – Support – Politics doesn't come easy and I'd rather be on the job, but I wanted to make sure the NH electricians are the best in the country, which we are. This means that people need to be competitive. With competitive wages, we get better quality. Many people work out of state to states that have prevailing wages. Trade unions offer the best training for workers. Sometimes our bids are a little higher but we do great work. This benefits us all.

10. Stacy Clark – Turnstone Corp. – Oppose – We have people that do multiple types of job and with Davis Bacon this means we have to track each individual job. The fringe does change and it makes this difficult. The piece of compliance can be a big burden for a contractor. They continue to talk about leveling the playing field, but can provide the work at a more efficient way. We all know that we have a workforce shortage, but we have an opioid crisis, and a cultural issue. We are going to add 1,700 jobs, but we are more efficient with prevailing wage. We do say that low wage low skill equals less safe. I will add that my father was a big part of ending Davis Bacon in NH. We have seen it all. Nobody is paying a laborer \$10. We are a live free or die state, and we are a merit shop, but it's the most qualified lowest bidder job.

11. Glenn Kingsbury – NECA - Support - We work hard to provide the training for our workers. We work hard to provide quality health care for our workers and there families. When you get rid of prevailing wages, is that people get paid less, no health insurance, and no retirement.

12. Margaret Byrnes – NH Municipal Association – Neutral – I had questions about whether this applies to municipal projects, but according to the sponsor, he is amenable to changes.

Q-Renzullo- Why don't you want it to apply to municipal?

Ans- The bill does not address what would happen to municipal.

Q- We heard testimony that its gonna get better?

Ans- There was no municipality impact on the bill

13. Karen Courtney– Foundation for Fair Contracting of MA– Support – I have experience with working on fair contracting as a Deputy Commissioner of Labor, for 30 years. We don't want to be the other 23 states that has repealed prevailing wages. Looking at workers and making sure that

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INDUSTRIAL, AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

they are being paid fairly. There have 508 workers who are working on public construction, mostly in the skilled trades. These are the trades that people are having trouble filling those jobs. They get a decent wage, a pension, and they are traveling together from Andover to Boston and they are traveling 100 miles to get a better life. I congratulate the manager who pays their 150 workers but that's an exception to the rule. I appreciate all of your workers coming to our state to improve it, but your job is to keep people in New Hampshire. More people will work their way up to being a business owner.

Q-Cahill – What is the tax rate on the jobs in New Hampshire?

Ans- I don't know off the top of my head.

Q-DiSilvestro- Can you send us that census score?

Ans- Yes

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # SB 271 Date 4-17-19
 Committee LABOR

** Please Print All Information **

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	(check one)	
				Pro	Con
Rep Dick Nind	House		Republican office		X
Senator Melanie Levesque			SD#12	✓	
Senator Cindy Rosenwald			SD#13	✓	
Senator Fuller Clark			SD#21	✓	
David Pelletier			NH Building Trades		
Doris Beaudoin			IBEW 490	X	
MICHAEL RANCE			IBEW 490	X	
Daniel Woods			IBEW 490	X	
Joshua Peap					X
Alan Burrage (Derron)					X
Stacy Clark (Turnstone Corporation)					X
Joe Donahue			carpenters union	X	
JIM GRIFFIN				X	
David Specht				X	
KAREN COURTOY				X	
Sen Donna Sorey			SD #18	X	
GLENN KINGSBURY				X	
GLENN BRACKETT			NH AFL-CIO	X	
SCOTT SPRADLING			IUPAT DC #35	X	
BRUCE BERKE			Electrical Business		X
Rep Troy Merner			Coastal Contractors Lancaster	X	
Dick Bouley			Teamsters local 633	X	
Leonard DeBatta			Local 98	X	
MIKE SMITH			ATON NH IRONWORKERS LOCAL 7	X	

4-3-14

LABOR
2B 8/1

2B 8/1

LABOR 2B 8/1

LABOR 2B 8/1

LABOR 2B 8/1

X

LABOR 2B 8/1

X

LABOR 2B 8/1

LABOR 2B 8/1

LABOR 2B 8/1

LABOR 2B 8/1

Testimony

#3
Gary Abbott



**Statement of the Associated General Contractors (AGC) of New Hampshire
Relative to Requiring Prevailing Wages on State-funded Public Works Projects**

By: Gary Abbott, Executive Vice President of AGC of NH,
before the Labor, Industrial and Rehabilitative Services Committee,
April 17th, 2019

The proposed legislation, Senate Bill 271, would mandate prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects. **AGC believes the passage of Senate Bill 271 will negatively impact the State, municipalities, and the state's commercial construction industry.**

New Hampshire was one of 23 states that repealed the state law for its detrimental effects on local communities and the State. The Association does not want New Hampshire to go back to how things were before the statute's repeal in 1985.

The statute was repealed for two fundamental reasons:

- The inflation of construction costs
- Increased construction costs on the state and municipal projects that were required to use the prevailing wages

As we all know, New Hampshire has limited funds for projects. Why would the legislature want to inflate those costs that are ultimately funded by taxpayers?

Here are some basic questions to ask:

- Why would the state want to regulate construction craft wages on State projects?
- Why would you want individuals to get paid more on State projects than private work?
- How will the appropriate wage be determined? Average or Prevailing?
- How will surveys be done and what will be the cost?
 - How many completed surveys are necessary to set a wage?
 - Who will determine classifications?

The legislation references the Federal Davis-Bacon Act as an option to set State rates. This federal act has sparked controversy since its inception in 1931. The law's method of calculating wages creates serious problems in New Hampshire, such as causing laborers to be paid more than skilled craft workers.

3

DAVIS - BACON ACT IS IT FAIR OR UNFAIR?

ONE of the most important factors of any system that governs the practices within the construction industry is that contractors and subcontractors are treated fairly whether they are big or small, union or open shop. It is this guiding principal that should be the premise for a reasoned discussion on the Davis-Bacon Act.

Since the enactment of the Act in 1931, there has been significant change in the construction

marketplace, which has corrected many of the issues that prompted the original law.

Just as there is a Federal law, many states created state Davis-Bacon laws to ensure that fair wages are paid to the construction industry. With the modernization of labor practices, a number of states have removed State Davis-Bacon Act requirements for State and municipally funded construction projects.

New Hampshire is among those states that repealed the state law, doing so in 1985. In the almost three decades since the repeal, we have found the following:

IS IT FAIR OR RIGHT?

~ That a lower skilled worker gets paid more than a higher skilled worker?

~ To have job classifications and descriptions set by a competitor vs. what works for your firm?

~ To have a wage rate determined by only two firms and three employees in a given classification?

~ Setting wage classification after you start a project? After you completed the work?

~ To set area prevailing wages with contractors not from the area?

~ To set area wages with previous mandated Davis-Bacon projects?

~ To use two different methods to calculate the basic wage rate and the fringe rate for the same classification in the same county?

~ That wages for some positions increase by more than 50% between surveys every three years?

~ To add new classifications and rates after the project has been awarded?

~ For an individual working on a bridge project that is divided between two counties to get paid different wages depending on which side of the bridge he is working on?

~ That part of the fringe benefit calculation may have included a pension program that an individual worker is not eligible for but must be added to a workers pay?

~ That the formulas used to calculate the rates increase the likelihood that each time a new survey is conducted, companies whose rates are below the average (as calculated by DOL) automatically increase?

- Do the contractors go out of business because they can't compete? *No.*
- Do employees lose benefits and wages? *No, in reality benefits were increased throughout the 90s in order to keep a skilled workforce.*
- Do Union firms go out of business? *No, NH has about the same number of union firms competing in the state today as we did in the early 80s.*

If the Davis-Bacon Act was enacted to maintain competitive rates for skilled construction trades based on the normal or typical area rates, then our current system does not do that. Whether intentional or not, the current Davis-Bacon Act does not treat all types of construction fairly.

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www.agcnh.org



#3 CONTRACTOR CONCERNS WITH DAVIS-BACON

For contractors, compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act is not as simple as paying wages dictated by the government. There are many HR related concerns, as well as time consuming and burdensome tasks.

- ~ Having to pay an employee a different wage just because it is a federal project.
- ~ Having less skilled classifications getting paid more than some of their more skilled classifications.
- ~ Having wage categories without clear definitions. (Example: an Oiler classification appeared on wage rates for 2012. This classification had not been seen in the last two decades, and no definition was provided for the classification.)
- ~ Maintaining records when a project is in more than one county with two rates.
- ~ Wage differences for employees between Davis-Bacon and non-Davis-Bacon projects; employee competition for Davis-Bacon governed projects, employees with higher skills requesting to work in lower skilled crafts because of a higher Davis-Bacon wage rate.
- ~ Additional paper work and compliance audits- difficulty when there are split rate determinations and projects that span multiple counties.
- ~ Maintaining employee job site records when an employee performs more than one job classifications on a Davis-Bacon project.

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#3

POTENTIAL REFORMS

Many of these reforms could stand alone or together with other changes, but if it is not a total repeal, this program would continue to favor some firms over others, however the impact would be lessened.

~ Change from prevailing to minimum wage rate.

~ Don't allow previous Davis-Bacon rated projects to be included in new rate determination.

~ Remove unique projects (size or type) from the determination that would skew normal area rates. Unique defined as a building or highway project that is not the typical size/scope for the area/state.

~ Remove the language or calculation if a rate is more than 50% of survey it becomes the rate. (Or at least in counties or area's that have less than 20% of the contractors in a market area with labor agreements.)

~ Remove the fringe benefit from the rate determination.

~ Only allow employers to submit payroll data. This would eliminate duplicate filings between union contractors and trade unions.

~ Develop definitions for the most used classifications for a given type of work (Building, Highway, Heavy, etc.) to be determined and eliminate all other temporary or seldom used classifications. (This would help contractors when completing the survey and have the state verifying just the major crafts.)

~ Change the calculation method to set a minimum rate at the 25 percentile of those rates collected rather than prevailing or average rate.

~ Eliminate special Davis-Bacon rates for specific cities.

~ Allow states to change from a county system to a regional based system on demographics and population. (Should only be done to combine counties. For example NH could go from multiple counties to three regions, southern, central and northern NH. This would allow for more projects to go into the calculation raising the statistical probability that it would be more representative of the regions wages.)

~ Allow states to set up a reporting system through their employment departments that receive payroll information currently from contractors.

~ Set a minimum amount of data to be collected to determine a rate. If not met, then that given classification would not have a Davis-Bacon determination and the contractor can pay his normal wage rate for those individuals.

~ Don't allow rates to be changed or classifications to be added once a job is bid. Unrated positions would not be subject to the requirements.

~ Develop better procedures and timelines for DOL regarding appeals by employers and organizations representing employers.

~ Set up a separate, independent panel to hear appeals of wage rate determinations.

~ Allow states with their own wage rate systems to opt out of the federal determinations, as state programs could be acceptable replacement of the federal process.

~ Recognize that if another county must be used to set a rate in a given county then the sample size is incorrect. Consider not allowing this current practice.

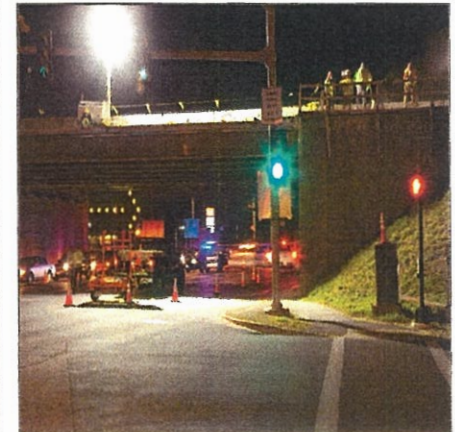
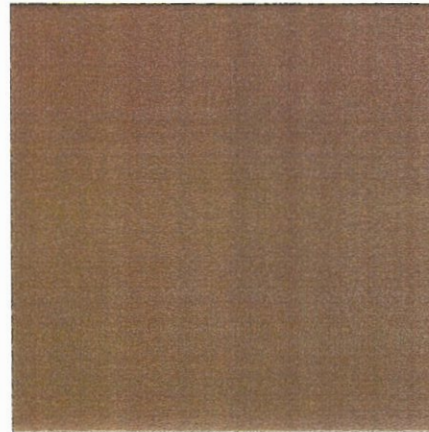
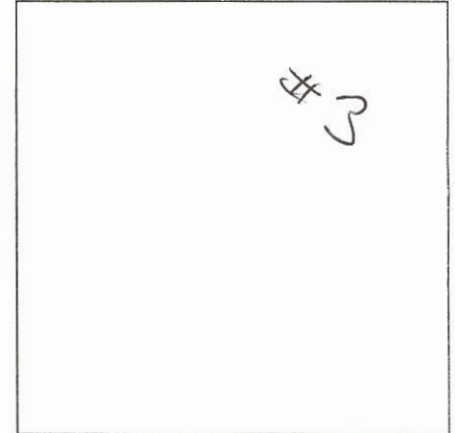
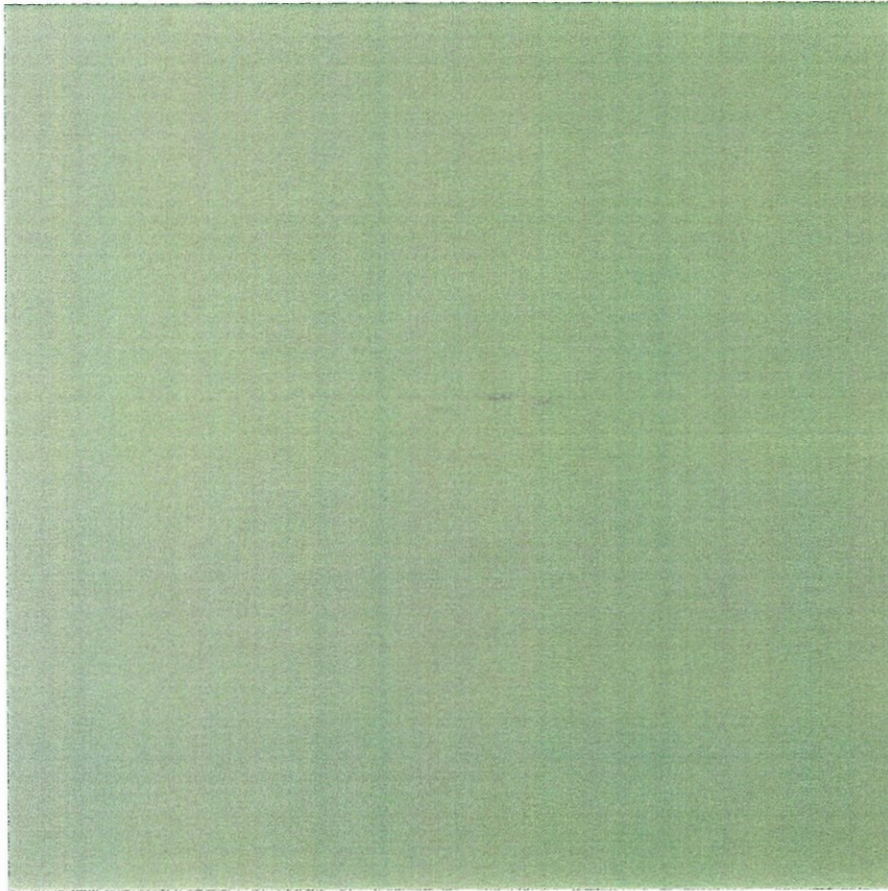
~ Consider population numbers when setting rates. For states with less than 5 million individuals, allow for statewide rates or geographic areas to be established.

~ Define a specific time period for data collection: either only the peak week, or the entire length of work performed during the project. Those that report everyone on a project increase the mathematical odds that the Davis Bacon rates will be similar to theirs.

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Davis Bacon & Related Act: Relevancy in Today's Construction Industry

Presented by the Associated General
Contractors of New Hampshire (9/17/12)

Outdated Law Governing Modern Day Business Practices

#3

- Now is the time to make a change in prevailing wage rates for federally funded projects.
- New technology and standardized labor laws have removed the necessity for much of the law.
- Problems with the wage determinations have been compounded over the years.
- Burdensome and costly work is created for the U.S. Department of Labor, state agencies and contractors.

#3

New Hampshire's Problems With the Law

- A low acceptable response rate does not provide enough information to accurately reflect the industry practices.
- A two contractor per classification minimum has great potential to skew the rates in the favor of union or non-union contractors, especially when combined with the low response rate.
- The calculation of the fringe benefits creates a situation where the federal government dictates how much employers should pay their employees in benefits.
- Calculating rates on a county level in a state as small as New Hampshire means contractors can be paying different rates on the same project.
- One third of the rates are calculated at the state level, indicating that there is not sufficient information to calculate rates at the county level.
- Classifications lack clear definitions.
- 1/3 of of all states have found it unnecessary to have state prevailing wages, allowing the market to determine rates.

#3

Brief Review of Law

- Established in 1931 to prohibit contractors from using employees from lower paying areas to generate larger profits.
- Used on all federal government construction projects or federally assisted construction projects greater than \$2,000.
- Suspended in 1992 by President George Bush during hurricane recovery.
- Since it was enacted, only three amendments have been passed:
 - 1935: prohibited contractors bidding on public works projects from lowering wages in order to achieve a lower bid; and to permit government agencies, which were required to accept the lowest bids, to employ contractors who paid a fair wage.
 - 1964: inclusion of fringe benefits in the calculation of prevailing wages.
 - 1994: construction, renovation or repair of buildings used by Head Start programs are also subject to the requirements of the Davis–Bacon Act.

Modern Day Labor Market Addresses Past Concerns

- Technology has changed the way that employers hire new employees. Therefore, in many instances, workers are not hired on a temporary basis and trucked onto jobsites like in the 1930s.
 - Online job databases
 - Resume & background checks
 - E-Verify or I-9 Process
 - Greater degree of skill and education required in today's industry
- Regulations such as OSHA and minimum wage laws guarantee fair and equitable treatment of employees.
 - New Hampshire Minimum Wage Law requires that every employer keep a true and accurate record of all hours worked daily by each employee except for employees who are exempt under 29 U.S.C. section 213(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Unless otherwise provided by statute, no person, firm or corporation shall employ any employee at an hourly rate lower than that set forth in the federal minimum wage law.
- Today's labor market demands adequate pay and benefits.

States Ensure Fair Wages Paid on State Projects

- 18 States have found that a state Davis Bacon wage law is not necessary and use competitive bidding practices to ensure that fair wages are being paid.

- Remaining states have enacted various laws or state regulated Davis Bacon wages to ensure fair wages.

Threshold Amounts for State Prevailing Wage Laws	
State	Threshold Amount \$
Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia	No prevailing wage law
Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, Vermont	100,000 to 500,000
Arkansas,, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Wyoming	25,000 to 79,000
Alaska, California, Hawaii, New Jersey, Rhode Island	1,000 to 2,000
Illinois,, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Texas, Washington, West Virginia	None

Why Is It Possible Now?

Government At All Levels Looking to Reduce Spending:

- Real cost savings for government agencies- U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
 - Reduced paperwork
 - Greater efficiency

A Number of Legislators Support Repeal:

- Two bills proposed in the U.S. House to repeal Davis Bacon Act- H.R. 745, H.R. 746:
 - Together, the bills had 88 co-sponsors

- Current Presidential Candidate Mitt Romney has brought issues to forefront, also calling for the Act's repeal. See article *Davis Bacon Act: Depression-Era Law Becomes Unlikely GOP Campaign Issue*, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/02/24/davis-bacon-act-mitt-romney-rick-santorum-pro-union_n_1300010.html

- Now is the time for Contractors and Contractor Associations to show support for repealing Davis Bacon before the upcoming elections and new Congress in 2013.

43

Questions?

- For more information about New Hampshire's Davis Bacon Wage Laws please contact the Associated General Contractors of NH.

Associated General Contractors of New Hampshire
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Alabama - repealed in 1980

Arizona - invalidated by 1980 court decision
Repealed in referendum in 1984

#3

Arkansas - repealed in 2017

Colorado - repealed in 1985

Florida - repealed in 1979

Georgia -

Idaho - repealed in 1985

Indiana - repealed in 2015

Iowa -

Kansas - repealed in 1987

Kentucky - repealed in 2017

Louisiana - repealed in 1988

Mississippi -

New Hampshire - repealed in 1985

North Carolina -

North Dakota -

Oklahoma - invalidated by 1995 court decision

South Carolina -

South Dakota -

Utah - repealed in 1981

Wisconsin - repealed in 2017

Virginia -

West Virginia - repealed in 2016

Division of Communications

Wage and Hour Division

U.S. Department of Labor

This document was last revised in January 2019.

The Wage and Hour Division tries to ensure that the information on this page is accurate but individuals should consult the relevant state labor office for official information.

3

THE CASE AGAINST THE DAVIS-BACON ACT

54 REASONS FOR REPEAL



Armand J. Thieblot

#3

Law
Labor Relations
Government Studies**THE CASE AGAINST THE DAVIS-BACON ACT**

Fifty-Four Reasons for Repeal

Armand J. Thieblot

The Davis-Bacon Act is a United States federal law that established the requirement for paying prevailing wages on public works projects. In this book, Armand J. Thieblot argues that it was passed under false pretenses and was based on erroneous economic logic. Yet, it continues to grow in scope and cost. It is attended by a substantial bureaucracy within the Department of Labor that has resisted all efforts at substantive modernization or reform. It is, however, the bedrock upon which stands one of the last bastions of private unionization in the construction industry. This book provides a compelling list of fifty-four reasons why the Davis-Bacon Act must be repealed.

The book deals with the history, purposes, and administrative concepts of prevailing wage laws and provides an overview of the act's administration. It covers the survey and determination process, and delves into the administration of the act. Thieblot summarizes the direct and indirect costs, evaluates counterclaims on the economic impact of Davis-Bacon, and considers compromises short of full repeal. Also included are seven appendices that provide full detail on the conclusions summarized in the main text.

Armand Thieblot documents a case against Davis-Bacon that is neither judgmental nor political, but questions whether there is valid public interest in maintaining a federal prevailing wage law. He puts forward a list of compelling reasons why the Davis-Bacon Act should be repealed, one that deserves action beyond simple consideration. This work should be read by all economists, law makers, and government officials.



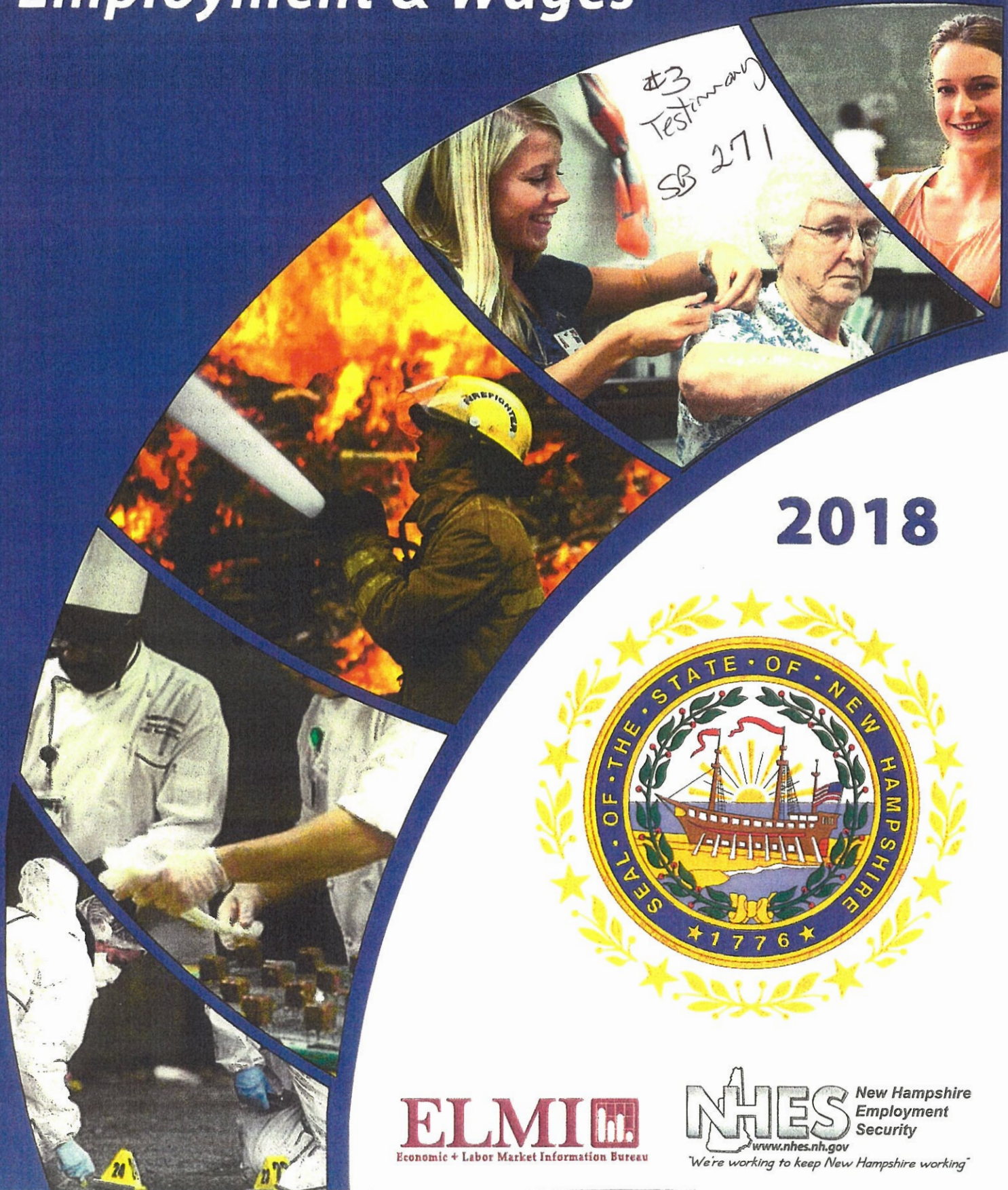
Armand J. Thieblot is director of the Olin Institute book program and a member of the institute's board. He has written extensively on the Davis-Bacon Act and other prevailing wage laws, on the construction industry, on union violence, union corruption, and unionism in the public sector. He is the author or co-author of eleven books and of numerous articles, especially in the *Journal of Labor Research*. He lives near Charlottesville, Virginia, and owns and operates a small hydroelectric public utility.



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New Hampshire Occupational Employment & Wages



2018



ELMI 
Economic + Labor Market Information Bureau

NHES New Hampshire
Employment
Security
www.nhes.nh.gov
"We're working to keep New Hampshire working"

Speaker
#17 SB271

County
Data

deferred
reports
attached
by County

County	Highway (excl. form work)			Highway (form work only)			Building			Residential		
	Rates	Fringes	Total	Rates	Fringes	Total	Rates	Fringes	Total	Rates	Fringes	Total
Merrimack	\$24.63	\$3.45	\$28.08	\$18.63	\$1.61	\$20.24	\$26.19	\$9.06	\$35.25	\$10.96	\$0.33	\$11.29
Belknap	\$24.63	\$3.45	\$28.08	\$18.63	\$1.61	\$20.24	\$25.00	\$0.00	\$25.00	\$10.96	\$0.33	\$11.29
Carroll	\$24.63	\$3.45	\$28.08	\$18.63	\$1.61	\$20.24	\$22.75	\$0.00	\$22.75	\$10.96	\$0.33	\$11.29
Cheshire	\$17.55	\$2.37	\$19.92	\$19.09	\$1.88	\$20.97	\$21.46	\$4.22	\$25.68	\$10.96	\$0.33	\$11.29
Coos	\$24.63	\$3.45	\$28.08	\$18.63	\$1.61	\$20.24	\$24.62	\$12.14	\$36.76	\$10.96	\$0.33	\$11.29
Grafton	\$17.55	\$2.37	\$19.92	\$17.80	\$1.35	\$19.15	\$24.86	\$12.82	\$37.68	\$10.96	\$0.33	\$11.29
Hillsborough	\$24.27	\$1.06	\$25.33	\$19.93	\$1.06	\$20.99	\$24.43	\$6.49	\$30.92	\$11.11	\$0.00	\$11.11
Rockingham	\$23.13	\$2.51	\$25.64	\$20.57	\$1.06	\$21.63	\$24.47	\$8.55	\$33.02	\$11.11	\$0.00	\$11.11
Strafford	\$23.09	\$2.60	\$25.69	\$20.16	\$1.06	\$21.22	\$26.14	\$12.05	\$38.19	\$11.11	\$0.00	\$11.11
Sullivan	\$17.55	\$2.37	\$19.92	\$18.44	\$1.61	\$20.05	\$21.46	\$4.22	\$25.68	\$10.96	\$0.33	\$11.29

#17

#7 Stephen Herzenberg
Keystone Research Center
NH BCTC

Merrimack County

7 pages

General Decision Number: NH190019 01/25/2019 NH19

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20180039

7

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Building

County: Merrimack County in New Hampshire.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (does not include single family homes or apartments up to and including 4 stories).

Note: Under Executive Order (EO) 13658, an hourly minimum wage of \$10.60 for calendar year 2019 applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2015. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must pay all workers in any classification listed on this wage determination at least \$10.60 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in calendar year 2019. If this contract is covered by the EO and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must pay workers in that classification at least the wage rate determined through the conformance process set forth in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) (or the EO minimum wage rate, if it is higher than the conformed wage rate). The EO minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. Please note that this EO applies to the above-mentioned types of contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but it does not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60). Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/04/2019
1	01/25/2019

ASBE0006-014 09/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
ASBESTOS WORKER/HEAT & FROST INSULATOR.....	\$ 36.87	27.35

* ELEC0490-002 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELECTRICIAN.....	\$ 29.45	20.03

IRON0007-040 09/16/2018

	Rates	Fringes
IRONWORKER, STRUCTURAL.....	\$ 25.71	22.12

LAB00668-001 06/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 21.01	17.57

PLUM0131-003 06/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
PIPEFITTER.....	\$ 32.97	22.73

SUNH2015-005 06/16/2017

	Rates	Fringes
Carpenter, Includes Drywall Finishing/Taping, Drywall Hanging and Metal Stud Installation.....	\$ 26.19	9.06
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 23.55	7.14
IRONWORKER, REINFORCING.....	\$ 29.89	10.70
LABORER: Mason Tender - Brick...	\$ 19.60	2.73
LABORER: Mason Tender - Cement/Concrete.....	\$ 20.85	2.61
OPERATOR: Backhoe/Excavator/Trackhoe.....	\$ 21.52	3.17
PAINTER (Brush and Roller).....	\$ 20.62	0.00
PLUMBER.....	\$ 25.24	8.60
ROOFER.....	\$ 18.87	0.00
SHEET METAL WORKER, Includes HVAC Duct Installation.....	\$ 26.56	24.03
TRUCK DRIVER: Dump Truck.....	\$ 17.43	3.60

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

LABORER: Flagger.....	\$ 11.79	0.00
LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping.....	\$ 16.38	0.00
OPERATOR: Backhoe.....	\$ 22.08	6.00
OPERATOR: Broom/Sweeper.....	\$ 15.65	2.89
OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....	\$ 20.08	0.00
OPERATOR: Cold Planer.....	\$ 18.42	3.38
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 23.21	3.61
OPERATOR: Excavator.....	\$ 22.21	0.00
OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....	\$ 23.64	0.53
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 17.83	2.41
OPERATOR: Paver (Asphalt, Aggregate, and Concrete).....	\$ 17.92	5.77
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 16.16	4.91
OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....	\$ 30.73	13.90
TRUCK DRIVER, Includes Dump Trucks/All Axles (Excludes Low Bed Trucks).....	\$ 17.72	2.60
TRUCK DRIVER: Low Bed Truck.....	\$ 20.60	4.39

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

Truck driver

_2-axle.....\$ 9.65

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of "identifiers" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than "SU" or "UAVG" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

Speaker
#7

SB 271

Belknap County

7 pages

General Decision Number: NH190015 01/25/2019 NH15

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20180035

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Building

County: Belknap County in New Hampshire.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (does not include single family homes or apartments up to and including 4 stories).

Note: Under Executive Order (EO) 13658, an hourly minimum wage of \$10.60 for calendar year 2019 applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2015. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must pay all workers in any classification listed on this wage determination at least \$10.60 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in calendar year 2019. If this contract is covered by the EO and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must pay workers in that classification at least the wage rate determined through the conformance process set forth in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) (or the EO minimum wage rate, if it is higher than the conformed wage rate). The EO minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. Please note that this EO applies to the above-mentioned types of contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but it does not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60). Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/04/2019
1	01/25/2019

ASBE0006-014 09/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
ASBESTOS WORKER/HEAT & FROST INSULATOR.....	\$ 36.87	27.35

* ELEC0490-001 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELECTRICIAN.....	\$ 29.45	20.03

IRON0007-040 09/16/2018

	Rates	Fringes
IRONWORKER, STRUCTURAL.....	\$ 25.71	22.12

PLUM0131-003 06/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
PIPEFITTER.....	\$ 32.97	22.73

SUNH2015-001 06/16/2017

	Rates	Fringes
Carpenter, Includes Drywall Finishing/Taping, Drywall Hanging and Metal Stud Installation.....	\$ 25.00	0.00
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 23.55	7.14
IRONWORKER, REINFORCING.....	\$ 29.89	10.70
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 16.77	9.03
LABORER: Mason Tender - Brick...	\$ 19.60	2.73
LABORER: Mason Tender - Cement/Concrete.....	\$ 20.85	2.61
OPERATOR: Backhoe/Excavator/Trackhoe.....	\$ 21.52	3.17
PAINTER (Brush and Roller).....	\$ 20.62	0.00
PLUMBER.....	\$ 25.24	8.60
ROOFER.....	\$ 18.87	0.00
SHEET METAL WORKER, Includes HVAC Duct Installation.....	\$ 26.56	24.03
TRUCK DRIVER: Dump Truck.....	\$ 17.43	3.60

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing
operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave
for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the
Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any
solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this
contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide
employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours
they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year.
Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their
own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including
preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is
like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other
health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons
resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is
like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic
violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information
on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO
is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within
the scope of the classifications listed may be added after
award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses

LABORER: Flagger.....	\$ 11.79	0.00
LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping.....	\$ 16.78	0.00
OPERATOR: Backhoe.....	\$ 22.08	6.00
OPERATOR: Broom/Sweeper.....	\$ 15.65	2.89
OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....	\$ 20.08	0.00
OPERATOR: Cold Planer.....	\$ 18.42	3.38
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 23.21	3.61
OPERATOR: Excavator.....	\$ 22.21	0.00
OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....	\$ 23.64	0.53
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 18.48	2.41
OPERATOR: Paver (Asphalt, Aggregate, and Concrete).....	\$ 17.92	5.77
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 16.16	4.91
OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....	\$ 30.73	13.90
TRUCK DRIVER, Includes Dump Trucks/All Axles (Excludes Low Bed Trucks).....	\$ 17.72	2.60
TRUCK DRIVER: Low Bed Truck.....	\$ 20.60	4.39

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

Truck driver

_2-axle.....\$ 9.65

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of "identifiers" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than "SU" or "UAVG" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

Speaker #7

SB 271

Carroll County

7 pages

General Decision Number: NH190016 01/18/2019 NH16

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20180036

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Building

County: Carroll County in New Hampshire.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (does not include single family homes or apartments up to and including 4 stories).

Note: Under Executive Order (EO) 13658, an hourly minimum wage of \$10.60 for calendar year 2019 applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2015. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must pay all workers in any classification listed on this wage determination at least \$10.60 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in calendar year 2019. If this contract is covered by the EO and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must pay workers in that classification at least the wage rate determined through the conformance process set forth in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) (or the EO minimum wage rate, if it is higher than the conformed wage rate). The EO minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. Please note that this EO applies to the above-mentioned types of contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but it does not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60). Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/04/2019
1	01/18/2019

ASBE0006-014 09/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
ASBESTOS WORKER/HEAT & FROST INSULATOR.....	\$ 36.87	27.35

* ELEV0004-007 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELEVATOR MECHANIC.....	\$ 59.47	33.705

a. PAID HOLIDAYS: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and the Friday after Thanksgiving.

b. VACATION: Employer contributes 8% of basic hourly rate for 5 years or more of service; 6% of basic hourly rate for 6 months to 5 years of service as vacation pay credit.

IRON0007-040 09/16/2018

	Rates	Fringes
IRONWORKER, STRUCTURAL.....	\$ 25.71	22.12

PLUM0131-004 06/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
PIPEFITTER.....	\$ 32.97	22.73

SUNH2015-002 06/16/2017

	Rates	Fringes
BRICKLAYER.....	\$ 30.45	3.64
CARPENTER, Includes Drywall Finishing/Taping, Drywall Hanging, Form Work, and Metal Stud Installation.....	\$ 22.75	0.00
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 23.71	9.71
ELECTRICIAN.....	\$ 26.75	7.95
IRONWORKER, REINFORCING.....	\$ 29.89	10.70
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 17.61	10.02
LABORER: Mason Tender - Brick...	\$ 19.60	2.73
LABORER: Mason Tender - Cement/Concrete.....	\$ 20.85	2.61
OPERATOR: Backhoe/Excavator/Trackhoe.....	\$ 21.00	2.34
PAINTER (Brush and Roller).....	\$ 16.87	2.02
PLUMBER, Includes HVAC Pipe Installation.....	\$ 24.49	9.72
ROOFER.....	\$ 18.87	0.00
SHEET METAL WORKER, Includes HVAC Duct Installation.....	\$ 24.77	11.89
TRUCK DRIVER: Dump Truck.....	\$ 17.43	3.60

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing
operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave
for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the
Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any
solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this
contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide
employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours
they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year.

LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping.....	\$ 16.31	
OPERATOR: Backhoe.....	\$ 22.08	6.00
OPERATOR: Broom.....	\$ 15.82	2.22
OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....	\$ 22.16	2.79
OPERATOR: Cold Planer.....	\$ 18.38	3.42
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 23.21	3.61
OPERATOR: Excavator.....	\$ 22.85	4.33
OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....	\$ 24.11	0.53
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 20.28	0.28
OPERATOR: Paver.....	\$ 17.65	6.05
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 17.34	3.56
OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....	\$ 30.73	13.90
TRUCK DRIVER, Includes Dump Trucks/All Axles.....	\$ 17.61	3.92

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage

Truck driver

_2-axle.....\$ 9.65

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

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Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than "SU" or "UAVG" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

Speaker 27

SB 271

Cheshire County

7 pages

General Decision Number: NH190020 01/25/2019 NH20

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20180040

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Building

Counties: Cheshire and Sullivan Counties in New Hampshire.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (does not include single family homes or apartments up to and including 4 stories).

Note: Under Executive Order (EO) 13658, an hourly minimum wage of \$10.60 for calendar year 2019 applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2015. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must pay all workers in any classification listed on this wage determination at least \$10.60 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in calendar year 2019. If this contract is covered by the EO and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must pay workers in that classification at least the wage rate determined through the conformance process set forth in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) (or the EO minimum wage rate, if it is higher than the conformed wage rate). The EO minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. Please note that this EO applies to the above-mentioned types of contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but it does not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60). Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/04/2019
1	01/25/2019

ASBE0006-014 09/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
ASBESTOS WORKER/HEAT & FROST INSULATOR.....	\$ 36.87	27.35

* ELEC0490-005 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELECTRICIAN.....	\$ 29.45	20.03

IRON0007-040 09/16/2018

	Rates	Fringes
IRONWORKER, STRUCTURAL.....	\$ 25.71	22.12

LAB00668-001 06/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 21.01	17.57

PLUM0131-003 06/01/2018		

	Rates	Fringes
PIPEFITTER.....	\$ 32.97	22.73

SUNH2015-006 06/16/2017		

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER, Includes Drywall Hanging.....	\$ 21.46	4.22
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 23.55	7.14
IRONWORKER, REINFORCING.....	\$ 29.89	10.70
LABORER: Mason Tender - Brick...	\$ 19.60	2.73
LABORER: Mason Tender - Cement/Concrete.....	\$ 20.85	2.61
OPERATOR: Backhoe/Excavator/Trackhoe.....	\$ 21.52	3.17
PAINTER (Brush and Roller).....	\$ 20.62	0.00
PLUMBER.....	\$ 25.77	9.23
ROOFER.....	\$ 18.87	0.00
SHEET METAL WORKER, Includes HVAC Duct Installation.....	\$ 26.56	24.03
TRUCK DRIVER: Dump Truck.....	\$ 17.43	3.60

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping.....	\$ 15.87	0.00
OPERATOR: Backhoe.....	\$ 21.17	2.26
OPERATOR: Broom.....	\$ 16.01	2.52
OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....	\$ 18.60	1.72
OPERATOR: Cold Planer.....	\$ 17.28	3.73
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 20.00	2.52
OPERATOR: Excavator.....	\$ 18.46	3.04
OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....	\$ 24.11	0.53
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 21.45	4.62
OPERATOR: Paver.....	\$ 27.79	7.87
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 22.05	3.89
OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....	\$ 26.99	11.69
TRUCK DRIVER, Includes all axles including Dump Trucks.....	\$ 18.44	2.87

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage

Truck driver

_2-axle.....\$ 9.65

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of "identifiers" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than "SU" or "UAVG" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

Speaker
#7

SB 271

Coos County

7 pages

General Decision Number: NH190017 01/18/2019 NH17

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20180037

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Building

County: Coos County in New Hampshire.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (does not include single family homes or apartments up to and including 4 stories).

Note: Under Executive Order (EO) 13658, an hourly minimum wage of \$10.60 for calendar year 2019 applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2015. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must pay all workers in any classification listed on this wage determination at least \$10.60 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in calendar year 2019. If this contract is covered by the EO and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must pay workers in that classification at least the wage rate determined through the conformance process set forth in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) (or the EO minimum wage rate, if it is higher than the conformed wage rate). The EO minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. Please note that this EO applies to the above-mentioned types of contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but it does not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60). Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/04/2019
1	01/18/2019

ASBE0006-014 09/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
ASBESTOS WORKER/HEAT & FROST INSULATOR.....	\$ 36.87	27.35

* ELEV0004-007 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELEVATOR MECHANIC.....	\$ 59.47	33.705

a. PAID HOLIDAYS: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and the Friday after Thanksgiving.

b. VACATION: Employer contributes 8% of basic hourly rate for 5 years or more of service; 6% of basic hourly rate for 6 months to 5 years of service as vacation pay credit.

IRON0007-037 09/16/2018

	Rates	Fringes
IRONWORKER (Reinforcing and Structural).....	\$ 25.71	22.12

PLUM0131-004 06/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
PIPEFITTER.....	\$ 32.97	22.73

SUNH2015-003 06/16/2017

	Rates	Fringes
BRICKLAYER.....	\$ 30.45	3.64
CARPENTER, Includes Drywall Finishing/Taping, Drywall Hanging, Form Work, and Metal Stud Installation.....	\$ 24.62	12.14
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...\$	30.61	0.00
ELECTRICIAN.....\$	28.60	17.52
LABORER: Common or General.....\$	19.09	4.30
LABORER: Mason Tender - Brick...\$	19.60	2.73
LABORER: Mason Tender - Cement/Concrete.....\$	20.85	2.61
OPERATOR: Backhoe/Excavator/Trackhoe.....\$	21.00	2.34
PAINTER (Brush and Roller).....\$	16.87	2.02
PLUMBER, Includes HVAC Pipe Installation.....\$	24.49	9.72
ROOFER.....\$	18.87	0.00
SHEET METAL WORKER, Includes HVAC Duct Installation.....\$	24.77	11.89
TRUCK DRIVER: Dump Truck.....\$	17.43	3.60

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their

LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping.....	\$ 16.31	
OPERATOR: Backhoe.....	\$ 22.08	6.00
OPERATOR: Broom.....	\$ 15.82	2.22
OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....	\$ 22.16	2.79
OPERATOR: Cold Planer.....	\$ 18.38	3.42
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 23.21	3.61
OPERATOR: Excavator.....	\$ 22.85	4.33
OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....	\$ 24.11	0.53
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 20.28	0.28
OPERATOR: Paver.....	\$ 17.65	6.05
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 17.96	3.90
OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....	\$ 30.73	13.90
TRUCK DRIVER, Includes Dump Trucks/All Axles.....	\$ 18.38	4.91

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage

Truck driver

_2-axle.....\$ 9.65

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of "identifiers" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than "SU" or "UAVG" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

Speaker
#17

SB 271

Grafton County

7 pages

General Decision Number: NH190018 01/18/2019 NH18

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20180038

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Building

County: Grafton County in New Hampshire.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (does not include single family homes or apartments up to and including 4 stories).

Note: Under Executive Order (EO) 13658, an hourly minimum wage of \$10.60 for calendar year 2019 applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2015. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must pay all workers in any classification listed on this wage determination at least \$10.60 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in calendar year 2019. If this contract is covered by the EO and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must pay workers in that classification at least the wage rate determined through the conformance process set forth in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) (or the EO minimum wage rate, if it is higher than the conformed wage rate). The EO minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. Please note that this EO applies to the above-mentioned types of contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but it does not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60). Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/04/2019
1	01/18/2019

ASBE0006-014 09/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
ASBESTOS WORKER/HEAT & FROST INSULATOR.....	\$ 36.87	27.35

* ELEV0004-007 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELEVATOR MECHANIC.....	\$ 59.47	33.705

a. PAID HOLIDAYS: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and the Friday after Thanksgiving.

b. VACATION: Employer contributes 8% of basic hourly rate for 5 years or more of service; 6% of basic hourly rate for 6 months to 5 years of service as vacation pay credit.

IRON0007-040 09/16/2018

	Rates	Fringes
IRONWORKER, STRUCTURAL.....	\$ 25.71	22.12

PLUM0131-004 06/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
PIPEFITTER.....	\$ 32.97	22.73

SUNH2015-004 06/16/2017

	Rates	Fringes
BRICKLAYER.....	\$ 30.45	3.64
CARPENTER, Includes Drywall Finishing/Taping, Drywall Hanging, Form Work, and Metal Stud Installation.....	\$ 24.86	12.82
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 23.71	9.71
ELECTRICIAN.....	\$ 25.29	3.91
IRONWORKER, REINFORCING.....	\$ 29.89	10.70
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 17.02	6.99
LABORER: Mason Tender - Brick...	\$ 19.60	2.73
LABORER: Mason Tender - Cement/Concrete.....	\$ 20.85	2.61
OPERATOR: Backhoe/Excavator/Trackhoe.....	\$ 21.00	2.34
PAINTER (Brush and Roller).....	\$ 16.87	2.02
PLUMBER, Includes HVAC Pipe Installation.....	\$ 24.77	10.27
ROOFER.....	\$ 18.87	0.00
SHEET METAL WORKER, Includes HVAC Duct Installation.....	\$ 24.77	11.89
TRUCK DRIVER: Dump Truck.....	\$ 17.43	3.60

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing
operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave
for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the
Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any
solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this
contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide
employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours
they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year.

LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping.....	\$ 15.73	0.00
OPERATOR: Backhoe.....	\$ 20.17	1.90
OPERATOR: Broom/Sweeper.....	\$ 16.01	2.52
OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....	\$ 18.60	1.72
OPERATOR: Cold Planer.....	\$ 17.28	3.73
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 20.17	
OPERATOR: Excavator.....	\$ 20.90	3.52
OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....	\$ 24.11	0.53
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 21.17	7.56
OPERATOR: Paver (Asphalt, Aggregate, and Concrete).....	\$ 18.53	4.96
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 17.96	4.87
OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....	\$ 26.99	11.69
TRUCK DRIVER, Includes all axles including Dump Trucks.....	\$ 18.77	4.21

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the

General Decision Number: NH190001 01/04/2019 NH1

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20180001

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Residential

Counties: Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Merrimack and Sullivan Counties in New Hampshire.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (consisting of single family homes up to and including 4 stories)

Note: Under Executive Order (EO) 13658, an hourly minimum wage of \$10.60 for calendar year 2019 applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2015. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must pay all workers in any classification listed on this wage determination at least \$10.60 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in calendar year 2019. If this contract is covered by the EO and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must pay workers in that classification at least the wage rate determined through the conformance process set forth in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) (or the EO minimum wage rate, if it is higher than the conformed wage rate). The EO minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. Please note that this EO applies to the above-mentioned types of contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but it does not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60). Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number Publication Date
0 01/04/2019

* SUNH1994-001 09/06/1994

	Rates	Fringes
Carpenter.....	\$ 10.96	.33
Concrete finisher.....	\$ 10.00	
Electrician.....	\$ 13.29	
Laborer, general.....	\$ 8.78	.28
Painter (includes drywall finishing).....	\$ 8.53	.43
Plumber.....	\$ 12.57	

Truck driver
_2-axle.....\$ 9.65

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of "identifiers" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than "SU" or "UAVG" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

Speaker
#17

SB 271

Hillsborough County

8 pages

General Decision Number: NH190021 01/25/2019 NH21

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20180041

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Building

County: Hillsborough County in New Hampshire.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (does not include single family homes or apartments up to and including 4 stories).

Note: Under Executive Order (EO) 13658, an hourly minimum wage of \$10.60 for calendar year 2019 applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2015. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must pay all workers in any classification listed on this wage determination at least \$10.60 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in calendar year 2019. If this contract is covered by the EO and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must pay workers in that classification at least the wage rate determined through the conformance process set forth in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) (or the EO minimum wage rate, if it is higher than the conformed wage rate). The EO minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. Please note that this EO applies to the above-mentioned types of contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but it does not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60). Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/04/2019
1	01/18/2019
2	01/25/2019

ASBE0006-014 09/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
ASBESTOS WORKER/HEAT & FROST INSULATOR.....	\$ 36.87	27.35

BOIL0029-003 01/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
BOILERMAKER.....	\$ 42.42	24.92

BRNH0003-001 05/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
BRICKLAYER.....	\$ 30.36	25.20

* ELEC0490-006 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELECTRICIAN (Includes Low Voltage Wiring and Alarm Installation).....	\$ 29.45	20.03

 ELEVO004-007 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELEVATOR MECHANIC.....	\$ 59.47	33.705

a. PAID HOLIDAYS: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and the Friday after Thanksgiving.

b. VACATION: Employer contributes 8% of basic hourly rate for 5 years or more of service; 6% of basic hourly rate for 6 months to 5 years of service as vacation pay credit.

 SUNH2015-007 06/16/2017

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER, Includes Acoustical Ceiling Installation, Drywall Hanging, Form Work, and Metal Stud Installation.....	\$ 24.43	6.49
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 27.70	2.61
DRYWALL FINISHER/TAPER.....	\$ 28.67	11.69
GLAZIER.....	\$ 27.74	3.74
IRONWORKER, REINFORCING.....	\$ 22.60	19.89
IRONWORKER, STRUCTURAL.....	\$ 24.05	12.75
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 17.46	9.86
LABORER: Mason Tender - Brick...	\$ 17.01	4.43
OPERATOR: Backhoe/Excavator/Trackhoe.....	\$ 24.08	4.75
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 27.42	3.83
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 22.54	2.29
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 23.56	3.28
PAINTER (Brush and Roller).....	\$ 20.00	3.28
PAINTER: Spray.....	\$ 22.99	3.28
PIPEFITTER, Includes HVAC Pipe Installation.....	\$ 25.17	11.87
PLUMBER.....	\$ 23.97	9.68
ROOFER.....	\$ 17.55	3.25

SHEET METAL WORKER, Includes HVAC Duct Installation.....	\$ 33.83	10.09
SPRINKLER FITTER (Fire Sprinklers).....	\$ 31.29	9.78
WATERPROOFER.....	\$ 31.22	3.70

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

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The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of "identifiers" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than "SU" or "UAVG" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1,

LABORER: Blaster Rock.....\$ 29.50	11.21
LABORER: Common or General.....\$ 16.99	2.60
LABORER: Flagger.....\$ 11.79	1.37
LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping.....\$ 17.95	0.00
LABORER: Landscape.....\$ 14.40	0.00
LABORER: Pipelayer.....\$ 17.63	2.72
OPERATOR: Auger.....\$ 26.07	0.00
OPERATOR: Backhoe.....\$ 27.05	7.95
OPERATOR: Bobcat/Skid Steer/Skid Loader.....\$ 19.25	0.00
OPERATOR: Bucket.....\$ 25.19	0.00
OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....\$ 25.39	5.09
OPERATOR: Crane.....\$ 23.37	2.21
OPERATOR: Drill Rig Caissons....\$ 33.46	19.78
OPERATOR: Excavator.....\$ 24.98	6.56
OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....\$ 25.75	6.00
OPERATOR: Loader.....\$ 25.40	7.51
OPERATOR: Mechanic.....\$ 25.12	3.44
OPERATOR: Oiler.....\$ 29.54	16.15
OPERATOR: Paver (Asphalt, Aggregate, and Concrete).....\$ 28.88	17.05
OPERATOR: Roller.....\$ 25.23	9.69
OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....\$ 23.16	6.32
TRUCK DRIVER, Includes all axles including Dump Trucks (Excludes Low Bed Trucks).....\$ 17.42	3.37
TRUCK DRIVER: Low Bed Truck.....\$ 20.77	4.27

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year.

Plumber (includes HVAC piping).....\$ 11.70

Power equipment operators:
_Backhoe.....\$ 11.47

Roofer.....\$ 11.72

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of "identifiers" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than "SU" or "UAVG" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

SB 271

Speaker
#7

Rockingham County

8 pages

General Decision Number: NH190022 01/25/2019 NH22

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20180042

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Building

County: Rockingham County in New Hampshire.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (does not include single family homes or apartments up to and including 4 stories).

Note: Under Executive Order (EO) 13658, an hourly minimum wage of \$10.60 for calendar year 2019 applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2015. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must pay all workers in any classification listed on this wage determination at least \$10.60 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in calendar year 2019. If this contract is covered by the EO and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must pay workers in that classification at least the wage rate determined through the conformance process set forth in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) (or the EO minimum wage rate, if it is higher than the conformed wage rate). The EO minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. Please note that this EO applies to the above-mentioned types of contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but it does not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60). Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/04/2019
1	01/18/2019
2	01/25/2019

ASBE0006-014 09/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
ASBESTOS WORKER/HEAT & FROST INSULATOR.....	\$ 36.87	27.35

BOIL0029-004 01/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
BOILERMAKER.....	\$ 42.42	24.92

BRNH0003-001 05/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
BRICKLAYER.....	\$ 30.36	25.20

* ELEC0490-006 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELECTRICIAN (Includes Low Voltage Wiring and Alarm Installation).....	\$ 29.45	20.03

 ELEV0004-007 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELEVATOR MECHANIC.....	\$ 59.47	33.705

a. PAID HOLIDAYS: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and the Friday after Thanksgiving.

b. VACATION: Employer contributes 8% of basic hourly rate for 5 years or more of service; 6% of basic hourly rate for 6 months to 5 years of service as vacation pay credit.

 IRON0007-037 09/16/2018

	Rates	Fringes
IRONWORKER (Reinforcing and Structural).....	\$ 25.71	22.12

 LABO0976-008 06/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 21.01	17.57

 PLUM0131-004 06/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
PIPEFITTER.....	\$ 32.97	22.73

 SUNH2015-008 06/16/2017

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER, Includes Acoustical Ceiling Installation and Form Work (Excludes Drywall Hanging and Drywall Finishing/Taping).....	\$ 24.47	8.55
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 22.04	9.70
DRYWALL FINISHER/TAPER.....	\$ 25.00	0.00
DRYWALL HANGER, Includes Metal Stud Installation.....	\$ 25.00	0.00
GLAZIER.....	\$ 26.75	3.48
LABORER: Mason Tender - Brick...	\$ 16.52	4.74
OPERATOR: Backhoe/Excavator/Trackhoe.....	\$ 24.02	4.25

OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 27.42	3.83
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 22.25	2.13
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 23.56	3.28
PAINTER (Brush and Roller).....	\$ 18.10	1.58
PAINTER: Spray.....	\$ 22.99	3.28
PLUMBER, Includes HVAC Pipe Installation.....	\$ 26.72	5.56
ROOFER.....	\$ 19.22	0.00
SHEET METAL WORKER, Includes HVAC Duct Installation.....	\$ 24.88	5.46
SPRINKLER FITTER (Fire Sprinklers).....	\$ 31.29	9.78
WATERPROOFER.....	\$ 26.69	0.00

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

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The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of "identifiers" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

LABORER: Blaster Rock.....	\$ 28.38	9.46
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 16.99	2.60
LABORER: Flagger.....	\$ 10.42	1.37
LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping.....	\$ 16.77	0.00
LABORER: Landscape.....	\$ 14.65	0.00
LABORER: Pipelayer.....	\$ 18.29	4.33
OPERATOR: Auger.....	\$ 26.07	0.00
OPERATOR: Backhoe.....	\$ 27.72	4.17
OPERATOR: Bobcat/Skid Steer/Skid Loader.....	\$ 19.25	0.00
OPERATOR: Bucket.....	\$ 30.00	0.00
OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....	\$ 24.59	6.11
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 23.95	3.29
OPERATOR: Drill Rig Caissons....	\$ 36.86	19.78
OPERATOR: Excavator.....	\$ 24.72	5.58
OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....	\$ 25.16	6.97
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 24.10	5.72
OPERATOR: Mechanic.....	\$ 16.92	3.44
OPERATOR: Oiler.....	\$ 29.54	16.15
OPERATOR: Paver (Asphalt, Aggregate, and Concrete).....	\$ 23.43	0.00
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 22.27	6.57
OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....	\$ 27.24	7.90
TRUCK DRIVER, Includes all axles including Dump Trucks (Excludes Low Bed Trucks).....	\$ 17.59	2.99
TRUCK DRIVER: Low Bed Truck....	\$ 21.43	6.30

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year.

Plumber (includes HVAC piping).....\$ 11.70

Power equipment operators:
_Backhoe.....\$ 11.47

Rofer.....\$ 11.72

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

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Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than "SU" or "UAVG" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

SB 271

Speaker
#7

Strafford County

8 pages

General Decision Number: NH190023 01/25/2019 NH23

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20180043

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Building

County: Strafford County in New Hampshire.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (does not include single family homes or apartments up to and including 4 stories).

Note: Under Executive Order (EO) 13658, an hourly minimum wage of \$10.60 for calendar year 2019 applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2015. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must pay all workers in any classification listed on this wage determination at least \$10.60 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in calendar year 2019. If this contract is covered by the EO and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must pay workers in that classification at least the wage rate determined through the conformance process set forth in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) (or the EO minimum wage rate, if it is higher than the conformed wage rate). The EO minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. Please note that this EO applies to the above-mentioned types of contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but it does not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60). Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/04/2019
1	01/18/2019
2	01/25/2019

ASBE0006-014 09/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
ASBESTOS WORKER/HEAT & FROST INSULATOR.....	\$ 36.87	27.35

BOIL0029-005 01/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
BOILERMAKER.....	\$ 42.42	24.92

BRNH0003-001 05/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
BRICKLAYER.....	\$ 30.36	25.20

* ELEC0490-006 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELECTRICIAN (Includes Low Voltage Wiring and Alarm Installation).....	\$ 29.45	20.03

 ELEV0004-007 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELEVATOR MECHANIC.....	\$ 59.47	33.705

a. PAID HOLIDAYS: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and the Friday after Thanksgiving.

b. VACATION: Employer contributes 8% of basic hourly rate for 5 years or more of service; 6% of basic hourly rate for 6 months to 5 years of service as vacation pay credit.

 IRON0007-038 09/16/2018

	Rates	Fringes
IRONWORKER, REINFORCING.....	\$ 25.71	22.12

 PLUM0131-004 06/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
PIPEFITTER.....	\$ 32.97	22.73

 SUNH2015-009 06/16/2017

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER, Includes Acoustical Ceiling Installation, Drywall Hanging, Form Work, and Metal Stud Installation.....	\$ 26.14	12.05
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 22.04	9.70
DRYWALL FINISHER/TAPER.....	\$ 24.80	0.00
GLAZIER.....	\$ 26.75	3.48
IRONWORKER, STRUCTURAL.....	\$ 24.16	12.42
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 17.92	12.72
LABORER: Mason Tender - Brick...	\$ 16.52	4.74
OPERATOR: Backhoe/Excavator/Trackhoe.....	\$ 24.02	4.25
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 27.42	3.83
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 22.25	2.13
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 23.56	3.28

PAINTER (Brush and Roller).....	\$ 17.13	0.00
PAINTER: Spray.....	\$ 22.99	3.28
PLUMBER, Includes HVAC Pipe Installation.....	\$ 24.60	9.40
ROOFER.....	\$ 19.55	0.00
SHEET METAL WORKER, Includes HVAC Duct Installation.....	\$ 24.88	5.46
SPRINKLER FITTER (Fire Sprinklers).....	\$ 31.29	9.78
WATERPROOFER.....	\$ 26.69	0.00

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

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Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than "SU" or "UAVG" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example:

LABORER: Blaster Rock.....	\$ 28.38	9.46
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 17.03	2.60
LABORER: Flagger.....	\$ 10.86	1.37
LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping.....	\$ 17.95	0.00
LABORER: Landscape.....	\$ 14.65	0.00
LABORER: Pipelayer.....	\$ 18.05	3.36
OPERATOR: Auger.....	\$ 26.07	0.00
OPERATOR: Backhoe.....	\$ 27.14	4.45
OPERATOR: Bobcat/Skid Steer/Skid Loader.....	\$ 19.25	0.00
OPERATOR: Bucket.....	\$ 25.19	0.00
OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....	\$ 24.17	5.71
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 23.46	2.91
OPERATOR: Drill Rig Caissons....	\$ 33.46	19.78
OPERATOR: Excavator.....	\$ 24.62	6.09
OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....	\$ 25.47	5.51
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 24.29	6.51
OPERATOR: Mechanic.....	\$ 16.92	3.44
OPERATOR: Oiler.....	\$ 29.54	16.15
OPERATOR: Paver (Asphalt, Aggregate, and Concrete).....	\$ 26.82	17.05
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 23.17	7.87
OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....	\$ 22.87	5.46
TRUCK DRIVER, Includes all axles including Dump Trucks (Excludes Low Bed Trucks).....	\$ 17.32	2.96
TRUCK DRIVER: Low Bed Truck.....	\$ 20.58	3.72

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year.

Plumber (includes HVAC piping).....\$ 11.70

Power equipment operators:
_Backhoe.....\$ 11.47

Roofer.....\$ 11.72

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

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The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of "identifiers" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

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SB 271

Speaker
#17

Sullivan County

7 pages

General Decision Number: NH190020 01/25/2019 NH20

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20180040

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Building

Counties: Cheshire and Sullivan Counties in New Hampshire.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (does not include single family homes or apartments up to and including 4 stories).

Note: Under Executive Order (EO) 13658, an hourly minimum wage of \$10.60 for calendar year 2019 applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2015. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must pay all workers in any classification listed on this wage determination at least \$10.60 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in calendar year 2019. If this contract is covered by the EO and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must pay workers in that classification at least the wage rate determined through the conformance process set forth in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) (or the EO minimum wage rate, if it is higher than the conformed wage rate). The EO minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. Please note that this EO applies to the above-mentioned types of contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but it does not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60). Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/04/2019
1	01/25/2019

ASBE0006-014 09/01/2017

	Rates	Fringes
ASBESTOS WORKER/HEAT & FROST INSULATOR.....	\$ 36.87	27.35

* ELEC0490-005 01/01/2019

	Rates	Fringes
ELECTRICIAN.....	\$ 29.45	20.03

IRON0007-040 09/16/2018

	Rates	Fringes
IRONWORKER, STRUCTURAL.....	\$ 25.71	22.12

LAB00668-001 06/01/2018

	Rates	Fringes
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 21.01	17.57

PLUM0131-003 06/01/2018		

	Rates	Fringes
PIPEFITTER.....	\$ 32.97	22.73

SUNH2015-006 06/16/2017		

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER, Includes Drywall Hanging.....	\$ 21.46	4.22
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 23.55	7.14
IRONWORKER, REINFORCING.....	\$ 29.89	10.70
LABORER: Mason Tender - Brick...	\$ 19.60	2.73
LABORER: Mason Tender - Cement/Concrete.....	\$ 20.85	2.61
OPERATOR: Backhoe/Excavator/Trackhoe.....	\$ 21.52	3.17
PAINTER (Brush and Roller).....	\$ 20.62	0.00
PLUMBER.....	\$ 25.77	9.23
ROOFER.....	\$ 18.87	0.00
SHEET METAL WORKER, Includes HVAC Duct Installation.....	\$ 26.56	24.03
TRUCK DRIVER: Dump Truck.....	\$ 17.43	3.60

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping.....	\$ 15.87	0.00
OPERATOR: Backhoe.....	\$ 21.17	2.26
OPERATOR: Broom.....	\$ 16.01	2.52
OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....	\$ 18.60	1.72
OPERATOR: Cold Planer.....	\$ 17.28	3.73
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 20.00	2.52
OPERATOR: Excavator.....	\$ 19.37	3.20
OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....	\$ 24.11	0.53
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 23.21	5.06
OPERATOR: Paver.....	\$ 21.62	5.93
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 20.89	4.42
OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....	\$ 26.99	11.69
TRUCK DRIVER, Includes all axles including Dump Trucks.....	\$ 17.95	6.06

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

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Truck driver

_2-axle.....\$ 9.65

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing
operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of "identifiers" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than "SU" or "UAVG" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

Fiscal Note

SB 271-FN-LOCAL- FISCAL NOTE
AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE (AMENDMENT #2019-0873s)

AN ACT relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects.

FISCAL IMPACT: State County Local None

STATE:	Estimated Increase / (Decrease)			
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Appropriation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenue	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase
Expenditures	Potential Increase of \$83,000+	Potential Increase of \$84,000+	Potential Increase of \$88,000+	Potential Increase of \$89,000+
Funding Source:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highway <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other - RSA 273:1-b (Department of Labor restricted fund)			

METHODOLOGY:

This bill requires certain workers employed in the construction of public works projects in the state of New Hampshire to be paid the prevailing minimum hourly wage and benefits.

The Department of Transportation assumes it would be responsible for compliance with the prevailing wage requirement for its own projects and not those managed by the Department of Administrative Services. The Department indicates the bill would increase its oversight responsibilities for active construction field audits by approximately 33%. The current workload for federal projects is performed by one full-time and one temporary part-time Compliance Officer. The Department has the necessary processes, procedures and training in place to handle state-aid prevailing wage duties. The Department states it would need an additional full-time compliance officer at a cost of \$83,000 in FY 2020, \$84,000 in FY 2021, \$88,000 in FY 2022 and \$89,000 in FY 2023. The Department indicates many contractors on federal projects are currently paying higher than the minimum prevailing Davis Bacon wage decision rates. The Department assumes the additional costs would be funded by general funds and highway funds.

The Department of Administrative Services, Division of Public Works indicates the bill would require contractors awarded State-funded construction projects to pay prevailing wages. Contractors would be required to submit regular payroll reports to the authorizing state agency. The Division indicates, because the compliance and reporting requirements would be performed by the Department of Labor, there would not be a significant increase in expenditures.

The Department of Labor indicates it is possible there could be an increase in revenue from fees and fines, but it is not possible estimate potential revenue from prospective penalties. The revenue, if any would be deposited in the Department's restricted fund established in RSA 273:1-b to pay for the costs of operating the Department. The Department assumes the need for additional resources would depend on the volume of projects covered and the number of additional requests for additional or enhanced wage classifications received by the Department.

AGENCIES CONTACTED:

Departments of Transportation, Administrative Services and Labor

SB 271-FN-LOCAL- FISCAL NOTE
AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE (AMENDMENT #2019-0873s)

AN ACT relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects.

FISCAL IMPACT: State County Local None

STATE:	Estimated Increase / (Decrease)			
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AGENCIES CONTACTED:

Departments of Transportation, Administrative Services and Labor

SB 271-FN-LOCAL- FISCAL NOTE
AS INTRODUCED

AN ACT relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects.

FISCAL IMPACT: State County Local None

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Revenue	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase
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AGENCIES CONTACTED:

Departments of Transportation, Administrative Services and Labor

Bill as Introduced

SB 271-FN-LOCAL - AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

03/14/2019 0873s

2019 SESSION

19-0989

05/04

SENATE BILL

271-FN-LOCAL

AN ACT

relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects.

SPONSORS:

Sen. Feltes, Dist 15; Sen. Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Sen. Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Sen. Hennessey, Dist 5; Sen. Levesque, Dist 12; Sen. Rosenwald, Dist 13; Sen. Soucy, Dist 18; Sen. Watters, Dist 4; Rep. Merner, Coos 7; Rep. Ley, Ches. 9; Rep. Cushing, Rock. 21

COMMITTEE:

Commerce

ANALYSIS

This bill requires certain workers employed in the construction of public works in the state of New Hampshire to be paid the prevailing minimum hourly wage and benefits.

Explanation:

Matter added to current law appears in *bold italics*.

Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struck through~~].

Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Nineteen

AN ACT relative to requiring prevailing wages on state-funded public works projects.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 1 New Chapter; Prevailing Wage on State-Funded Public Works Projects. Amend RSA by
2 inserting after chapter 280 the following new chapter:

CHAPTER 280-A

PREVAILING WAGE ON STATE-FUNDED PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

280-A:1 Definitions. In this chapter:

6 I. "Authorizing agency" means the state of New Hampshire or any state agency, officer,
7 board, commission, or designated agent of the state of New Hampshire with the authority to award
8 a public works construction contract to a qualified bidder, or authorized to administer the execution
9 of a public works construction contract awarded to a qualified bidder.

10 II. "Commissioner" means the labor commissioner.

11 III. "Contractor" means the prime or general construction contractor awarded a contract by
12 the state of New Hampshire or its agencies, boards, commissions, or an authorized agent for the
13 construction of a public works project.

14 IV. "Construction" means construction, demolition, deconstruction, reconstruction,
15 restoration, improvement, enlargement, alteration, painting and decorating, landscaping, or major
16 repair, where the cost of all labor and material meets or exceeds the threshold for executive council
17 approval.

18 V. "County" means the county where the physical work upon the public works is performed.

19 VI. "Department" means the department of labor.

20 VII. "Employer-provided benefits" means any employee health, welfare, pension, or similar
21 bona fide employee benefit plans to which an employer contributes funds as part of a total
22 compensation package.

23 VIII. "Hiring agent" means any temporary service agency, day-labor hiring agent, or
24 temporary staffing company that employs workers on behalf of a contractor or subcontractor
25 performing work on a public works construction project.

26 IX. "Locality" means a specific county or a specific group of counties or county sub-divisions
27 in the same geographic area of the state as determined by administrative regulation of the labor
28 department.

29 X. "Public works" means all works constructed for public use, whether or not done under
30 public supervision, paid for wholly or in part out of public revenues of the state of New Hampshire,
31 or by grants or public funds awarded directly to the state or its agencies for the construction,

1 demolition, deconstruction, reconstruction, restoration, improvement, enlargement, alteration,
2 painting and decorating, landscaping, or major repair of any public work or building.

3 XI. "State entity" means the state of New Hampshire or any agency, officer, board,
4 commission, or authorized agent of the state.

5 XII. "Subcontractor" means a construction contractor hired by the prime contractor to
6 execute work on a public works construction project.

7 XIII. "Worker" means a laborer, mechanic, or worker in a construction-related occupation
8 who is hired to perform labor or services on a public works construction project.

9 280-A:2 Payment Required.

10 I. All workers employed by or on behalf of any contractor, subcontractor, or hiring agent
11 engaged in the construction of public works for the state of New Hampshire or any agency, officer,
12 board, commission, or authorized agent of the state shall be paid a wage of not less than the
13 minimum prevailing hourly rate of wages and benefits for work of a similar character in the county
14 in which the work is performed.

15 II. This chapter shall only apply to public works construction projects funded wholly or in
16 part by public revenues of the state of New Hampshire, or by grants and public funds awarded
17 directly to the state or its agencies for the construction of public works, for which the cost of all
18 labor and material meets or exceeds the threshold for executive council approval of the relevant
19 state contract.

20 III. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the payment to any worker
21 employed on any public works construction project more than the prevailing rate of wages and
22 benefits.

23 280-A:3 Exemptions.

24 I. This chapter shall not apply to workers who are employed on public works construction
25 projects for county or municipal bodies, or any political subdivision or the agencies thereof, unless
26 such a public works construction project is funded wholly or in part with state-administered funds
27 that meet or exceed the threshold for executive council approval for the relevant state contract.

28 II. Special pay rates for apprentices shall only apply when the apprentices are registered in
29 a recognized management-labor apprenticeship training program.

30 280-A:4 Determination and Application of Prevailing Wage Rates.

31 I. The minimum prevailing hourly rate of wages and benefits for any class of workers
32 employed on a public works construction project subject to this chapter shall be the rate set forth by
33 the most recent wage determination issued by the United States Department of Labor for the
34 corresponding class of workers, for the New Hampshire county in which such public works
35 construction project shall take place, as made available by the United States Department of Labor
36 on the department's website or wherever the United States Department of Labor may make
37 available such wage determination.

38 II. The department may assist state agencies in obtaining the applicable wage

1 determination from the United States Department of Labor.

2 III. Any contractor or subcontractor employing workers on a construction project subject to
3 this chapter who pays into a health, welfare, pension, or other bona fide paid benefit plan for
4 workers he or she employs on a public works construction project under this chapter, shall be
5 credited for the amount of the employer contribution to employer-provided benefits, calculated as an
6 hourly rate for corresponding classes of workers.

7 IV. Any contractor, subcontractor, or hiring agent employing workers on a construction
8 project subject to this chapter, who does not pay into employer-provided benefit plans for workers
9 he or she employs on a public works construction project meeting the requirements of this chapter,
10 shall pay directly to such employees the minimum prevailing hourly wage rate for corresponding
11 classes of workers pursuant to paragraph I, plus the prevailing rate of employer-provided benefits
12 for corresponding classes of workers under paragraph I, calculated as an hourly rate.

13 V. The department may approve a request for an additional wage classification where all
14 interested parties have agreed on the proposed wage classification, or where the department
15 determines a proposed wage classification is reasonable when considering the most comparable
16 existing wage classification.

17 280-A:5 Wage Rates, Contract Specifications and Stipulations.

18 I. Contract specifications prepared, to advertise for bidding for public works projects under
19 this chapter shall provide the following information:

20 (a) A schedule of prevailing wage and benefit rates in the county or locality in which the
21 work is to be performed, pursuant to RSA 280-A:4, for each craft or classification of worker needed
22 to execute the contract or project.

23 (b) A stipulation, with a citation to the relevant statute, stating that the state entity, if
24 it is supervising the work, or the contractor to whom the contract is awarded, and any
25 subcontractor or hiring agent under him or her, shall pay not less than the specified minimum rates
26 to all workers employed by them in the execution of the project.

27 (c) A description of the potential fines and penalties for failure to pay the prevailing
28 wage rates stipulated in the contract.

29 II. The state entity awarding the contract shall require in all the contractor's bonds that the
30 contractor include such provisions as will guarantee the faithful performance of the prevailing
31 hourly wage clause as provided in the contract.

32 280-A:6 Posting of Wage Scale at Worksite. A prime contractor awarded a contract for a public
33 works construction project under this chapter shall post the prevailing wage rate scale for that
34 project in an accessible and prominent location at the worksite where it may be freely seen and
35 inspected by all workers employed on the project site, for the life of the contract.

36 280-A:7 Required Records and Reporting.

37 I. Every contractor, subcontractor, and hiring agent employing workers on a public works
38 construction project under this chapter shall file weekly certified payroll reports with the state

1 government agency, board, commission, or authorized agent awarding, or responsible for
2 administration of, the construction contract.

3 II. The commissioner shall furnish electronic and paper versions of a standard reporting
4 form for use by employers in filing the certified payroll reports under paragraph I. The
5 commissioner shall, at his or her discretion, review and modify the reporting form as he or she
6 deems necessary for facilitating the ease and accuracy of reporting.

7 III. Every contractor, subcontractor, or hiring agent employing workers on a public works
8 construction project under this chapter shall keep a true and accurate weekly register of all workers
9 employed on such project, which shall include:

10 (a) The dates of the first and last days covered by the reporting period.

11 (b) The project name or project identification number of the public works construction
12 project on which the reported workers are employed.

13 (c) The name, business address, phone number, and employer identification number of
14 the employer.

15 (d) The name, address, and occupational classification of each worker employed on the
16 project.

17 (e) The dates each employee worked on the project, and the total number of hours
18 worked on each date.

19 (f) The hourly rate of wages paid to each worker.

20 (g) Whether or not a worker receives employer-provided benefits as defined in RSA 280-
21 A:1, VII.

22 (h) The signature of the employer or the employer's authorized representative certifying
23 that the information reported is true and accurate.

24 (i) A direct telephone number, mailing address, and email address for the employer or
25 the employer's authorized agent serving as the signatory in subparagraph (h).

26 IV. Certified weekly payroll reports for public works construction projects under this
27 chapter shall be made available for inspection by the commissioner or a designated representative
28 from the department at any reasonable time and as often as necessary to ascertain compliance and
29 identify the need for adjustments.

30 V. Certified weekly payroll reports for the preceding week shall be delivered or transmitted
31 to the authorizing state agency, or to an authorized recipient or repository designated by the
32 authorizing agency, not less than 2 times every calendar month or at the interval established in the
33 contract or by written agreement with the authorizing agent.

34 VI. All such records and reports shall be kept by the employer for no less than 5 years and
35 thereafter shall be archived as electronic documents for a period of time to be determined by the
36 commissioner.

37 280-A:8 Confidentiality of Payroll Records.

38 I. For all public works construction projects under this chapter, the commissioner may

SB 271-FN-LOCAL - AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

- Page 5 -

1 make records of wages, hours, and occupational classifications of employees available for public
2 inspection, so long as the records are provided in such a manner that redacts all names and
3 personal information that identifies individual employees, pursuant to RSA 91-A, the right-to-know
4 law.

5 II. Private individuals, organizations, businesses, or agencies that wish to inspect the
6 complete records of the original certified payroll reports for a specific public works project shall be
7 granted the right of inspection upon request, pursuant to RSA 91-A, the right-to-know law.

8 280-A:9 Workers Paid Less Than Stipulated Rate.

9 I. Any contractor, subcontractor, or hiring paying less than the established prevailing wage
10 to a worker employed on a public works construction project under this chapter shall be subject to a
11 fine of \$250 per violation. Each day that any contractor, subcontractor, or hiring agent employs a
12 worker for less than the wage and benefit minimum stipulated in the contract shall constitute a
13 separate violation of this section.

14 II. Any worker employed by a contractor, subcontractor, or hiring agent who is paid less
15 than the stipulated rates for the work done under the contract for the same classification of worker,
16 or any interested party, may file a complaint with the department for the difference between the
17 amount paid and the prevailing wage rate required by the contract.

18 III. The commissioner of labor shall readjust wages for employees insofar as it may be
19 necessary in view of the provisions of this chapter.

20 IV. A portion of stipulated contract payments may be withheld from the contractor as
21 considered necessary by the department or authorizing agency for the purpose of compensating
22 workers hired to perform work on a public works construction project under this chapter when such
23 workers were paid less than the minimum prevailing wage stipulated in the contract. The amount
24 withheld shall equal the difference between the rates of wages required by the contract to be paid,
25 and the rates of wages actually paid to affected workers on the project. Funds recovered for wage
26 adjustments through withholding of contract payments shall be paid directly to the affected workers
27 and shall not be refunded to the contractor, subcontractor, or their agents.

28 V. Payment for withholding under this section shall be made on written order by the
29 commissioner directing the administrating agency to release the funds to the department.

30 280-A:10 Penalties.

31 I. Any contractor, subcontractor, hiring agent, or its designated representative who is
32 under contract with the state of New Hampshire or its authorized agent for the execution of a public
33 works construction project under this chapter, who neglects to keep and submit accurate certified
34 payroll records under RSA 280-A:8, or refuses to allow access to the records at any reasonable hour
35 to a person authorized to inspect such records, or knowingly submits false payroll information to the
36 agency administering the execution of the contract shall be subjected to a civil penalty of not less
37 than \$250 and not more than \$2,500 per violation. Each day the violation continues shall, with
38 respect to each employee, constitute a separate offense. In no event shall the civil penalty exceed

1 the amount of the contract or subcontract.

2 II. The commissioner shall determine the amount of any civil penalty under this section.

3 280-A:11 Certain Contractors Ineligible to Bid.

4 I. This section shall apply to any public works construction project funded wholly by public
5 revenues of the state of New Hampshire, or by grants and public funds awarded directly to the state
6 government or its agencies for the construction of public works, irrespective of the estimated total
7 cost of labor and materials on the project.

8 II. Any contractor or subcontractor determined by the department to have violated the
9 provisions of this chapter shall be ineligible to bid on or be awarded any public works contract or
10 perform any construction work for or with the state of New Hampshire or a state agency for a
11 period of 3 years from the date of the final administrative determination.

12 III. Any firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity in which such ineligible contractor is
13 an officer, stockholder, or has financial interests, or supervises and directs work, shall be ineligible
14 to bid on or be awarded any public works contract or perform any construction work for or with the
15 state of New Hampshire or a state agency for a period of 3 years from the date of the final
16 administrative determination.

17 IV. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, any contractor or subcontractor may
18 complete any work in progress or contract awarded prior to the date of the contractor's or
19 subcontractor's ineligibility, unless a contract has been voided for non-compliance under the terms
20 of such contract.

21 V. The department shall compile and make public a quarterly list which shall include:

22 (a) The names of all contractors and subcontractors which, by final administrative
23 determination, have been found to be in non-compliance with this chapter within the previous 3
24 years as of the date of the list; and

25 (b) The dates on which the latest violations of such contractors occurred.

26 VI. The state government or authorized agency soliciting bids for a public works
27 construction contract shall hold ineligible to bid or to perform any construction work on a public
28 works project any contractor or subcontractor determined to be disqualified for reasons of
29 noncompliance under this chapter.

30 VII. Any public works construction contract awarded to an ineligible contractor, or on
31 which an ineligible subcontractor performs any work, may be declared in default by the state of
32 New Hampshire or the authorizing agency.

33 VIII. The authorizing agency may require the bonding company or the general contractor to
34 furnish a replacement contractor at no additional cost to the state, within 30 days of the notice of
35 default.

36 2 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.