

HISTORY OF OREGON'S PREVAILING WAGE RATE LEGISLATION

- 1959 Oregon enacts a State prevailing wage rate (PWR) law to cover public works that are not covered by Davis-Bacon regulations. Stated objectives are:
1. To assure quality workmanship on public works;
 2. To discourage exploitation of workers; and
 3. To encourage competition for contracts at the management skills level.
- 1969 Oregon's PWR law is amended to include fringe benefits.
- 1977 Oregon's PWR law undergoes a major revision, which, among other changes, expands subject workers to include those paid on a salary or per diem basis, and provides debarment for employers who willfully violate the PWR statutes.
- 1981 Oregon's PWR law is amended again to require contracting agencies to notify the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) of awarded contracts, and to allow the Commissioner to seek injunctions against employers without first receiving a wage claim.
- 1983 Oregon's PWR law is amended to include a provision that the contracting public agency may be held exclusively liable for unpaid prevailing wages. In addition, the law now provides that contractors may be debarred for intentional failure to post the prevailing wage rates on the job site.
- 1991 Oregon's PWR law is amended to allow the losing bidder to recover at least \$5,000 from the winning bidder if it can be established that the winner has willfully violated any one of several laws, including PWR law.
- 1994 Oregon voters reject Measure 12, which would have repealed Oregon's PWR law.
- 1995 Oregon's PWR law is substantially amended by the 1995 legislature. The statutes now include a declaration by the Legislative Assembly that the purposes of the PWR law are:
- To ensure that contractors compete on the ability to perform work competently and efficiently while maintaining community established compensation standards;
 - To recognize that local participation in publicly financed construction and family wage income and benefits are essential to the protection of community standards;
 - To encourage training and education of workers to industry skills standards; and
 - To encourage employers to use funds allocated for employee fringe benefits for the actual purchase of those benefits.
- Changes to the law include:
- An increase in the threshold for coverage from \$10,000 to \$25,000;
 - A prohibition against dividing public works projects to avoid compliance with PWR law;
 - The addition of a prevailing wage fee payable by contractors who contract directly with a public agency. Fees to be used to pay the costs of:

- State-conducted rate surveys,
- Educational programs, and
- Investigation and enforcement of the PWR law;
- Contracts and contract specifications for public works are required to include a provision stating that the fee shall be paid to BOLI;
- The addition of the Advisory Committee to assist in administration of the PWR law;
- Civil penalty authority up to \$5,000 for each violation of the PWR law;
- Contractors are no longer required to submit copies of their certified payroll statements to BOLI (however, they are still required to submit these reports to the contracting agency);
- Debarment of subcontractors who fail to pay workers when workers' wages are paid by the prime contractor.

1996 BOLI adopts administrative rules that conform state rules to federal Davis-Bacon regulations regarding the "site of work."

1997 Oregon's PWR law is amended making public contracting agencies' liability joint and several with any contractor or subcontractor for unpaid prevailing wages when the agency fails to include required PWR language in the advertisement for bids, request for bids, contractor specifications, accepted bids, or elsewhere in the contract documents.

Other changes to the law include:

- The daily overtime statute is amended to allow employers to adopt work schedules of four ten-hour days on public works projects;
- Liquidated damages may be for an additional amount of wages equal to twice the unpaid overtime wages if contractors have falsified the payroll records;
- Contractors must adopt a written work schedule on public projects prior to the beginning of work.

ORS 279.023 requires public agencies to prepare and submit a list of their planned public improvement projects to BOLI.

The estimated project cost threshold for least cost comparison requirements when an agency considers using its own employees as workers on a public works is increased from \$50,000 to \$125,000.

ORS 279.348 is amended to require that BOLI rely on the annual wage survey in determining prevailing wage rates. It allows the Commissioner to consider additional information if it appears to the Commissioner that the data derived from the wage survey alone is insufficient to establish the prevailing wage rates.

1999 Oregon's PWR law is amended to reapply portions of the PWR law to Oregon University System contracts.

The notice of claim requirements against public works contractors' bond is modified to allow BOLI to include unidentified workers.

School district contracts with community foundations or nonprofit corporations are exempt from PWR law requirements under certain and specific conditions; sunsets January 1, 2006.

PWR fee money is allowed to be used for education programs on public contracting and purchasing laws in addition to PWR law.

- 2001 Oregon's PWR law is amended to require contractors and subcontractors on public works projects to prepare weekly certified payroll statements and submit them to the contracting agency monthly, by the fifth business day of the month.

Public contracting agencies are required to include a copy of contractor's disclosure of first-tier subcontractors with Notice of Award of Public Works Contract forms submitted to BOLI.

ORS 279.357 is amended by adding an exemption. Public work projects for which no funds of the public agency are directly or indirectly used are exempt from the PWR law. BOLI is required to adopt rules. The amendment specifies that "funds of a public agency" does not include funds provided in the form of a government grant to a nonprofit organization, unless the grant is issued for the purpose of construction; defines "nonprofit organization;" and provides that amendments only apply to public works contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2002.

- 2003 Oregon's PWR law is amended to exempt Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC) members.

- 2005 Oregon's PWR law is substantially amended by the 2005 legislature. The changes include:

- The PWR threshold for coverage is increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.
- BOLI must compare state and federal prevailing wage rates, determine which is higher for workers in each trade or occupation in each locality, and make this information available twice each year.
- Contractors must pay the higher of state or federal rates on projects subject to both the state PWR law and the federal Davis-Bacon Act.
- Public agencies must include in their project specifications information showing which prevailing rate of wage, either state or federal, is higher.
- All contracts, including subcontracts, must contain a provision that workers shall be paid not less than the specified minimum hourly rate of wage on projects subject to the PWR law.
- All contractors and subcontractors working on a public works project must file a \$30,000 "public works bond" with the Construction Contractor's Board. This bond is to be used exclusively for unpaid wages determined due by BOLI. Some exemptions from this requirement are provided for certified disadvantaged, minority, women or emerging small business enterprises.

- General contractors must verify that subcontractors have filed a public works bond before permitting a subcontractor to start work on a project.
- Contracting agencies and general contractors must withhold 25% of amounts earned by contractors if certified payroll reports are not submitted as required.
- The project price includes, but is not limited to, the value of work performed by persons paid by a contractor as part of the project; the project price does not include the value of donated materials and work performed on a project by individuals volunteering to a public agency.
- “Funds of a public agency” does not include building and development fees waived or paid by the public agency, staff resources used for project oversight or coordination, or staff resources used for the design or inspection of the project.