

839-025-0004

## Definitions

As used in OAR chapter 839, division 025, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Apprentice" means:

(a) A person who is individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Apprenticeship (OA), or with any state apprenticeship agency recognized by OA, and who is employed by a registered training agent pursuant to ORS 660.010(10) and is working pursuant to the standards of the apprentice's apprenticeship program; or

(b) A person in probationary employment as an apprentice in such an apprenticeship program, but who is not individually registered in the program, but who has been certified by the OA or a state apprenticeship agency to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice, and who is employed by a registered training agent pursuant to ORS 660.010 (10) and is working pursuant to the standards of the apprentice's apprenticeship program.

(2) "The Basic Hourly Rate of Pay" or "Hourly Rate" means the rate of hourly wage, excluding fringe benefits, paid to the worker.

(3) "Bureau" means the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

(4) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, or designee.

(5) "Construction" means the initial construction of buildings and other structures, or additions thereto, and of highways and roads. "Construction" does not include the transportation of material or supplies to or from the public works project by employees of a construction contractor or construction subcontractor.

(6) "Division" means the Wage and Hour Division of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

(7) "Employ" includes to suffer or permit to work.

(8) "Fringe benefits" means the amount of:

(a) The rate of contribution irrevocably made on a "regular basis" and "not less often than quarterly," as those terms are defined in OAR 839-025-0043, by a contractor or subcontractor to a trustee or to a third person pursuant to a plan, fund or program; and

(b) The rate of costs to the contractor or subcontractor which may be reasonably anticipated in providing benefits to workers pursuant to an enforceable commitment to carry out a financially responsible plan or program which is committed in writing to the workers affected, for medical or hospital care, pensions on retirement or death, compensation for injuries or illness resulting from occupational activity, or insurance to provide any of the foregoing, for unemployment benefits, life insurance, disability and sickness insurance or accident insurance, for vacation and holiday pay, for defraying costs of apprenticeship or other similar programs or for other bona fide fringe benefits, but only where the contractor or subcontractor is not required by other federal, state or local law to provide any of such benefits. Other

bona fide fringe benefits do not include reimbursement to workers for meals, lodging or other travel expenses, nor contributions to industry advancement funds (CIAF for example).

(9)(a) "Funds of a public agency" includes any funds of a public agency that are directly or indirectly used, as described below.

(A) "Directly used funds of a public agency" means revenue, money, or that which can be valued in money collected for a public agency or derived from a public agency's immediate custody and control, and, except as provided in ORS 279C.810(1)(a)(H) and (J) and subsection (b) of this section, includes but is not limited to any money loaned by a public agency, including the loan of proceeds from the sale of conduit or pass-through revenue bonds for the specific purpose of financing a project, and public property or other assets used as payment for all or part of a project.

(B) "Indirectly used funds of a public agency" means, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, that a public agency ultimately bears the cost of all or part of the project, even if a public agency is not paying for the project directly or completing payment at the time it occurs or shortly thereafter. A public agency does not indirectly use funds of a public agency when it elects not to collect land rent that is due. Examples of when an agency "ultimately bears the cost" of all or part of a project include but are not limited to:

(i) Amortizing the costs of construction over the life of a lease and paying these costs with funds of a public agency during the course of the lease;

(ii) A public agency subsidizing the costs of construction that would normally be borne by the contractor;

(iii) Using insurance proceeds that belong to a public agency to pay for construction. Insurance proceeds represent "money collected for the custody and control of a public agency" and therefore are funds of a public agency, whether the contractor obtains payment directly from the insurance company or the public agency; or

(iv) Using or creating a private entity as a conduit for funding a project when the private entity is in fact an alter ego of the public agency.

(b) "Funds of a public agency" does not include:

(A) Funds provided in the form of a government grant to a nonprofit organization, unless the government grant is issued for the purpose of construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting;

(B) Building and development permit fees paid or waived by the public agency;

(C) Tax credits or tax abatements;

(D) Land that a public agency sells to a private entity at fair market value;

(E) The difference between:

(i) The value of land that a public agency sells to a private entity as determined at the time of the sale after taking into account any plan, requirement, covenant, condition, restriction or other limitation, exclusive of zoning or land use regulations, that the public agency imposes on the development or use of the land; and

(ii) The fair market value of the land if the land is not subject to the limitations described in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph;

(F) Staff resources of the public agency used to manage a project or to provide a principal source of supervision, coordination or oversight of a project;

(G) Staff resources of the public agency used to design or inspect one or more components of a project;

(H) Moneys derived from the sale of bonds that are loaned by a state agency to a private entity, unless the moneys will be used for a public improvement;

(I) Value added to land as a consequence of a public agency's site preparation, demolition of real property or remediation or removal of environmental contamination, except for value added in excess of the expenses the public agency incurred in the site preparation, demolition or remediation or removal when the land is sold for use in a project otherwise subject to ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870; or

(J) Bonds, or loans from the proceeds of bonds, issued in accordance with ORS Chapter 289 or 441.525 to 441.595, unless the bonds or loans will be used for a public improvement.

(10) "Housing" has the meaning given that term in ORS 456.055.

(11) "Major renovation" means the remodeling or alteration of buildings and other structures within the framework of an existing building or structure and the alteration of existing highways and roads, the contract price of which exceeds \$50,000.

(12) "Nonprofit organization," as used in section (9)(b)(A) of this rule, means an organization or group of organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code that is exempt from income tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(13) "Normal business hours" means the hours during which the office of the contractor or subcontractor is normally open for business. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the Division will consider the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., excluding the hours between 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m., on weekdays as normal business hours.

(14) "Overtime" means all hours worked:

(a) On Saturdays;

(b) On the following legal holidays:

(A) Each Sunday;

(B) New Year's Day on January 1;

(C) Memorial Day on the last Monday in May;

(D) Independence Day on July 4;

- (E) Labor Day on the first Monday in September;
- (F) Thanksgiving Day on the fourth Thursday in November;
- (G) Christmas Day on December 25.
- (c) Over 40 hours in a week; and either
- (d) Over eight (8) hours in a day; or
- (e) Over 10 hours in a day provided:
  - (A) The employer has established a work schedule of four consecutive days (Monday through Thursday or Tuesday through Friday) pursuant to OAR 839-025-0034; and
  - (B) The employer operates in accordance with this established work schedule.
- (15) "Overtime rate" means the basic hourly rate of pay multiplied by one and one-half.
- (16) "Overtime wages" means the overtime hours worked multiplied by the overtime rate.
- (17) "Person" includes a public or private corporation, a partnership, a sole proprietorship, a limited liability company, a government or governmental instrumentality.
- (18) "Prevailing wage rate claim" means a claim for wages filed by a worker with the Division.
- (19) "Public agency" means the State of Oregon or any political subdivision thereof or any county, city, district, authority, public corporation or entity and any instrumentality thereof organized and existing under law or charter.
- (20)(a) "Public work," "public works" or "public works project" includes but is not limited to:
  - (A) Roads, highways, buildings, structures and improvements of all types, the construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting of which is carried on or contracted for by any public agency to serve the public interest;
  - (B) A project for the construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting of a road, highway, building, structure or improvement of any type that uses \$750,000 or more of funds of a public agency; or
  - (C) A project for the construction of a privately owned road, highway, building, structure or improvement of any type that uses funds of a private entity and in which 25 percent or more of the square footage of the completed project will be occupied or used by a public agency; or
  - (D) A device, structure, or mechanism, or a combination of devices, structures, or mechanisms that:
    - (i) Uses solar radiation as a source for generating heat, cooling, or electrical energy; and
    - (ii) Is constructed or installed, with or without using funds of a public agency, on land, premises, structures, or buildings that a public agency owns, regardless of the total project cost; or
  - (E) A project for the construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting of a road, highway, building, structure, or improvement of any type that occurs, with or without using funds of a public agency, on real property that the Oregon University System or an institution in the Oregon University System owns.

(F) Pursuant to ORS 352.138(4)(b), a project resulting from an agreement under the terms of which a private entity constructs, reconstructs, renovates or paints an improvement of any type that occurs, with or without using funds of a public agency, on real property owned by a university with a governing board or by a nonprofit organization or other entity that a university with a governing board owns or controls exclusively.

(b) "Public works" does not include:

(A) Reconstructing or renovating privately owned property that a public agency leases; or

(B) A private nonprofit entity's renovation of publicly owned real property that is more than 75 years old if:

(i) The real property is leased to the private nonprofit entity for more than 25 years;

(ii) Funds of a public agency used in the renovation do not exceed 15 percent of the total cost of the renovation; and

(iii) Contracts for the renovation were advertised or, if not advertised, were entered into before July 1, 2003, but the renovation has not been completed on or before July 1, 2007.

(21) "Public works contract" or "contract" means any contract, agreement or understanding, written or oral, into which a public agency enters for any public work.

(22) "Reconstruction" means highway and road resurfacing and rebuilding, the restoration of existing highways and roads, and the restoration of buildings and other structures.

(23) "Reconstruction or renovation of privately owned property which is leased by a public agency" includes improvements of all types within the framework or footprint of an existing building or structure.

(24)(a) "Residential construction project" means a public works project for the construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting of a single family house or apartment building of not more than four (4) stories in height and all incidental items such as site work, parking areas, utilities, streets and sidewalks pursuant to the U.S. Department of Labor's "All Agency Memorandum No. 130" --

"Application Of The Standard of Comparison 'Projects Of a Character Similar' Under the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts" dated March 17, 1978, and "All Agency Memorandum No. 131" -- "Clarification of All Agency Memorandum No. 130" dated July 14, 1978. (See Appendix 6.)

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, where it is determined that a different definition of "residential construction" has been adopted by local ordinance or code, or that the prevailing practice of a particular trade or occupation regarding what is considered "residential construction" differs from the U.S. Department of Labor definition of residential construction, the commissioner may consider such information in determining a project to be a "residential construction project."

(25) "Site of work" is defined as follows:

(a) The site of work is limited to the physical place or places where the construction called for in the contract will remain when work on it has been completed, and other adjacent or nearby property used by the contractor or subcontractor in such construction which can reasonably be said to be included in the site.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, fabrication plants, mobile factories, batch plants, borrow pits, job headquarters, tool yards and similar facilities, are part of the site of work provided they are dedicated exclusively, or nearly so, to the performance of the contract or project, and are so located in proximity to the actual construction location that it would be reasonable to include them. Such facilities which are established by a supplier of materials for the project after the opening of bids are deemed to be dedicated exclusively to the performance of the contract or project.

(c) Not included in the site of work are permanent home offices, branch plant establishments, fabrication plants, and tool yards of a contractor or subcontractor whose locations and continuance in operation are determined wholly without regard to a particular contract or project. In addition, fabrication plants, batch plants, borrow pits, job headquarters, tool yards, and similar facilities of a commercial supplier or materialman which are established by a supplier of materials for the project before opening of bids and not on the project site, are not included in the site of work. Such permanent, previously established facilities are not part of the site of the work, even where the operations for a period of time may be dedicated exclusively, or nearly so, to the performance of a contract or project.

(26) "Special wage determination" means a wage determination made at the request of a public agency and which is applicable only to specific job classes. A special wage determination is issued in those cases where there is no current wage determination applicable to specific job classes and the use of such job classes is contemplated on a public works project.

(27) "Trade" or "occupation" is defined in accordance with the prevailing practices of the construction industry in Oregon.

(28) "Trainee" means a person registered and receiving on-the-job training in a construction occupation under a program which has been approved in advance by the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Apprenticeship (OA), as meeting its standards for on-the-job training programs, and which has been so certified by that office, and who is employed by a registered training agent pursuant to ORS 660.010(10) and is working pursuant to the standards of the trainee's program.

(29) "Training agent" means an employer that is registered with a local joint committee and the Apprenticeship and Training Division of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

(30) "Wage determination" includes the original decision and any subsequent amendments made by the commissioner in accordance with ORS 279C.815.

(31) "Wages" or "Prevailing Wages" means the basic hourly rate of pay and fringe benefits as defined in sections (2) and (8) of this rule.

(32) "Worker" means a person employed on a public works project and whose duties are manual or physical in nature (including those workers who use tools or who are performing the work of a trade), as distinguished from mental, professional or managerial. The term "worker" includes apprentices, trainees and any person employed or working on a public works project in a trade or occupation for which the commissioner has determined a prevailing rate of wage. (See OAR 839-025-0035.)

[ED. NOTE: Appendices referenced are not included in rule text. [Click here for PDF copy of appendices.](#)]

Stat. Auth.: Stat. Auth.: ORS 651.060(4), 279C.808

Stats. Implemented:H.B. 2646, 77th Leg., Reg. Ses. (Or2013), ORS 279C

Hist.: BL 14-1982, f. 10-19-82, ef. 10-20-82; BL 4-1984, f. & ef. 3-13-84; BL 7-1989(Temp), f. 10-2-89, cert. ef. 10-3-89; BL 5-1990, f. 3-30-90, cert. ef. 4-1-90; BL 3-1996, f. & cert. ef. 1-26-96; BL 8-1996, f. 8-26-96, cert. ef. 9-1-96; BL 3-1997(Temp), f. 7-31-97, cert. ef. 8-1-97; BL 1-1998, f. & cert. ef. 1-5-98; BLI 15-2001, f. & cert. ef. 11-14-01; BLI 5-2002, f. 2-14-02, cert. ef. 2-15-02; Renumbered from 839-016-0004, BLI 7-2005, f. 2-25-05, cert. ef. 3-1-05; BLI 29-2005, f. 12-29-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06; BLI 19-2006(Temp), f. 5-12-06, cert. ef. 5-15-06 thru 11-10-06; BLI 39-2006, f. 11-8-06, cert. ef. 11-10-06; BLI 20-2007(Temp), f. 7-30-07, cert. ef. 8-1-07 thru 1-27-08; BLI 42-2007, f.12-28-07, cert. ef. 1-1-08; BLI 23-2010, f. 12-30-10, cert. ef. 1-1-11; BLI 9-2011, f. 10-27-11, cert. ef. 11-1-11; BLI 9-2013, f. 12-18-13, cert. ef. 1-1-14

839-025-0020

Public Works Contracts and Contract Specifications; Required Conditions

(1) For purposes of this rule:

(a) "Construction Manager/General Contractor contract" (or "CM/GC contract") means a contract that typically results in a general contractor/construction manager initially undertaking various pre-construction tasks that may include, but are not limited to: design phase development, constructability reviews, value engineering, scheduling, and cost estimating, and in which a guaranteed maximum price for completion of construction-type work is typically established by amendment of the initial contract, after the pre-construction tasks are complete or substantially complete. "CM/GC" refers to the general contractor/construction manager under this form of contract. Following the design phase, the CM/GC may then act as a General Contractor and begin the subcontracting process. The CM/GC typically coordinates and manages the construction process, provides contractor expertise, and acts as a member of the project team.

(b) "Construction specifications" include the detailed description of physical characteristics of the improvement, design details, technical descriptions of the method and manner of doing the work, quantities or qualities of any materials required to be furnished, descriptions of dimensions, required units of measurement, composition or manufacturer, and descriptions of any quality, performance, or acceptance requirements.

(2) Every public works contract must contain the following:

(a) A condition or clause that, if the contractor fails, neglects, or refuses to make prompt payment of any claim for labor or services furnished to the contractor or a subcontractor by any person, or the assignee of the person, in connection with the public works contract as such claim becomes due, the proper officer or officers of the public agency may pay such claim and charge the amount of the payment against funds due or to become due the contractor by reason of the contract (Reference: ORS 279C.515);

(b) A condition that no person will be employed for more than 10 hours in any one day, or 40 hours in any one week except in cases of necessity, emergency, or where the public policy absolutely requires it, and in such cases the person so employed must be paid at least time and one-half the regular rate of pay for all time worked:

(A) For all overtime in excess of eight hours a day or 40 hours in any one week when the work week is five consecutive days, Monday through Friday; or

(B) For all overtime in excess of 10 hours a day or 40 hours in any one week when the work week is four consecutive days, Monday through Friday; and

(C) For all work performed on Saturday and on any legal holiday specified in ORS 279C.540 (Reference: ORS 279C.520(1));

(c) A condition that an employer must give notice to employees who work on a public works contract in writing, either at the time of hire or before commencement of work on the contract, or by posting a notice in a location frequented by employees, of the number of hours per day and days per week that the employees may be required to work (Reference: ORS 279C.520(2)); and

(d) A condition that the contractor must promptly, as due, make payment to any person, co-partnership, association or corporation, furnishing medical, surgical and hospital care or other needed care and attention, incident to sickness or injury, to employees of such contractor, of all sums which the contractor agrees to pay for such services and all moneys and sums which the contractor collected or deducted from the wages of the contractor's employees pursuant to any law, contract or agreement for the purpose of providing or paying for such service (Reference: ORS 279C.530); and

(e) A condition or clause that requires the contractor to:

(A) Have a public works bond filed with the Construction Contractors Board before starting work on the project, unless exempt under ORS 279C.836(4), (7), (8) or (9).

(B) Require, in every subcontract, that the subcontractor have a public works bond filed with the Construction Contractors Board before starting work on the project, unless exempt under ORS 279C.836(4), (7), (8) or (9).

(3)(a) Every public works contract and subcontract must provide that each worker the contractor, subcontractor or other person who is a party to the contract uses in performing all or part of the contract, must be paid not less than the applicable prevailing rate of wage for each trade or occupation as defined by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries in the applicable publication entitled Definitions of Covered Occupations for Public Works Contracts in Oregon.

(b) If a public works project is subject to both ORS 279C.800 to ORS 279C.870 and to the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141 et seq.), every public works contract and subcontract must provide that the worker whom the contractor, subcontractor or other person who is a party to the contract uses in performing all or part of the contract, must be paid not less than the higher of the applicable state prevailing rate of wage for each trade or occupation as defined by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries in the applicable publication entitled Definitions of Covered Occupations for Public Works Contracts in Oregon or federal prevailing rate of wage.

(4)(a) The specifications for every public works contract must contain a provision that states the existing state prevailing rate of wage and, if applicable, the federal prevailing rate of wage required under the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141 et seq.).

(b) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section and sections (6) and (7) of this rule, the existing state prevailing rate of wage and the applicable publication entitled Definitions of Covered Occupations

for Public Works Contracts in Oregon are those in effect at the time the initial specifications were first advertised for bid solicitations.

(c) If a public agency is required under subsection (a) of this section or section (6) of this rule to include the state and federal prevailing rates of wage in the specifications for a contract for public works, the public agency shall also include in the specifications the requirement that the contractor pay the higher of the applicable state or federal prevailing rate of wage to all workers on the public works project.

(d) Pursuant to ORS 279C.838(4) and notwithstanding ORS 279C.830(1), if the contract is subject to both ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 and the Davis Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141 et seq.), the public agency may provide in the specifications for the contract a single date to be used to establish the “existing state prevailing rate of wage,” the applicable publication entitled Definitions of Covered Occupations for Public Works Contracts in Oregon, and the “applicable federal prevailing rate of wage” that is consistent with the federal requirements under 29 CFR 1.6.

(e) The specifications for a contract for public works must provide that the contractor and every subcontractor must have a public works bond filed with the Construction Contractors Board before starting work on the project, unless exempt under ORS 279C.836(4), (7), (8) or (9).

(5)(a) The provisions described in sections (3) and (4), and sections (6) and (7) if applicable, must be included in all specifications for each contract awarded on the project, regardless of the price of any individual contract, so long as the combined price of all contracts awarded on the project is \$50,000 or more (Reference: ORS 279C.830).

(b) A statement incorporating the applicable state prevailing wage rate publication and any amendments thereto into the specifications by reference will satisfy these requirements. Except as provided in subsection (c), such reference must include the title of the applicable wage rates publication or determination and the date of the publication or determination as well as the date of any applicable amendments.

(c) When the prevailing wage rates are available electronically or are accessible on the Internet, the rates may be incorporated into the specifications by referring to the electronically accessible or Internet-accessible rates and by providing adequate information about how to access the rates. Such reference must include the title of the applicable wage rates publication or determination and the date of the publication or determination as well as the date of any applicable amendments. The reference requirements of this subsection will be satisfied if such reference includes Uniform Resource Locator (URL) information for a webpage or webpages showing the title of each applicable wage rates publication or determination and the date of each publication or determination as well as the date of any applicable amendments.

(6)(a) When a public agency is a party to a CM/GC contract, the CM/GC contract becomes a public works contract either when the contract first constitutes a binding and enforceable obligation on the part of the CM/GC to perform or arrange for the performance of construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting of an improvement that is a public works or when the CM/GC contract enters the construction phase, whichever occurs first.

(b) For example, the CM/GC will have a binding and enforceable obligation to perform or arrange for the performance of construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting of an improvement after the public agency and CM/GC commit to the guaranteed maximum price.

(c) For purposes of this rule, the CM/GC contract enters the construction phase when the agency first authorizes the performance of early construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting work directly related to the improvement project.

(d) The publication entitled Definitions of Covered Occupations for Public Works Contracts in Oregon and the prevailing wage rate in effect at the time the CM/GC contract becomes a public works contract shall apply and the applicable prevailing wage rates must be included with the construction specifications for the CM/GC contract.

(7) A public works project described in ORS 279C.800(6)(a)(B), (C), (D), or (E) that is not a CM/GC contract subject to section (6) of this rule, and for which no public agency awards a contract to a contractor for the project, is subject to the publication entitled Definitions of Covered Occupations for Public Works Contracts in Oregon and the existing state prevailing rate of wage or, if applicable, the federal prevailing rate of wage required under the Davis-Bacon Act that are in effect at the time a public agency enters into an agreement with a private entity for the project. (Note: The effective date of the applicable federal prevailing rate of wage may be different under federal law.) After that time, the specifications for any contract for the public works shall include the applicable prevailing rate of wage.

(8) If a project is a public works of the type described in ORS 279C.800(6)(a)(B), (C), (D), or (E), and no public agency awards a contract to a contractor for the project, a public agency will be deemed to have complied with the provisions of ORS 279C.830 if the public agency requires compliance with the provisions of section (5) of this rule in any agreement entered into by the public agency committing to provide funds for the project, to occupy or use the completed project, or authorizing the construction or installation of a solar radiation device.

(9) Public agencies may obtain, without cost, a copy of the existing state prevailing rate of wages for use in preparing the contract specifications by contacting the Prevailing Wage Rate Unit or any office of the bureau.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 651.060(4), 279C.808

Stats. Implemented: H.B. 2646, 77th Leg., Reg. Ses. (Or2013), ORS 279C

Hist.: BL 14-1982, f. 10-19-82, ef. 10-20-82; BL 7-1989(Temp), f. 10-2-89, cert. ef. 10-3-89; BL 5-1990, f. 3-30-90, cert. ef. 4-1-90; BL 3-1996, f. & cert. ef. 1-26-96; BL 3-1997(Temp), f. 7-31-97, cert. ef. 8-1-97; BL 1-1998, f. & cert. ef. 1-5-98; BLI 5-2002, f. 2-14-02, cert. ef. 2-15-02; Renumbered from 839-016-0020, BLI 7-2005, f. 2-25-05, cert. ef. 3-1-05; BLI 29-2005, f. 12-29-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06; BLI 19-2006(Temp), f. 5-12-06, cert. ef. 5-15-06 thru 11-10-06; BLI 39-2006, f. 11-8-06, cert. ef. 11-10-06; BLI 2-2007, f. & cert. ef. 1-23-07; BLI 20-2007(Temp), f. 7-30-07, cert. ef. 8-1-07 thru 1-27-08; BLI 42-2007, f. 12-28-07, cert. ef. 1-1-08; BLI 18-2009(Temp), f. 8-3-09, cert. ef. 8-5-09 thru 1-31-10; BLI 28-2009, f. 12-1-09, cert. ef. 1-1-10; BLI 23-2010, f. 12-30-10, cert. ef. 1-1-11; BLI 3-2011(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 6-8-11 thru 12-4-11; BLI 6-2011(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 7-22-11 thru 12-4-11; BLI 9-2011, f. 10-27-11, cert. ef. 11-1-11; BLI 9-2013, f. 12-18-13, cert. ef. 1-1-14

839-025-0037

#### Residential Construction Projects

(1)(a) For residential construction projects as defined in OAR 839-025-0004(24) and subject to ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870, public agencies shall use federal Davis-Bacon wage rates for residential construction projects unless there is no applicable federal rate for a particular trade or classification on the residential project.

(b) If the applicable federal Davis-Bacon wage rate determination does not include a rate for a particular trade or classification needed on a specific residential construction project, and the project is subject to ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 but not the federal Davis-Bacon Act, the public agency is required to request a special wage rate, identifying the specific trade or classification, pursuant to OAR 839-025-0007.

(c) The commissioner may consider and approve a residential wage determination for a trade or classification issued by any federal agency within twelve months of the date of any request for a special wage rate pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

(d) Requests for special wage rate determinations for projects subject to both ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 and the federal Davis-Bacon Act shall be submitted pursuant to Title 29 CFR, Part 5.5(a)(1)(ii) as amended December 19, 2008.

(e) Copies of any special federal wage rate determinations requested and subsequent determination(s) issued pursuant to subsection (d) of this section must be provided to the commissioner by the public agency.

(2) Notwithstanding section (1) of this rule, the commissioner, consistent with statutory authority, may survey and issue residential rates.

(3) Requests for special wage rates for residential construction projects pursuant to section (1)(b) of this rule must be submitted to the Bureau of Labor and Industries by the public agency no fewer than fifteen (15) business days prior to the date the specifications for the project are first advertised.

(4) If a public agency fails to request special wage rates for a residential construction project pursuant to section (1)(b) of this rule at least fifteen (15) business days before the date the specifications for the project are first advertised for the project, the Prevailing Wage Rates for Public Contracts published by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries in effect when the specifications are first advertised shall apply to those trades or classifications for which there is no applicable federal residential rate.

(5) The federal Davis-Bacon wage rates apply to residential construction projects subject to ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 regardless of whether federal law requires Davis-Bacon rates on the project.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, unless otherwise exempt, under no circumstances may a rate less than the minimum wage rate required by ORS 653.025 be paid to any worker on a residential construction project subject to ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 279C & 651.060

Stats. Implemented: ORS 279C.800–279C.870

Hist.: BLI 19-2006(Temp), f. 5-12-06, cert. ef. 5-15-06 thru 11-10-06; BLI 39-2006, f. 11-8-06, cert. ef. 11-10-06; BLI 42-2007, f. 12-28-07, cert. ef. 1-1-08; BLI 9-2011, f. 10-27-11, cert. ef. 11-1-11

839-025-0100

## Exemptions

(1) All public works are regulated under ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 except as follows:

(a) Projects for which the total price does not exceed \$50,000. As used in this section, the price of a project includes, but is not limited to, the value of work performed by every person paid by a contractor or subcontractor in any manner for the person's work on the project, but does not include the value of donated materials or work performed on the project by individuals volunteering to the public agency without pay. If the price of a project exceeds \$50,000 at any time during the project, the project is not exempt from ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870.

(b) Contracts of a People's Utility District, which are regulated under ORS 261.345.

(c) Projects for which no funds of a public agency are directly or indirectly used.

(d) Projects:

(A) That are privately owned;

(B) That use funds of a private entity;

(C) In which less than 25 percent of the square footage of a completed project will be occupied or used by a public agency; and

(D) For which less than \$750,000 of funds of a public agency are used.

(E) For purposes of this rule, if none of the square footage of a completed project will be occupied or used by a public agency and no funds of a public agency are used, the provisions of paragraphs (C) and (D) of this subsection will be deemed to have been met.

(e) Projects for residential construction that are privately owned and that predominantly provide affordable housing. As used in this paragraph:

(A) "Affordable housing" means housing that serves occupants whose incomes are no greater than 60 percent of the area median income or, if the occupants are owners, whose incomes are no greater than 80 percent of the area median income.

(B) "Predominantly" means 60 percent or more.

(C) "Privately owned" includes:

(i) Affordable housing provided on real property owned by a public agency if the real property and related structures are leased to a private entity for 50 or more years; and

(ii) Affordable housing owned by a partnership, nonprofit corporation or limited liability company in which a housing authority, as defined in ORS 456.005, is a general partner, director or managing member and the housing authority is not a majority owner in the partnership, nonprofit corporation or limited liability company.

(2) The provisions of ORS 279C.840 and these rules that regulate payment of the prevailing rate of wage do not apply to:

(a) Inmates of the Oregon Department of Corrections assigned to:

(A) A work release program or otherwise working in gainful private employment pursuant to ORS 144.480, relating to prison inmate labor; or

(B) State Parks and Recreation Department projects to improve, maintain and repair buildings and property at state parks and recreation areas pursuant to ORS 390.195(1).

(b) Oregon Youth Conservation Corps members.

(3) Pursuant to ORS 352.138, universities with governing boards are exempt from the following Prevailing Wage Rate statutes: ORS 279C.805; ORS 279C.807; ORS 279C.808; ORS 279C.815; ORS 279C.817; ORS 279C.820; and ORS 279C.829. This exemption, however, does not apply to an agreement under the terms of which a private entity constructs, reconstructs, renovates or paints an improvement on real property owned by a university with a governing board or by a nonprofit organization or other entity that a university with a governing board owns or controls exclusively.

(4) A public agency is not subject to ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 if the public agency only provides funds for a public works project that are not "funds of a public agency" as that phrase is defined in OAR 839-025-0004(9), or, if the public agency will use or occupy less than 25% of the square footage of the completed public works project and less than 25% of combined square footage of the completed project will be used or occupied by public agencies.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this rule, public works as defined in ORS 279C.800 (6)(a)(D) are not exempt from ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870.

[Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 279 & 651.060

Stats. Implemented: ORS 279.357, 390.195(1) & OL Ch. 628 (2001)

Hist.: BL 4-1984, f. & ef. 3-13-84; BL 3-1996, f. & cert. ef. 1-26-96; BL 1-1998, f. & cert. ef. 1-5-98;

BLI 15-2001, f. & cert. ef. 11-14-01; Renumbered from 839-016-0100, BLI 7-2005, f. 2-25-05, cert. ef. 3-1-05; BLI 29-2005, f. 12-29-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06; BLI 18-2006, f. 5-12-06, cert. ef. 5-15-06; BLI 20-2007(Temp), f. 7-30-07, cert. ef. 8-1-07 thru 1-27-08; BLI 42-2007, f. 12-28-07, cert. ef. 1-1-08; BLI 23-2010, f. 12-30-10, cert. ef. 1-1-11

839-025-0320

Payment of Prevailing Wage by Persons Other than Contractors or Subcontractors Prohibited

(1) Except as provided herein, no person, other than the contractor or subcontractor, shall pay or contribute any portion of the prevailing rate of wage specified in the contract to workers employed on the public works contract.

(2) Section (1) of this rule does not apply to payments to workers who are enrolled in government-subsidized training or retraining programs.

(3) For purposes of this rule, a person pays or contributes to the payment of the prevailing rate of wage when a contractor or subcontractor receives monies pursuant to a program, plan or other agreement that includes a provision that members of a labor organization contribute part of their wages to the labor organization for the purpose of paying contractors or subcontractors the difference in the wage rate negotiated under the collective bargaining agreement and the wage rate used by the contractor or subcontractor in obtaining a contract. However, a person does not pay or contribute to the payment of the prevailing rate of wage when the contractor or subcontractor receives monies pursuant to such program, plan or agreement if the collectively bargained wage rate exceeded the prevailing rate of wage in effect at the time the contractor or subcontractor made a bid on a contract.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 279 & 651

Stats. Implemented: ORS 279.348 - 279.380

Hist.: BL 3-1996, f. & cert. ef. 1-26-96; Renumbered from 839-016-0320, BLI 7-2005, f. 2-25-05, cert. ef. 3-1-05

839-025-0530

#### Violations for Which a Civil Penalty May Be Assessed

- (1) The commissioner may assess a civil penalty for each violation of any provision of the Prevailing Wage Rate Law (ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870) and for each violation of any provision of the administrative rules adopted under the Prevailing Wage Rate Law.
- (2) Civil penalties may be assessed against any contractor, subcontractor or public agency regulated under the Prevailing Wage Rate Law and are in addition to, not in lieu of, any other penalty prescribed by law.
- (3) The commissioner may assess a civil penalty against a contractor or subcontractor for any of the following violations:
  - (a) Failure to pay the applicable prevailing rate of wage in violation of ORS 279C.840;
  - (b) Failure to pay all wages due and owing to the contractor's or subcontractor's workers on the regular payday established and maintained under ORS 652.120 in violation of ORS 279C.840(1).
  - (c) Failure to post the applicable prevailing wage rates in violation of ORS 279C.840(4);
  - (d) Failure to post the notice describing the health and welfare or pension plans in violation of ORS 279C.840(5);
  - (e) Failure to include a provision in a subcontract that workers shall be paid not less than the specified minimum hourly rate of wage in violation of ORS 279C.830(1)(c);
  - (f) If a public works project is subject to both ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 and to the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141 et seq.), failure to include a provision in a subcontract that workers must be paid not less than the higher of the applicable state or federal prevailing rate of wage in violation of ORS 279C.830(1)(d);
  - (g) Failure to include in a subcontract a provision requiring the subcontractor to have a public works bond filed with the Construction Contractors Board before starting work on the project, unless exempt, in violation of ORS 279C.830(2);
  - (h) Failure to file with the Construction Contractors Board a public works bond, as required under ORS 279C.836, before starting work on a contract or subcontract for a public works project subject to the provisions of ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870;
  - (i) Failure to verify that a subcontractor has filed a public works bond as required or has elected not to file a public works bond under ORS 279C.836 prior to permitting a subcontractor to start work on a public works project;
  - (j) Failure to file certified statements in violation of ORS 279C.845;
  - (k) Filing inaccurate or incomplete certified statements in violation of ORS 279C.845;

- (l) Failure to retain 25 percent of the amount the first-tier subcontractor earned when the first-tier subcontractor fails to submit payroll and certified statement forms to the public agency in violation of ORS 279C.845;
  - (m) Paying the prevailing rate of wage in violation of ORS 279C.840(6);
  - (n) Reducing an employee's pay in violation of ORS 279C.840(7);
  - (o) Taking action to circumvent the payment of the prevailing wage, other than subsections (k) and (m) of this section, in violation of ORS 279C.840(7);
  - (p) Failure to submit reports and returns in violation of ORS 279C.815(3);
  - (q) Failure to certify the accuracy of reports and returns in violation of ORS 279C.815(3);
  - (r) Failure to timely pay the fee required by ORS 279C.825 on public works contracts first advertised or solicited prior to January 1, 2008;
  - (s) Receiving a public works contract or subcontract while on the list of ineligible in violation of ORS 279C.860;
  - (t) Awarding a contract to a contractor whose name appears on the list of ineligible maintained pursuant to ORS 279C.860.
  - (u) Failure to contribute fringe benefit wages timely to a trustee or to a third person pursuant to a plan, fund or program on a "regular basis" and "not less often than quarterly," as those terms are defined in OAR 839-025-0043.
- (4) The commissioner may assess a civil penalty against a public agency for any of the following violations:
- (a) Failure to include in the specifications for a public works contract a provision stating the applicable existing prevailing wage rate in violation of ORS 279C.830(1)(a);
  - (b) If a public works project is subject to both ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 and to the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141 et seq.), failure to require the contractor to pay the higher of the applicable state prevailing rate of wage or federal prevailing rate of wage to all workers in violation of ORS 279C.830(1)(b);
  - (c) Failure to include a contract provision stating that workers must be paid the applicable prevailing rate of wage in violation of ORS 279C.830(1)(c);
  - (d) If a public works project is subject to both ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 and to the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141 et seq.), failure to include a contract provision stating that workers on public works must be paid not less than the higher of the applicable state prevailing rate of wage or federal prevailing rate of wage in violation of ORS 279C.830(1)(d);

- (e) Failure to include in the specifications for a contract for a public works a provision stating that the contractor and every subcontractor must have a public works bond filed with the Construction Contractors Board before starting work on the project, unless exempt, in violation of ORS 279C.830(2);
- (f) Failure to include in a contract for a public works a provision requiring the contractor to have a public works bond filed with the Construction Contractors Board before starting work on the project, unless exempt, in violation of ORS 279C.830(2)(a);
- (g) Failure to include in a contract for a public works a provision requiring the contractor to include in every subcontract a provision requiring the contractor to have a public works bond filed with the Construction Contractors Board before starting work on the project, unless exempt, in violation of ORS 279C.830(2)(b);
- (h) Failure to notify the commissioner when a contract is awarded in violation of ORS 279C.835;
- (i) Dividing a public works project in violation of ORS 279C.827;
- (j) Failure to include a copy of the disclosure of first-tier subcontractors with the Notice of Public Works in violation of ORS 279C.835;
- (k) Failure to retain 25 percent of the amount the contractor earned when the contractor fails to submit payroll and certified statement forms to the public agency in violation of ORS 279C.845;
- (l) Failure to timely pay the fee required in violation of ORS 279C.825;
- (m) Awarding a contract to a contractor whose name appears on the list of ineligible maintained pursuant to ORS 279C.860;
- (n) Entering into an agreement with another state or a political subdivision or agency of another state agreeing that a contractor or subcontractor may pay less than the prevailing rate of wage determined in accordance with ORS 279C.815 under the terms of a contract for public works to which the contracting agency is a party or of which the contracting agency is a beneficiary in violation of ORS 279C.829.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 651.060(4), 279C.808

Stats. Implemented: ORS 279C

Hist.: BL 3-1996, f. & cert. ef. 1-26-96; BL 1-1998, f. & cert. ef. 1-5-98; BLI 5-2002, f. 2-14-02, cert. ef. 2-15-02; Renumbered from 839-016-0530, BLI 7-2005, f. 2-25-05, cert. ef. 3-1-05; BLI 29-2005, f. 12-29-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06; BLI 20-2007(Temp), f. 7-30-07, cert. ef. 8-1-07 thru 1-27-08; BLI 42-2007, f. 12-28-07, cert. ef. 1-1-08; BLI 18-2009(Temp), f. 8-3-09, cert. ef. 8-5-09 thru 1-31-10; BLI 28-2009, f. 12-1-09, cert. ef. 1-1-10; BLI 3-2011(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 6-8-11 thru 12-4-11; BLI 9-2011, f. 10-27-11, cert. ef. 11-1-11; BLI 9-2013, f. 12-18-13, cert. ef. 1-1-14