

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
LABOR & EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE SENATE

January 17, 1985

The third meeting of the Labor and Employment Relations Committee was called to order by the chairman J.D. Lynch on January 17, 1985, at 1:00 p.m. in Room 413/415, State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members were present.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 95:

Vice-Chairman Manning called on Chairman Lynch, sponsor of Senate Bill 95. Chairman Lynch explained Senate Bill 95. Senate Bill 95 is a request by the Department of Labor and Industry, to change some technicalities in our law to conform with federal law. (Exhibit No. 1) Chairman Lynch also stated it is a housekeeping bill.

PROPOSERS OF SENATE BILL 95:

Dave Wanzenried, Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry, rose in support of Senate Bill 95.

OPPOSERS OF SENATE BILL 95:

None were present.

QUESTIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE:

Senator Towe asked Mr. Wanzenried, what is the 5%, and what is the 5% right after it. It is on page nine, and says "an assessment equal to .1% of all taxable wages provided for in 39-51-1105 and .05% of all total wages paid by employers not covered by an experience rating." Senator Towe asked why there is a difference?

David Wanzenried replied that the .5% refers to reimbursable employers, government sector employers not covered by trust funds. They are totally separate systems set up for reimbursable employers, hospitals in some cases, and other government sector employers. It is totally separate from accounting basis.

Senator Towe asked, why we have a different amount than the federal government.

Harold Kansier, representing the Department of Labor, said the reason for that is the experienced rated employers pay on taxable wages, government entities pay on total wages. The .05% is assessed against taxable wages.

Senator Thayer asked Chairman Lynch why he had deleted the language, "employer contributions received" and changed the language to, "all taxable wages provided for in 39-51-1108." He said he didn't understand what that is.

Chairman Lynch replied that in line 7, total wages is used because .05% applies to government entities, who pay us on the basis of total wages rather than taxable wages. In establishing the .05%, it was determined that government entities and reimbursables would be in affect paying about the same amount as experienced rate employers pay on the basis of the law that defines taxable wages and establishes a 75% average annual rate not to exceed \$200 a year increase.

EXECUTIVE ACTION OF SENATE BILL 95:

Senator Manning made a motion that Senate Bill 95 Do Pass. On a voice not, the Committee voted UNANIMOUSLY THAT SENATE BILL 95 DO PASS.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 75:

Chairman Lynch called on Senator Aklestad, sponsor of Senate Bill 75. Senate Bill 75 is an act to exempt local government from wage standards prevailing rate of wages on local projects in which only local government funds are used. Senator Aklestad said the bill does not pertain to the Davis-Bacon Act, where federal funds are used. He said the committee is all aware of the problem we have which is called the Little Davis-Bacon Act, where the prevailing wage is used in local government. It has held up, and is continuing to hold up, projects within local government.

PROPOSERS OF SENATE BILL 75:

Bill Olsen, representing Montana Contractors Association, Secretary, submitted written testimony in support of Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 2)

Gordon Morris, representing Montana Association of Counties, Director, submitted written testimony in support of Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 3)

Chip Erdmann, representing Montana School Boards Association, submitted written testimony in support of Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 4)

Bob Kinna, representing Wolf Point School District 45, Superintendent, submitted written testimony in support of Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 5)

Jim Holverson, County Commissioner and taxpayer in Roosevelt County, said he didn't want to be repetitious so he simply used a comparison: when we as individuals hire somebody to do repair, maintenance or even construct a home or business, we normally pay the wage that is given consistent with the given area, which is merely what local governments are asking for here, that they pay a wage that is consistent with the area.

If commissioners as individuals pay the consistent wage, why shouldn't they then be allowed to use the taxpayers' dollars and pay a consistent wage?

Senator Ed Smith spoke of the school district in his area. They had asked the building contractors who are building on school grounds completely by donation about this issue of labor outside the electrical and plumbing contractors. He was sure that if there had been a rate that is pretty much compared to the other rates that people would pay it.

Gene Chapel, representing Montana Farm Bureau Federation, submitted written testimony in support of Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 6)

Donald L. Pyle, representing Pyle, Inc. of Miles City, submitted testimony in support of Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 7)

William E. Duede, Chairman Broadwater County Commissioners, submitted testimony in support of Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 8)

James Thomas of Miles City, representing Mid-West House Movers, Mid-West Trenching and F.&L. Construction, submitted written testimony.
(Exhibit No. 9)

Chad Smith, representing the Montana Land Improvement Contractors, asked if the committee would consider an amendment:

On Page 1, line 24,

Delete: 'to local government units'

Page 2, line 1

Add: after 'projuects'; "under contracts"

The reason for this is the direction this bill will take if those words 'to local government units' are left in there. It would encourage the use of local government employees rather than independent contractors. It would give preference by means of lower overhead costs to the government units and encourage them not to use contractors. Mr. Smith thinks with this amendment the business will be directed through contracts and it will be left to the individual who can do the job for the lowest and best price. It will be directed to the individual whose business it is to perform that particular type of service.

OPPONENTS OF SENATE BILL 75:

Don Judge, representing Montana State AFL-CIO, submitted testimony in opposition to Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 10)

Larry Persinger, representing Montana State Building and Construction Trades Council, submitted testimony in opposition to Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 11)

Randy Seimers, representing International Union of Operating Engineers Local 400, said his group thinks it is important to remember workers' wages are not the only consideration of the construction costs. You also have to consider costs of materials, interest rates and construction company profits. Many people think contractors make a lot of money based on hourly rates. Senate Bill 75 would not reduce the cost of materials or interest rates of construction company profits. It would hurt workers and workers' families.

Joe Roseman, representing the Joint Council of Teamsters, spoke in opposition to Senate Bill 75.

Gene Fenderson, representing Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, Local No. 254, submitted testimony in opposition to Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 12)

Howard Rosenleaf spoke for Robert Kokoruda, Executive Secretary of the Montana State Council of Carpenters, and submitted written testimony in opposition to Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 13)

Bill Morton, representing the Commissioner of Montana District Council #59, submitted testimony.
(Exhibit No. 14)

Dave Wanzenried, Commissioner of Montana Department of Labor and Industry, submitted testimony in opposition to Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 15)

Rondy Crawford, representing Business Manager of Boilermaker Local 11, submitted testimony in opposition to Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 16)

Douglas J. Breker, representing Associated Builders and Constructors, opposed Senate Bill 75.
(Exhibit No. 17)

QUESTIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE:

Senator Towe asked David Wanzenried about the authority for non-contracting prevailing wage this section of the code.

David Wanzenried said this section refers to maintance that would be an unwritten contract section 18-241.

Senator Towe said we are not, then, affecting that by this law.

David Wanzenried replied that if the bill passes, it would exempt local government for being covered from any kind of contract work including maintance.

Senator Keating asked Gordon Morris if he was with the Montana Association of Counties.

Mr. Morris answered yes.

Senator Keating asked Gordon Morris if his Association represents all the counties in the state.

Gordon Morris replies that, as of July 1, 1984, the association consists of 52 member counties. He added that while there are 56 counties in the state of Montana, two of them, Deerlodge-Anaconda and Butte-Silver Bow, because the nature of their form of government, belong to League of Cities and Towns. Currently MAC does not represent, from the standpoint of traditional counties, Cascade County and Gallatin County.

Senator Keating asked Chip Erdmann if he represents the Montana School Boards.

Chip Erdmann replied yes.

Senator Keating asked if that includes all the school boards in the state.

Chip Erdmann representing Montana School Boards, said he believes it includes school districts right now, which comprises about 95% of enrollment in Montana

Senator Towe asked Mr. Morris to explain the amendment more.

Gordon Morris said the amendment was to make sure what we are talking about is that the projects are going to be contracted. Delete the words in line 24, page 1 (local government units) line 24, page 2, add (under contracts).

Senator Towe asked Mr. Morris why he opposed Senate Bill 75.

Gordon Morris said that counties should not be spending over a certain amount of money. It is part of the code by its own language.

Senator Keating asked whether contractors are not required by law to accept the lowest bid?

Robert Kinna said no.

Senator Keating said that every state does not have a Little-Bacon Act.

Dave Wanzenried said 37 states have prevailing wage laws but all are not the same.

Senator Aklestad commented that there is an unstable amount of work and Senate Bill 75 will help the lack of work.

The hearing was closed on Senate Bill 75.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SENATE BILL 70:

Senator Haffey made a motion that Senate Bill 70 DO NOT PASS. On a Roll Call Vote, the committee voted 5-3 that SENATE BILL 70 DO NOT PASS. See attached roll call vote sheet.

Senator Aklestad requested a Minority/majority Report.

ADJOURNMENT: The committee having no further business adjourned
at the hour of 2:50 p.m.

med


J.D. Lynch, Chairman

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 17

19 85

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on **Labor and Employment**

having had under consideration **Senate Bill**

No. **70**

first reading copy (**white**)
color

REVISED CRITERIA FOR FAILURE TO ACCEPT SUITABLE WORK

Respectfully report as follows: That **Senate Bill**

No. **70**

~~DO NOT PASS~~

DO NOT PASS

Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 17

19 35

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on **Labor and Employment**

having had under consideration **Senate Bill**

No. **95**

first reading copy (**white**)
color

**CONFORM UNEMPLOYMENT LAW ON DEPT. AD- MINISTRATIVE EXPENSES TO
FEDERAL LAW**

Respectfully report as follows: That **Senate Bill**

No. **95**

DO PASS

~~DO NOT PASS~~

Chairman.

Labor and Employment COMMITTEE

48th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date 1/17/85

SENATE SEAT #

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
1 Senator Aklestad	X		
46 Senator Blaylock	X		
9 Senator Haffey	X		
20 Senator Keating	X		
49 Senator Manning	X		
33 Senator Thayer	X		
Sentor Towe	X		
5 Chairman Lynch	X		

Each day attach to minutes.

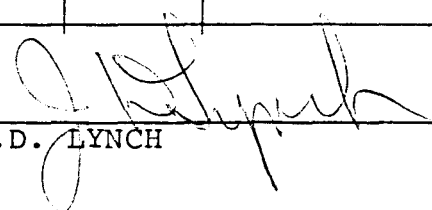
ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

DATE January 17 1985 BILL NO. SB 70 TIME

NAME	YES	NO
SENATOR AKLESTAD		X
SENATOR BLAYLOCK	X	
SENATOR HAFHEY	X	
SENATOR KEATING		X
SENATOR MANNING	X	
SENATOR THAYER		X
SENATOR TOWE	X	
CHAIRMAN LYNCH	X	

SECRETARY


J.D. LYNCH

Motion: Do Not Pass. The motion passed

DATE

January 17, 1935

COMMITTEE ON

Labor & Employment

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Harry A. Hagan	School District #45	75	✓	
Martin Bartel	School District 45	75	✓	
Robert K. Kinn	School Dist #45 ^{NE MT Adm}	75	✓	
Judy Haggitt	Spokane County	75	✓	
Don Judge	MT State AFL-CIO	SB 75		X
Gene Chasel	MONTANA FARM BUREAU	SB 75	✓	
Alan Eck	Montana Farm Bureau	75 75	✓	X
Mike Keating	400 + I.U.O.C.	75		X
Billy Olson	MT Contractors	75	✓	
Don H. H.	MT CONTRACTORS	75	✓	
Bill Morton	Painter DC. 59	75		✓
Orville Edwards	211 Boilermakers	75		✓
John Forkan	Plumbers & Pipefitters #41	75		✓
Long Breker	City of Townsend Associated Builders & Contractors	75	✓	
Randy E. Smith	I. U. O. E. Local 400	75		✓
Joe Bass	Tenn. State	75		✓
Howard Paul	MT State Carpenter	75		✓
George P. P.	Carpenter Local 153	75		✓
Linka Sprau	Labor & Industry			
Mike Stump	Labor Standard	75		
Chas. E. E.	MT School Bd Assoc	75	✓	
Wm. F. F.	Laborer 254	75		✓
GORDON MORRIS	MTACO	75	✓	
Jim. H. H.	MAC - P. Co.	75	✓	
Robert B. B.	Laborer Comm.	75	✓	
Harry L. L.	Falla - Maco	75	✓	

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

January 17, 1985

Labor & Employment

VISITORS' REGISTER

[illegible]

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

Exhibit - 1
Date - 9/17/85
Bill # - 5395

INFORMATION SHEET

SB BILL NO. 95

INTRODUCED BY _____

BY REQUEST OF _____

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED:

AN ACT TO BRING 39-51-404(4), MCA INTO CONFORMITY WITH FEDERAL LAW AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

Section 39-51-404(4) was passed by the 1983 Legislature. The U. S. Department of Labor, which must approve Montana's unemployment insurance laws, disapproved of the original wording of the bill. The state of Montana entered into an agreement with the U. S. Department of Labor wherein the state of Montana agreed to amend the section as provided for in this bill.

There is no effect on claimants or employers. The bill changes the word "contribution" to the word "assessment". Contribution means the funds must be used to pay benefits. Assessment means that the funds may be used for administration costs, should that become necessary, which was the intent of the bill passed in the 1983 session (SB 210).

Use of the word contribution was an error which now needs to be corrected in response to the attached letter from Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary of Labor. Failure to change the word puts the Montana U. I. law, funds, and employer tax credit in serious jeopardy.

SUMMARY OF HOW BILL WILL RESOLVE PROBLEM:

The bill will bring Montana law into conformity with federal law.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SEP 1 1983

Mr. David L. Hunter
Commissioner
Montana Department of Labor
and Industry
State Capitol
Helena, Montana 59620

RECEIVED

SEP 1 1983

DEPT. OF LABOR & INDUSTRY
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Dear Mr. Hunter:

This is to notify the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (State agency) that I am with this notice commencing proceedings under Sections 3303(b)(3) and 3304(c) of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), Title III of the Social Security Act (SSA), and 20 CFR 601.5, and to offer to the State agency an opportunity for a hearing on the questions raised. A notice of hearing and the rules of procedure for the hearing are enclosed.

The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training has informed me that the unemployment compensation law of the State of Montana has been amended this year so as to raise the following questions of conformity with the Federal law.

1. Whether Section 1 of Senate Bill 210, approved March 31, 1983, which provides for the deposit of 0.1 percent of employer contributions received by the State agency in an account other than the State unemployment fund for use by the State agency, pursuant to an appropriation, for administrative purposes, is consistent with the requirements of Section 303(a)(4) of the Social Security Act and Section 3304(a)(3), FUTA, with respect to immediate payment of contributions received by the State agency to the Unemployment Trust Fund in the United States Treasury.
2. Whether Section 1 of Senate Bill 210, described above, is consistent with the requirements of Section 303(a)(5), SSA, and Section 3304(a)(4), FUTA, with respect to expenditure of money received for the State unemployment fund for purposes other than payment of unemployment compensation.
3. Whether Section 1 of Senate Bill 210, described above, is consistent with the requirement of Section

3303(a)(1), FUTA, with respect to permitting employers subject to contributions under the State law reductions in their contribution rates not on the basis of a factor bearing a direct relation to unemployment risk.

My findings on the issues in the proceedings will directly affect my certifications in the following respects.

A withholding of certification under Sections 3303(b)(1) and 3304(c), FUTA, will result in all employers subject to the State law who are also subject to the Federal tax imposed by Section 3301, FUTA, losing the credits otherwise granted pursuant to Section 3302, FUTA, against the Federal tax for taxable year 1983. A withholding of certification under Title III, SSA, will result in the loss of grants to the State of Montana for administration of its unemployment compensation law, and this also would result in a loss of grants for the State's employment service program. It would also have other effects, including loss of reimbursements under Federal law for certain benefit expenditures made by the State.

Enclosed is a copy of my letter of this same date to Governor Ted Schwinden containing the notification required by Section 3304(d), FUTA, and informing him that there are serious questions whether the unemployment compensation law of the State of Montana may be certified under Section 3303(b)(1), FUTA, whether the State may be certified under Section 3304(c), FUTA, and whether grants may be certified under Title III, SSA.

Sincerely


Raymond J. Donovan

Enclosure

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

EX-1037-1162
Date - 1/17
Bill - SB 75

NAME: William Olson DATE: 1/17/85

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 4519 Helena, MT. 59604

PHONE: 4142-4162

REPRESENTING WHOM? Montana Contractors Assn.

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 75

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☒ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENT: Amend Sec 2(a) to insure that the
intent is for local government units when letting
contracts - not for government units doing their
own work,

Definitions of Local Funding?

amendments Line 24 page 1 - Delete (to local government units).
Line 1 page 2 - Add (under contract).

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

**MONTANA
ASSOCIATION OF
COUNTIES**

EXHIBIT # 3
Date - 1/17/85
Bill # - SB 75
1802 11th Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601
(406) 442-5209

Gordon Morris

SENATE BILL 75

PREVAILING WAGE

SENATE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

1/17/85

- o The bill is limited to work on contracts financed solely out of local revenues.
- o It does not alter the requirements for the Davis-Bacon Compliance necessary when federal funds are used and likewise in regard to state funds.
- o The present law forces local governments to pay inflated prices for construction activities.
- o The elimination of this requirement for projects funded solely out of local revenues will not lead to shoddy construction, nor will it result in higher construction costs as a result of added time being suggested as necessary to complete jobs.

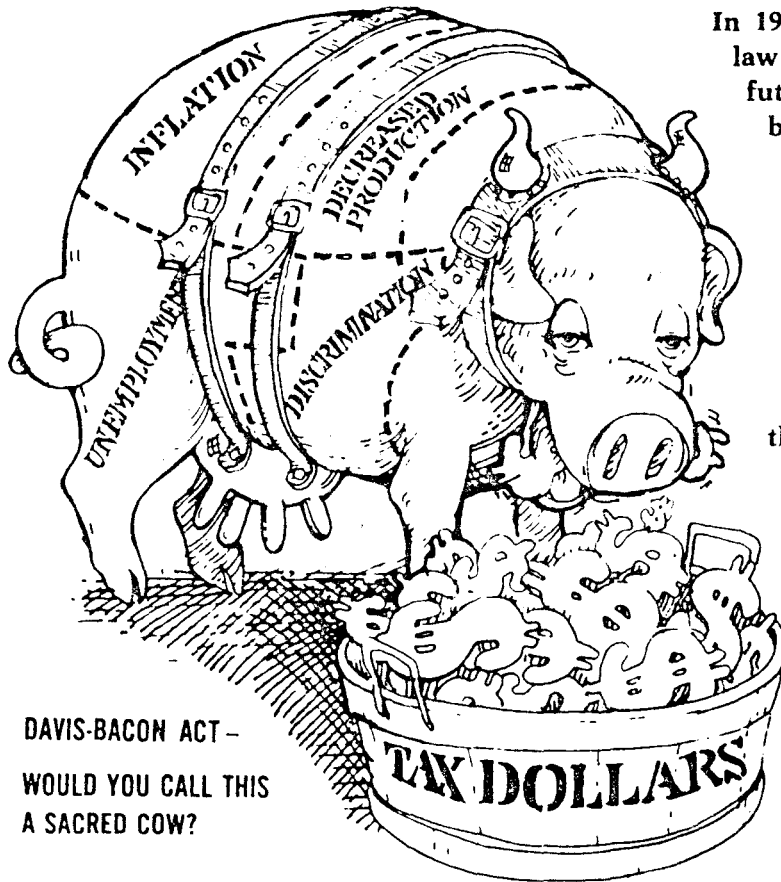
Further, the real impact of the current law can be measured in terms of "less construction per dollar." Taxpayers in Montana would receive the greatest benefit for their tax dollar if this requirement were abolished.

Finally, it would open up opportunities for "the first time employee, the trainee, the disadvantaged and the unemployed in general," as potential opportunities for employment were ^{provided} ~~opened up~~.

I urge your support of this bill.

MACo

**WOULD YOU VOTE FOR A NASTY LITTLE
LAW THAT DISCRIMINATES AGAINST
MINORITIES AND VETERANS, ADDS 15%
TO THE COST OF FEDERAL CONSTRUC-
TION, CREATES INFLATION, CAUSES
UNEMPLOYMENT AND RESTRICTS
COMPETITION? WE HOPE NOT!**



DAVIS-BACON ACT -
WOULD YOU CALL THIS
A SACRED COW?

In 1931 Congress passed such a law without knowing what the future would hold. And now big construction companies and big labor are holding federal construction hostage with the Davis-Bacon Act.

What is Davis-Bacon you ask? Economists call it a "sacred cow." It's one of those obscure little laws that the biggies don't want you to know much about. That bothers us. But if it doesn't bother you we can't do much about it. What else bothers us is that it causes inflation in private construction, too. We estimate the government pays 15% more than they need to for what they build.

What's 15% of \$40,000,000,000?

FOR MORE INFORMATION, WRITE:

associated builders and contractors, inc.

SUITE 731

1156 15TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

202 - 785-4882

December 27, 1984

RE:

Dear

This project falls under the State Prevailing Wage Law (copy enclosed) which requires the prevailing wage rates be paid to all the employees of the contractors working on the project. 18-2-422 MCA says the bid specifications and contract must contain a provision stating for each job classification the prevailing wage rate, including fringe benefits, that the contractors and subcontractors must pay. 18-2-403(3) MCA says that failure to include the provisions as required by 18-2-422 in a public works contract relieves the contractor from his obligations to pay the standard prevailing wage rate and places such obligation on the public contracting agency. The contract for this project did not contain the rates as required by law.

I have checked the payroll records and found the employees did not receive the prevailing wage rates. Enclosed is a copy of my calculations. This office takes the position the school district is responsible for these wages.

We request that you submit to this office the \$2,162.50 due within ten (10) days.

Sincerely,

Linda Sprau
Compliance Officer

Enclosure

- Foreman

Due: 77 hrs x \$16.35 = \$1,258.95

Paid: 77 hrs x \$10.00 = 770.00
\$488.95

- Journeyman

Due: 61½ hrs x \$15.85 = \$974.78

Paid: 61½ hrs x 10.00 = 615.00
\$359.78

- Laborer

Due: 61½ hrs x \$12.80 = \$787.20

Paid: 61½ hrs x 6.00 = 369.00
\$418.20

- Laborer

Due: 105 hrs x \$12.80 = \$1,344.00

Paid: 105 hrs x 5.00 = 525.00
\$819.00

TOTAL DUE \$2,085.93

NAME: Chip Enomann DATE: 1/17/89

ADDRESS: Helena

PHONE: 442-2180

REPRESENTING WHOM? Mr School Bds Assoc

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 75

DO YOU: SUPPORT? X AMEND? _____ OPPOSE? _____

COMMENT: "Little Davis-Bacon Act"

- The "prevailing wage rate" as determined by the Commissioner of Labor is not ^{always} the actual prevailing wage rate in ~~the~~ ^{various} ~~localities~~ ^{localities} throughout Montana.
- This affects local government entities by ~~increasing~~ ^{increasing} financial burden ^{on taxpayers} when they build various projects - i.e. schools, shops, etc.
- It is difficult for local trustees to justify the fact that they must pay significantly more for a building than their private sector counterparts.
- Doesn't make sense that taxpayers, when

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

- paying for projects must pay more simply because they are public entities
- ~~that~~ ^{at Bond Issues} ~~issues~~, as you know, are difficult to pass in these depressed economic times
- to be responsible to their voters - trustees,

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

Exhibit - 3
Date - 1/17/85
Bill - SB75

NAME: Robert Kinna DATE: 1/17/85

ADDRESS: 213 6th Ave S. Wolf Point

PHONE: 653-2361

REPRESENTING WHOM? Sch Dist # 45 NEMONT School Adm

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 75

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENT:

Text attached -

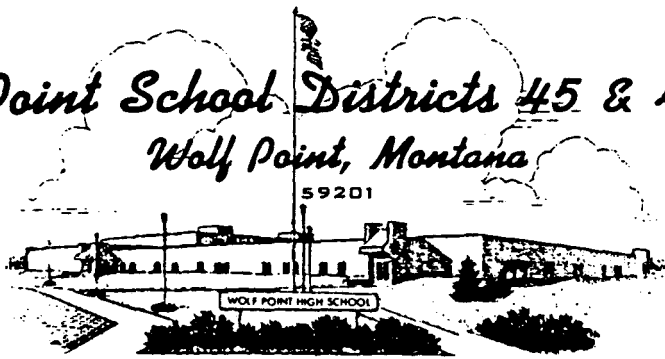
PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

3516 2-27
505 8-11-19

Wolf Point School Districts 45 & 45A

Wolf Point, Montana

PHONE:
SUPERINTENDENT
653-2361



PHONES:
HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL
653-1200
NORTHSIDE PRINCIPAL
653-1653
SOUTHSIDE PRINCIPAL
653-1480

The intent of this letter is to draw attention to a law 18-2-401-424, M.C.A., titled "Public Contracts" or as it has been affectionately dubbed "Little Davis-Bacon." Apparently, the law has been on the books for several years and addresses itself to prevailing wage rates in the state, county, municipal and school governments. The law itself is one thing, but the administrative interpretation by the Commissioner of Labor has extended the law far beyond what might have been the original intent. Some examples of the administrative interpretation are discussed below:

1. The "Little Davis-Bacon" law is much more than the federal Davis-Bacon law in that it includes paying prevailing wage rates for piecework services provided to governmental agencies from day to day by local downtown business. It is not limited to specific funding sources such as only federal funds or only state funds and it does not have a dollar limit, but seems to apply from \$1.00 up.
2. Actually, the law speaks only to contracts, contractors, bids and bid letting and seems to imply that only larger contracts should be considered, i.e. \$1,000, retainer for wage guarantees on a contract price and it makes reference to projects that amount to \$50,000 or less. This language does not seem to include piecework services as the Commissioner of Labor has ruled.
3. "Little Davis-Bacon" is not subject to the contract and bidding procedures outlined in Montana School Law 20-9-204(3) which requires mandatory bidding or contracts on purchases or work performed in the amount of \$7,500 or more.
4. The term contract has been construed to mean hiring someone from a downtown business, such as a plumber to open the plugged drain on a restroom sink. A plumber is only an example, but could include electricians, flooring, glazing, lawn mowing, garage

mechanic, etc. The "contract can be verbal, written or just implied. The Commissioner of Labor has totally ignored M.C.A. 37-71-101 which clearly defines a public contractor and contract cost as cost exceeding \$5000.

5. The Commissioner of Labor is charged with the responsibility to determine prevailing wage by county or locality, but in fact does not. For example, the prevailing wage for a laborer has been set at \$13.10 per hour for all areas in this State. In Wolf Point, a beginning teacher earns \$11.36 per hour. The highest paid classified employee earns \$10.50 per hour and most earn between \$5.00 and \$7.00 per hour. The Commissioner also sets the prevailing wage for all other crafts which will be much higher than the labor rates. These prevailing wages seem to have little application to the whole of this State outside of the heavily unionized areas such as Butte, Anaconda or Great Falls.
6. If the state of Montana were to supply total funding for Montana schools then they could mandate any prevailing wage that would suit the bureaucracy, but in fact the State is only funding 50-60% of most school funds and none of local bond issues. Local taxpayers are providing most of the funding for public schools - NOT the state of Montana.
7. A local worker or contractor does not need to file a complaint in order for the Commissioner of Labor to investigate an agency. Investigation can occur at the whim of the Department of Labor for any random, selective or punitive reason.
8. One final point is that the present law and interpretation of the law is a very subtle, State supported and financially subsidized effort to create unrest among laborers and skilled workers in non-union areas. This unrest may lead to the organization of additional chapters of the major labor unions. To illustrate this charge, an example could be made of the plumber who comes to the school to unplug a sink drain. That plumber would soon notice that his work at the school is worth twice what he gets on any other job. He would soon be asking the same rate of pay on other jobs. The result is unrest and friction between him and his employer - the perfect condition for a vote for union representation. This same situation would result for all labor and crafts. In short, the state of Montana has no business financially supporting and fostering union activity anywhere in the State.

All agencies affected by the rather far-reaching interpretations of the "Little Davis-Bacon" by the Commissioner of Labor must come to-

gether to sponsor legislation that will eliminate, moderate or substantially change an unjust law and the unjust interpretation of the law.

Will you make the membership of your organization aware of this law and suggest changes to your legislators for this legislative session?

Any comments that you have or help that you could offer in this legislative endeavor will be appreciated to the mutual benefit of all.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Kinna
District Superintendent
Wolf Point Public Schools

RGK:jh

Enclosure

PUBLIC CONTRACTS

18-2-401. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Labor" is hereby defined to be all services performed in the construction, repair, or maintenance of all state, county, municipal, and school work and does not include engineering, superintendence, management, or office or clerical work.
- (2) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of labor and industry provided for in 2-15-1701.
- (3) "Department" means the department of labor and industry provided for in 2-15-1701.
- (4) A "bona fide resident of Montana" is hereby declared to be a person who, at the time of his employment and immediately prior thereto, has lived in this state in such a manner and for such time as is sufficient to clearly justify the conclusion that his past habitation in this state has been coupled with intention to make it his home. Sojourners or persons who come to Montana solely in pursuance of any contract or agreement to perform such labor shall under no circumstance be deemed to be bona fide residents of Montana within the meaning and for the purpose of this part.
- (5) (a) "Standard prevailing rate of wages, including fringe benefits for health and welfare and pension contributions and travel allowance provisions applicable to the county or locality in which the work is being performed," means those wages, including fringe benefits for health and welfare and pension contributions and travel allowance provisions, which are paid in the county or locality by other contractors for work of a similar character performed in that county or locality by each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to complete a contract under this part.
(b) When work of a similar character is not being performed in the county or locality, the standard prevailing rate of wages, including fringe benefits for health and welfare and pension contributions and travel allowance provisions, shall be those rates established by collective bargaining agreements in effect in the county or locality for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to complete the contract.

18-2-402. Standard prevailing rate of wages. (1) The Montana commissioner of labor may determine the standard prevailing rate of wages in the county or locality in which the contract is to be performed. The commissioner shall undertake to keep and maintain copies of collective bargaining agreements and other information from which rates and jurisdictional areas applicable to public works contracts under this part may be ascertained.

- (2) The provisions of this part do not apply in those instances where the standard prevailing rate of wages is determined pursuant to federal law.
- (3) In no instances where this part is applicable shall the standard prevailing rate of wage be determined to be greater than the applicable rate of wage in the area for the particular work in question as negotiated under existing and current collective bargaining agreements.

18-2-403. Preference of Montana labor in public works -- wages -- federal exception.

- (1) In any contract let for state, county, municipal, school, or heavy highway construction, services, repair, or maintenance work under any law of this state, there shall be inserted in the bid specification and the contract a provision requiring the contractor to give preference to the employment of bona fide Montana residents in the performance of the work and to pay the standard prevailing rate of wages, including fringe benefits for health and welfare and pension contributions and travel allowance provisions, in effect and applicable to the county or locality in which the work is being performed.
- (2) No contract may be let to any person, firm, association, or corporation refusing to execute an agreement with the above-mentioned provisions in it, provided that in contracts involving the expenditure of federal-aid funds this part may not be enforced in such a manner as to conflict with or be contrary to the federal statutes prescribing a labor preference to honorably discharged veterans of the armed forces and prohibiting as unlawful any other preference or discrimination among citizens of the United States.
- (3) Failure to include the provisions required by 18-2-422 in a public works contract relieves the contractor from his obligations to pay the standard prevailing wage rate and places such obligation on the public contracting agency.

18-2-404. Approval of contract -- bond. (1) All public works contracts under this part shall be approved in writing by the legal adviser of the contracting state, county, municipal corporation, school district, assessment district, or special improvement district body or officer prior to execution by the contracting public officer or officers.

- (2) In all contracts entered into under the provisions of this part at least \$1,000 of the contract price shall be withheld at all times until the termination of the contract.

18-2-405. When fringe benefits paid as wages. Whenever the employer is not signatory party to a collective bargaining agreement, those moneys designated as negotiated fringe benefits shall be paid to the employee as wages.

18-2-406. Posting wage scale. Contractors, subcontractors, and employers who are performing work or providing services under public works contracts as provided in this part

shall post in a prominent and accessible site on the project or work area, not later than the first day of work, a legible statement of all wages to be paid to the employees employed on such site or work area.

18-2-407. Forfeiture for failure to pay prevailing wages. (1) Any contractor, subcontractor, or employer who shall pay workers or employees at less than the standard prevailing wage as established under the public works contract shall forfeit to the contracting agency the sum of \$25 a day for each worker so underpaid.

(2) Whenever it shall appear to the contracting agency or to the Montana commissioner of labor that there are sufficient moneys due to the contractor or the employer under the terms of the contract to cover such penalties, the Montana commissioner of labor may, within 90 days after the filing of notice of completion of the project and its acceptance by the contracting agency, maintain an action in district court to recover all such penalties and forfeitures due. Nothing in this part shall prevent the individual worker who has been underpaid from maintaining an action for recovery of the wages due under the contract as provided in Title 39, chapter 3, part 2.

18-2-408. Penalty for violation. (1) If any person, firm, or corporation shall fail to comply with the provisions of this part, the state, county, municipal, or school officers who have executed the contract shall retain \$1,000 of the contract price as liquidated damages for the violation of the terms of the contract and said money shall be credited to the proper funds of the state, county, municipal, or school districts.

(2) Any firm or corporation violating the provisions of this part shall have his or its license suspended in the manner prescribed by 15-50-302 for a period of 1 year after the date of final judgment of said violation by any district court or the supreme court.

(3) Whenever any action shall have been instituted in any district court in this state against any person, firm, or corporation for the violation of this part, the court in which said action is pending shall be and it is hereby authorized to issue an injunction to restrain any such person, firm, or corporation from proceeding with his or its contract with the state, county, municipal, or school districts, pending the final determination of said action so instituted.

18-2-409 through 18-2-420 reserved.

18-2-421. Notice. When a public works project is accepted by the public contracting agency, a notice of acceptance and the completion date of the project shall be sent to the department. However, in the case of projects that amount to \$50,000 or less in cost, the notice of acceptance and the completion date of the project is not required unless the department requests that information. The 90-day limitation for filing an action in district court as provided in 18-2-407 does not begin until the public contracting agency notifies the department of its acceptance of the public works project.

18-2-422. Bid specification and contract to contain prevailing wage rates. All bid specifications and contracts for public works projects must contain a provision stating for each job classification the prevailing wage rate, including fringe benefits, that the contractors and subcontractors must pay during construction of the project.

18-2-423. Submission of payroll records. If a complaint is filed with the department alleging noncompliance with 18-2-422, the department may require the project to submit to it certified copies of the payroll records for workers employed on that project.

18-2-424. Enforcement. If a contractor or a subcontractor refuses to submit payroll records requested by the department pursuant to 18-2-423, the commissioner or his authorized representative may issue subpoenas compelling the production of those records.



State of Montana
Office of the Governor
Helena 59620

TED SCHWINDEN
GOVERNOR

November 14, 1984

Mr. Robert G. Kinna
District Superintendent
Wolf Point Public Schools
Wolf Point, MT 59201

Dear Mr. *R. Kinna*

The Department of Labor and Industry was already reviewing the issue you raised on the prevailing wage when I contacted them from Wolf Point on October 22. Because of a wage claim filed in August, 1984, the department was aware of a possible violation of the prevailing wage law. The department is responsible for reviewing the facts in each case that is brought to its attention and applying and enforcing the law. So your questions to me during State Capitol for a Day did not cause an investigation.

The Department of Labor and Industry notes that its correspondence to you in 1980 and 1981 as Superintendent of the Sand Coulee Schools clearly indicated that contracts let by schools for maintenance and repair services are subject to the prevailing wage law.

Although you may disagree with the requirements of 18-2-403(3), MCA it remains the law and as such must be enforced by the Department. If the law poses a hardship in situations like yours, you should consider seeking legislative clarification or amendment on the scope of the provisions.

I enjoyed talking to you in Wolf Point!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Ted Schwinden".

TED SCHWINDEN
Governor

RECEIVED NOV 16 1984



COUNTY OF ROOSEVELT
OFFICE OF
COUNTY ATTORNEY
WOLF POINT, MONTANA 59201

November 30, 1984

Robert G. Kinna
District Superintendent
Wolf Point High School
Wolf Point, MT 59201

Re: Little Davis-Bacon

Dear Mr. Kinna:

I have received your letter concerning and discussing certain portions of the Public Contracts Part of the Construction Contracts Chapter of the Montana Code Title 18.

I have not seen the text of the interpretation of the Commissioner of Labor of that part which you discuss.

However, if what you relate is accurate, it is clear that the Commissioner is taking that part out of context of the entire chapter.

All of the terms, conditions and definitions of all of Chapter 2 of Title 18 must be read and applied as a whole.

If the Commissioner has isolated Part 4 from Chapter 2 and given apparent legal construction that is inconsistent with the rest of the chapter then I would suggest that that fact be brought to the attention of the Attorney General through the counsel for the State Superintendent.

Very truly yours,

James A. McCann
Roosevelt County Attorney

JAM:bdm

RECEIVED DEC 6 1984

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY
LABOR STANDARDS DIVISION



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-5600

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

October 23, 1984

Bob Kinna, Superintendent
Wolf Point Schools
213 - 6th Avenue South
Wolf Point, MT 59201

RE: Sam Kelly - Northside High School

Dear Mr. Kinna:

I checked the payroll records of Mr. Kelly for his work on this school contract, and found that the state prevailing wage rates were not paid his employees.

18-2-403(3) MCA (copy enclosed) says that failure to include the prevailing wage rates in the contract and bid specifications relieves the contractor of his obligation to pay the wages and places such obligation on the contracting agency. It is my understanding that this contract was not a written one. Even though there was no contract or put out for bids the state prevailing wage law still applies.

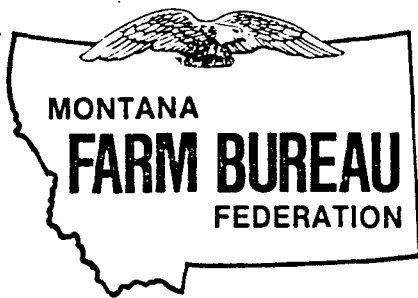
Enclosed is a copy of the calculations I made from Mr. Kelly's records. We request that the school submit to the Labor Standards Division a check in the amount of \$266.70 so we may pay these employees within ten (10) days.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Linda Sprau".
Linda Sprau
Compliance Officer

Enclosure

3167



502 South 19th

Bozeman, Montana 59715

Phone (406) 587-3153

Exhibit - 6
Date - 1/17/85
Bill - SB 75

TESTIMONY BY: Gene Chapel

BILL # 75 DATE 1-17-85

SUPPORT XXXX OPPOSE

My name is Gene Chapel and I own and operate a ranch in Fergus County. I am President of Montana Farm Bureau and today I am speaking for the 4000 member families of this organization.

We in agriculture represent the number one industry in Montana and also form the major tax source in most Montana counties.

The way the law is now being interpreted and enforced by the Department of Labor is unfair and in our feelings a forced misuse of local taxpayer's funds.

I could go on all day with examples of how the existing management of the prevailing wage has forced local government to float bonds for excessive amounts and get less "bang for their buck". Instead, I will try to generalize with some examples that I am personally familiar with.

On a new school building in Lewistown, Montana, the taxpayers are paying at least 20% more for the total project than would have been necessary or we could be putting 20% of the total project in more brick and mortar for a better building - however you want to look at the project. The local community also had to raise an extra million dollars through donations because of bonding limitations and these funds also had to be spent in compliance of the existing prevailing wage law.

One example of the way things are: On May 26, 1984, the Department of Labor issued a letter to a local contractor stating that he pay a journeyman electrician \$8.00 per hour. The school board, in order to conform to the State prevailing wage law, was forced (and I mean the penalties are big if they don't) to advertise the same job classification

at \$19.10 per hour plus the fringes -- \$.85 per hour health and welfare, 3% + \$.50 per hour pension, .5% apprentice training, \$.32 per mile travel based from Great Falls to Lewistown and \$32.00 per day expenses. In other words, the game is be competitive out in the every day work place, but when taxpayer money is involved, get all you can. This isn't right and I'm sure all of you would agree.

On May 26, 1982, the Federal Register exempted local entities from having to conform to the Federal prevailing wage when local funds were being used. This action was taken by the U. S. Department of Labor. On July 5, 1982, this action was upheld by the U. S. Court of Appeals located in the District of Columbia.

All Senate Bill #75 is asking for is the same consideration be given local counties when the monies for the project are raised by the local taxpayers.

Another thing that this piece of legislation would do is let local counties put more projects, mainly road building and bridge construction, out on competitive bid; but the way the law is now, they are forced to maintain their own equipment and labor force to do these projects because of the excessive wages over the local economy that they would have to pay.

The State prevailing wage law has forced local contractors in a community out of the bidding process on projects and therefore a lot of local taxpayer money has flowed out of the smaller cities and counties to the larger urban areas.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, we in Farm Bureau would like you to question the Department of Labor on the procedure that is used for establishing this prevailing wage and we are sure that you will understand why this piece of legislation is needed.

By giving Senate Bill #75 a do-pass, you will have given local entities the right to spend their own money in a manner that is based on their own local economy and everyone will benefit from the local workers to the local taxpayers. In so doing, you will create more pride and community well-being in our less urbanized areas of Montana.

I thank you for the opportunity to testify before your committee and would be happy to answer any questions you have.

Gene Chapel, President
Montana Farm Bureau Federation

Exhibit - 7
Date - 1/17/85
Bill No. SB25

PLYLE, INC.

RTE 2 - BOX 3180
MILES CITY, MONTANA 59301

Phone 406/232-3349

1/16/84

Mobile 232-4395

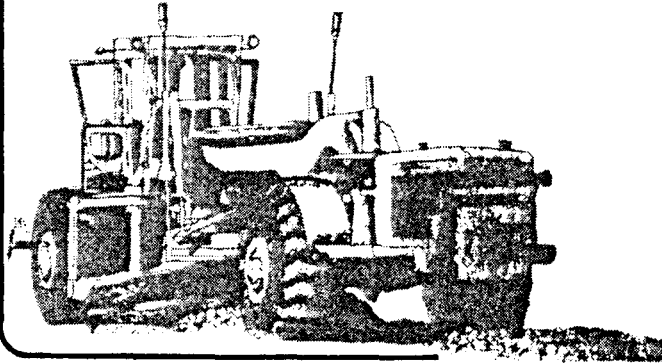
Senator J. D. Lynch
Capitol Station
Helena, Mt. 59620

Dear Sir:

I am a dirt contractor and a member of the
Land Improvement Contractors of America.

I am very difinatly infavor of Sentate bill
#75, because when you have to pay the Davis Bacon
wage on these smaller jobs, it runs the cost of the
jobs too high. With inflation as high as it is we
have to keep the costs down to even stay in
bussiness.

Sincerely yours,
Donald L. Pyle
Donald L. Pyle



BROADWATER COUNTY

Board of County Commissioners

TOWNSEND, MONTANA 59644

January 17, 1985

RE: SENATE BILL NO. 75

" AN ACT TO EXEMPT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FROM THE REQUIREMENT OF PAYING THE STANDARD PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES ON LOCAL PROJECTS IN WHICH ONLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS ARE USED".

This letter is in support of Senate Bill No. 75.

As a member of local government, I think it is our duty to the taxpayers to provide the best possible service for the least possible money. Local governments should be able to present a project for bid and accept the lowest bid that meets the requirements set forth in the bid documents.

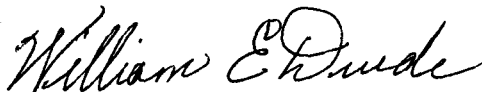
After checking with several local contractors in our community, I found that the contractors increase their bids from 25 to 35 percent and the increase is due to the prevailing wage rate that contractors must pay as required by statute. This increase costs the taxpayers a considerable amount during a year.

Rural communities should not be included in the same category with their larger neighbors. Our needs are different and our tax basis is different. We are a rural community with very few taxpayers and these taxpayers are mostly farmers and ranchers. It is not justifiable to us that contracts should cost more to the public due to the prevailing wage rate which has been set for the larger communities.

The statute now reads that the commissioner of labor may determine the rate of wages in the county or locality. For our community, the locality included Lewis and Clark County and Gallatin County. Our sixth class county had to pay rates that had been set for first and second class counties. Each county should be able to have their own rate.

We should remember that we were elected to serve the public and a part of that duty as a public servant is to spend the taxpayers money wisely and this includes getting the best possible service for the best possible price.

Sincerely,



William E. Duede, Chairman
Broadwater County Commissioners

Jan. 16, 1985

Exhibit - 9

Date - 1/17/85

Bill - NO SB 75

Dear Senator,

I'm writing in regards to S. B. 75. I'm very much in favor of this bill. This has been needed for a long time.

My outfit is:

Mid-West House Movers
Mid-West Drenching &
J. & J. Construction

We have been unable to get several contracts over the past few years because of this David-Bacon Act.

There has been several buildings not moved because of this type of regulations.

Any building, to be moved, or erected or dirt to be moved, or any contract of this sort that gets funding of any kind, has to be covered by this act. By the time a small contractor has to comply with the wages and regulations of this act and bonds. A good majority of these jobs never gets done, because the funding is too small to be feasible to go ahead with the job. It is dropped.

Or it goes to big contractors that's
working on alot of jobs, ~~so~~ so
they can supplement these jobs
from other jobs. This leave the
small contractors out intirely
and the small contractors can't
~~survive~~ survive, and we have a hard
time making it now.

I sure hope you Senators
will take a long look at this bill
and pass it. It will sure be ap-
preciated by all small contractors
and their banking firms.

Thanks alot Senators

James Thomas
507 n 1st
miles City, mont
59301



Box 1176, Helena, Montana

JAMES W. MURRY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ZIP CODE 59624
406/442-1708

TESTIMONY OF DON JUDGE ON SENATE BILL 75, BEFORE THE SENATE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE, January 17, 1985

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, for the record I'm Don Judge and I'm appearing on behalf of the Montana State AFL-CIO. We oppose passage of Senate Bill 75, which would exempt local governments from provisions of Montana's prevailing wage laws on locally-financed construction projects.

In order to understand the value of a law, it is important to know its background and purposes. Prevailing wage laws were not a product of the problems of the Great Depression of the 1930s. The first prevailing wage law was passed in 1891 by the state of Kansas. Of the more than 34 states that have their own prevailing wage laws to cover publically-financed construction work, the majority of these laws -- 23 to be exact -- were enacted either prior to, or after, the 1930s.

The national Davis-Bacon Act, as prevailing wage laws are currently known, was originally a Republican measure which enjoyed wide bipartisan support. It was passed because the Congress and President Hoover were concerned about the bidding process on federal construction projects. The openness of the process resulted in a condition whereby competitors were underbidding each other by paying substandard wages.

During hearings before the U.S. House Committee on Labor in 1927, it was emphasized that the maintenance of prevailing local standards and protection of the stability of the construction industry were important considerations which necessitated the passage of the act.

It was during this period of extensive examination of the problems caused by uncontrolled bidding for government construction projects, that the U.S.

LABOR
Date - 1/17/85
Bill # SB 75



MONTANA STATE BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL

IN AFFILIATION WITH

THE NATIONAL BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

President _____

Secretary-Treasurer _____

Testimony on SB 75, Senate Labor and Employment Relations Committee
January 17, 1985
Testimony of Larry Persinger

I am Larry Persinger representing the MONTANA STATE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL. I am here today to oppose Senate Bill 75.

The construction industry is by nature a highly unstable industry for both the worker and the contractor. Employment is basically casual in the construction industry, with many workers moving from one contractor to another. This exists because construction contractors, most of whom do business as small firms, do not employ a stable, permanent workforce. When a project is completed, employees move on to the next job if one is available.

That portion of the construction industry which is engaged in publically assisted construction is one of the most unstable of all. The need for a prevailing wage law is inherent in the nature of the government contracting industry. As we are all aware, through the system of competitive bidding, the lowest bidder will automatically be awarded the project. In regards to this, there are a couple of points I want to remind you of:

- (1) The construction contractor has little capital investment
- (2) In order to compete, a contractor will have every incentive to slash wages and cut corners.

Despite what proponents would have you believe, there are unscrupulous contractors who will do whatever is necessary to become the successful bidder if protection under the law is not provided.

So it is the structure of the industry rather than the existence of certain economic conditions that make prevailing wage laws necessary.

We do not want unethical contractors wandering from town to town in Montana to employ workers from the large ranks of the unemployed at wages and conditions far below local levels.

We urge you to vote against SB 75 and thank you for your consideration on this matter.



2-11-17-12
Date - 1/17/85
Bill # - SB-25

Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO

Local No. 254

P. O. BOX 702
110 N. WARREN
HELENA, MT 59624
(406) 442-1441

Testimony of Eugene Fenderson on Senate Bill 75, before the
Senate Labor & Employment Relations Committee, January 17, 1985.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, for the record, my name
is Gene Fenderson, Business Manager of Laborers Local #254, Helena.

In taking a simplistic and short-sighted view of repealing the
Little Davis-Bacon Act, one factor which the critics particularly
ignore are the hidden, long-term costs of low productivity, loss
of efficiency and unsafe conditions.

There is no doubt that the wages of construction workers on
projects could be cut all the way down to the minimum wage by
hiring people with no skills at these low wages. But would this
beat inflation, save the government money and lower overall
construction costs? The answer is NO. In the short-run, contractors
could submit lower bids if they could pay the minimum wage, but
what about the long run costs?

First of all, how many hours will it take a worker with no
training to put in electrical wiring as compared to a skilled
electrician? Multiply this across all crafts, and the result will
be a lower hourly wage, but the project will take longer to complete.
Second the use of skilled labor lowers maintenance costs over the
long run. A job performed correctly the first time will last
longer and in the end, will be a cost-saver, not a cost-waster.

The second point can be made very strongly and vividly. Think

of a rider getting into an elevator and think about the worker who installed that elevator when the building was going up. As the rider pushes the button to go up to the eighth, ninth or tenth floor, surely the rider would prefer to think that the elevator installer was a journeyman in his craft and the product of excellent training in a quality apprenticeship program. Such work is skilled work, and is not learned overnight. Those workers who have the training necessary to construct buildings, highways, factories, bridges and dams deserve a wage comparable with their skills. Moreover, the costs of an unsafe elevator, for example, in economic and human terms will catch up with the government sooner or later and is indeed false economy.

The relationship between high wages, productivity and efficiency has been examined recently in a study done by the Department of Engineering at M.I.T. The following are a few of the observations of the study:

1. The assumption that labor productivity is unrelated to wage levels runs counter to established theory. The employers of labor might be expected to manage expensive workers more carefully than inexpensive workers.

2. Contractors indicated that by offering higher wages on a public project that they were able to attract workers with more training and experience.

3. Contractors indicated that they devoted more attention to training and management of workers receiving higher pay.

4. When union journeymen are used on a project, contractors use less supervision than for non-union workers within comparable trades. Thus, there is a decrease in the number of supervisors

needed on union jobs resulting in an overall reduction in labor costs though hourly wages may be higher.

The positive relationship between high productivity and the Davis-Bacon Act is one of the primary reasons that Davis-Bacon is supported by some of the contractor associations. The National Electrical Contractors Association has stated:

So, what happens if Davis-Bacon is removed? If a contractor bids a job extremely low, based on undercutting prevailing wages in one or more trades, he is simply not going to get skilled employees to man the job. And with unskilled personnel, perhaps working under the supervision of one or two skilled craftsmen, the result is going to be an incredible drop-off in productivity, a slow-down in construction or a drastic lowering of job quality...probably all three. Lower productivity or job delay means increased costs to the owner. Reduced job quality means the builder... and the taxpayer...do not get full value for their money. Davis-Bacon, by requiring the payment of prevailing wage, assures that quality workers will be on the job, that productivity will not be drastically reduced, and the construction schedule and building quality will not suffer. (Senate Report 96-259, p. 26, July 29, 1979)

To argue that a short-term reduction in wage costs will beat inflation while ignoring the long-term costs of lower productivity, job delay, decreased quality of construction, and higher maintenance

costs, to name but a few, is bad economics and provides nothing more than a false solution to inflation at the expense of workers, who are the victims, not the cause of inflation.

Date - 4/17/86

Bill # - SB 75

Montana State Council of Carpenters

Robert G. Kokoruda
Executive Secretary
P. O. Box P
East Helena, MT 59635

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America



Phone
406/443-3847
or Leave Message
406/442-4326

Chairman and members of the Committee:

My name is Robert Kokoruda, Executive Secretary of the Montana State Council of Carpenters. I wish to testify in opposition to Senate Bill No. 75.

The state prevailing wage laws represent an important counterpart to the federal Davis-Bacon Act. At present, there are laws of this type in 39 states. The oldest, in Kansas, dates back to 1891. Their provisions vary widely from state to state with respect to the types of construction and size of projects covered, the formula for determining minimum wage levels and their applicability to local government units.

Whatever the difference, the general purpose behind all these laws is roughly the same: to ensure that the economic power of the government is not used to disrupt the wage patterns and labor standards of the local community, employees of small business, the contractor on smaller jobs, who are most liable to be hurt by the proposed changes in the Little Davis-Bacon.

The state prevailing wage laws also ensure fair treatment for construction contractors. With these prevailing wage requirements, contractors committed to paying decent wages to their employees have an equal chance to compete for public projects, which generally must be awarded to the lowest bidder. In the absence of such laws,

competition for government projects could turn into a contest to see who can slash wages the furthest in order to come in with the lowest bid. With the imposition of a floor under wage levels, contractors must compete on the basis of their skill and efficiency.

Prevailing wage requirements also offer protection to taxpayers by promoting competent and productive construction work. Rather than saving money, wage-cutting practices can actually generate extra cost, since qualified, skilled workers are not usually willing to work for substandard pay. Employing less-skilled labor at a lower wage can mean longer completion times, waste when faulty work must be redone, and higher maintenance expenses in the future. While payment of prevailing wages offers no absolute guarantee of top quality work, paying much less than the prevailing rate is asking for trouble.

For these reasons and the others stated here today, the Carpenters in the state of Montana are opposed to Senate Bill No. 75.

Thank you.

Robert Kokoruda

The Davis-Bacon Act is one of the cornerstones of the American free enterprise system. It was enacted to protect and preserve fair competition in the construction industry and to stabilize local economies. The Depression forced virtually everyone to appreciate the importance of prevailing wage legislation in the construction industry. Therefore, in 1931, a Republican Congress enacted the Davis-Bacon Act with support from all sectors, including business and labor, and it was signed into law by Herbert Hoover. Over the years, the Act has been successively refined to perfect its stabilizing influence and to promote fair competition as an integral part of the free enterprise system.

So how does the Davis-Bacon Act promote fair competition in the construction industry? By assuring that overzealous contractors do not undercut local wage standards, the Davis-Bacon Act prevents wage-cutting--- a dangerous and unfair form of competition.

In fostering the stable growth of the construction industry in an open marketplace, the Davis-Bacon Act protects construction workers, their families, small contractors, and our already weakened communities from the unsettling effects of unfair competition.

Responsible local contractors have been serving their communities for years based on established market practices. The free market has established wage scales which allow for sufficient training of new journeymen, the retention of quality craftsmen, and the development and growth of stable communities. The prevailing wage acts, by preventing wage cutting on government projects, nurture a stable nucleus of skilled craftsmen--the backbone of the local construction industry.

Since 1931, Congress has reaffirmed and strengthened the Davis-Bacon Act repeatedly. After 1931, instances of particular contractors or

federal officials attempting to circumvent the intent of Congress by subdividing contracts, demanding kickbacks, falsifying reports, and ignoring the wage determinations came to light. Let me read to you a letter sent to President Hoover. The Associated General Contractors, one of the leaders in one effort to strengthen Davis-Bacon, wrote in a letter to President Hoover in 1932 as follows:

Responsible contractors ask only that they be permitted to bid on a known basis and strongly resent determinations which reflect against their integrity or spirit of fair dealing. We ask only that the officials who are now charged with making decisions as to what constitutes the prevailing wage to exercise this same function previous to the taking of bids, thereby placing all bidders on a parity and again establish competitive bidding on a known basis.

President Hoover issued Executive Orders strengthening the Act in 1932 and predetermination of prevailing wages was legislated in 1935. The 1935 amendments passed without debate. In order to better enforce the wage standards, Congress enacted the Copeland Anti-Kickback and the False Statement Acts in 1934. These two acts, together with Hoover's proclamations of 1932, were designed to prevent unscrupulous contractors from circumventing the intent of the Act.

Whenever the Act has been considered by Congress, including important amendments in 1964 which provided for the inclusion of fringe benefits in prevailing wage standards, Congress has endeavored to refine and reinforce the prevailing wage standards embodied in the Davis-Bacon Act.

The Davis-Bacon Act is an integral part of America's "economic constitution". By protecting and preserving fair competition in the construction industry and stabilizing the local marketplace, the Davis-Bacon Act encourages the industrious and strengthens our communities.

During the last century, prevailing wage legislation has been refined and perfected as legislators have developed statutes which

guarantee that the government does not promote the "dictatorship of the chiseler". The Davis-Bacon Act, as amended over the years, is the culmination of this process. This cornerstone of the free enterprise system must not be weakened or repealed.

THEREFORE, Montana Painters District Council #59 strongly opposes Senate Bill 75. Thank you.

SPECIAL REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION RATES

NOTICE
Minimum Wage Determination

The minimum wages herein specified are controlling as to the minimum for the purposes of Section 18-2-401, et. seq. Montana Code Annotated, therefore, it is incumbent upon each employer to pay, as a minimum, the rate of wages including fringe benefits for health and welfare and pension contributions, and travel allowance provisions, provided in the attached wage determination. Wage rates for apprentices registered in approved Federal or State apprenticeship programs are contained in those programs.

Section 18-2-406 Montana Code Annotated provides that Contractors, subcontractors, and employers who are performing services under public works contracts as provided in this part shall post in a prominent and accessible site on the project or work area, not later than the first day of work, a legible statement of all wages to be paid to the employees on such site or work area.

18-2-403 MCA provides that the contractor give preference to the employment of bona fide Montana residents in the performance of the work on a public works project.

The standard prevailing rate of wages is determined by the Montana Commissioner of Labor and Industry in accordance with Sections 18-2-401 and 18-2-402 Montana Code Annotated.


Inquiries about the state prevailing wage law should be sent to the Department of Labor and Industry, Labor Standards Division, Capitol Station, Helena, Montana 59620.

Any infraction of the labor laws of the State of Montana will be forwarded to the Department of Labor and Industry.

Contractors, contracting agencies and other interested parties may verify the date of publication of the attached rates by writing to the Labor Standards Division, Capitol Station, Helena, Montana 59620 or by calling 444-5600 in Helena.

PREVAILING WAGE RATES

The wage rates contained herein were determined by the Labor Standards Division, Department of Labor and Industry, State of Montana pursuant to Section 18-2-401, et. seq., MCA to be the prevailing wage in the designated county or locality for each job classification.



DAVID E. WANZENRIED
Acting Commissioner
Department of Labor and Industry
State of Montana

BC:A

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - LABORERS

- AREA 1: Flathead, Glacier National Park, Lincoln and that area of Lake and Sanders County lying five miles north of the fifth parallel
- AREA 2: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, South half of Jefferson, Madison, South half of Powell, Silver Bow Counties
- AREA 3: Big Horn, Carbon, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Rosebud, Stillwater, Treasure, and Yellowstone Counties
- AREA 4: Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Powder River, Prairie and Wibaux
- AREA 5: Gallatin, Sweetgrass, Park, Wheatland, Eastern portion of Madison, and Southern portion of Broadwater Counties
- AREA 6: Cascade, Fergus, Judith Basin, Choteau, Teton, Toole, Glacier, Pondera, Blaine, Hill, Liberty, Phillips, Valley, Daniels, Sheridan, Roosevelt, McCone, Richland, Garfield and Petroleum Counties
- AREA 7: Lewis & Clark, Meagher, Broadwater, Northern half of Jefferson, and Northern half of Powell Counties
- AREA 8: Ravalli, Missoula, Mineral, Granite and Southern half of Lake and Sanders Counties

CODE NUMBER	AREA 1	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION
1-0		Laborer	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h higher than highest paid laborer
1-1		Laborer	Asphalt Raker 11.35
1-2			Barco tamper 11.50
1-3		Laborer	Burning Bar 11.35
1-4		Laborer	Carpenter Tender 11.20
1-5		Laborer	Car & Truck Loaders 11.20
1-6		Laborer	Cement Mason Tender 11.50
1-7			Cement Handlers 11.35
1-8		Laborer	Chuck Tender & Nipper 11.20
1-9		Laborer	Concrete Laborer 11.35
1-10		Laborer	Concrete Saws 11.50
1-11		Laborer	Drills, Air-Tract, Self-Propelled, Cat or Truck-Mounted Air Operated 11.50
1-12		Laborer	Drills, Air-Tract, Self-Propelled, Mustang Type and Similar 11.50
1-13		Laborer	Dumpman 11.35
1-14		Laborer	Flagman 10.30
1-15		Laborer	Form Stripper 11.20
1-16		Laborer	Form Setter (paving) bucketman 11.35
1-17		Laborer	General Building and construction Laborer 11.20
1-18		Laborer	Jackhammer, Pavement Breaker, Vibrator Mechanical Tamper, & other power tools 11.35
1-19		Laborer	Landscape Laborer 11.20
1-20		Laborer	Nozzleman-Air, Water 11.35
1-21		Laborer	Pipe Layer (all types) Laser Equipment Operator 11.50
1-22		Laborer	Pipe Wrapper 11.35
1-23		Laborer	Pot tender 11.35
1-24		Laborer	Powderman Tender 11.35
1-25		Laborer	Power Driven Wheelbarrow 11.35
1-26		Laborer	Rodder & spreader 11.35
1-27		Laborer	Sandblaster Tail Hoseman, Pot Tender 11.35
1-28		Laborer	Scaleman 10.30
1-29		Laborer	Signalman 11.35
1-30		Laborer	Small air tool operator 11.35
1-31		Laborer	Small power tool operator 11.35
1-32		Laborer	Watchman & Guard 11.20
1-33		Laborer	Welder - Cutting Torch & Air Arc 11.50

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - LABORERS

CODE NUMBER	AREA 2	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	
1-1		Laborer	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h higher than highest paid laborer	
1-2		Laborer	Asphalt Raker	11.41
1-3		Laborer	Axeman	11.21
1-4		Laborer	Burning Bar	11.36
1-5		Laborer	Carpenter Tender	11.21
1-6		Laborer	Car & Truck Loaders, Scissorman	11.21
1-7		Laborer	Cement Handlers	11.36
1-8		Laborer	Cement Mason Tender & Hod Carrier	11.65
1-9		Laborers	Caisson Workers (Free Air)	11.21
1-10		Laborer	Choker Setter	11.36
1-11		Laborer	Chuck Tender & Nipper (Above Ground)	11.21
1-12		Laborer	Concrete Laborer, (wet or dry) Bucket man & Signalman	11.41
1-13		Laborer	Concrete or Asphalt Saws	11.36
1-14		Laborer	Concrete Vibrator (3" and over)	11.41
1-15		Laborer	Cosmolene Applying & Removing	11.21
1-16		Laborer	Core Drill Operator	11.76
1-17		Laborer	Curb Machine	11.36
1-18		Laborer	Drills, Air-Tract, (all types)	11.41
1-19		Laborer	Dumpman (Spotter)	11.21
1-20		Laborer	Dumpman (Grademan)	11.36
1-21		Laborer	Equipment Handler	11.41
1-22		Laborer	Fence Erector & Installer (includes the installation & erection of fences, guard rails, median rails, reference posts, right-of-way markers & guide posts	11.21
1-23		Laborer	Flagman	10.41
1-24		Laborer	Grade Setter	11.41
1-25		Laborer	General Laborer - Building and Structure, Crusher and Batch Plant Laborers, Heater Tender	11.21
1-26		Laborer	Grout, Concrete Pump & Nozzleman	11.36
1-27		Laborer	Hand Faller	11.36
1-28		Laborer	High Scaler	11.41
3		Laborer	High Pressure Machine Nozzleman	11.41
1-30		Laborer	Jackhammer, Pavement Breaker, Wagon	
1-31		Laborer	Driller, Concrete Vibrator, Mechanical Tampers, Vibrating Roller, Hand Steered, & other power tools	11.41
1-32		Laborer	Landscape Laborer	11.21
1-33		Laborer	Nozzleman-Air, Water, Guniting & Placing	11.36
1-34		Laborer	Pipe Layer (all types) Laser Equipment Operator	11.36
1-35		Laborer	Pipe Wrapper	11.36
1-36		Laborer	Post Hole Digger (Power Auger)	11.36
1-37		Laborer	Powderman	11.65
1-38		Laborer	Powderman Tender	11.36
1-39		Laborer	Power Saw (Bucking)	11.36
1-40		Laborer	Power Saw (Felling)	11.41
1-41		Laborer	Ripraper	11.36
1-42		Laborer	Riprap Tender	11.21
1-43		Laborer	Sandblaster	11.41
1-44		Laborer	Sandblaster Tail Hoseman, Pot Tender	11.21
1-45		Laborer	Scalemans	10.41
1-46		Laborer	Sod Cutter, Hand Operated	11.21
1-47		Laborer	Spike Driver, Single, Dual or Hand	11.36
1-48		Laborer	Stake Jumper for Equipment	11.21
1-49		Laborer	Switchmen	11.36
1-50		Laborer	Tar Pot Operator	11.36
1-51		Laborer	Tool Checker, Toolhouseman	11.21
		Laborer	Vibrating Roller, Hand Steered & other power tools	11.41
		Laborer	Welder - Cutting Torch & Air Arc	11.76

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - LABORERS

CODE NUMBER	AREA 3	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	
1-0		Laborer	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h higher than highest paid laborer	
1-1		Laborer	Application - hand or nozzle	11.17
1-2		Laborer	Asphalt Raker	11.17
1-3		Laborer	Axeman	10.95
1-4		Laborer	Bull Gang	11.03
1-5		Laborer	Carpenter Tender	10.95
1-6		Laborer	Car & Truck Loaders, Scissorman	10.95
1-7		Laborer	Caulker, Colarman, jointer, mortarman	11.17
1-8		Laborer	Cement Handlers	11.17
1-9		Laborers	Choker Setter	11.17
1-10		Laborer	Chuck Tender & Nipper (Above Ground)	10.95
1-11		Laborer	Concrete Laborer, (wet or dry)	10.95
1-12		Laborer	Concrete or Asphalt Saws	11.17
1-13		Laborer	Concrete Bucketman	11.17
1-14		Laborer	Concrete Vibrator (5" and over)	11.40
1-15		Laborer	Concrete Nozzlemans (under ground)	11.09
1-16		Laborer	Cosmolene Applying & Removing	10.95
1-17		Laborer	Core Drill Operator	11.20
1-18		Laborer	Creosote Material Handler	11.17
1-19		Laborer	Curb Machine	11.17
1-20		Laborer	Crusher	10.95
1-21		Laborer	Drills, Mobile	11.20
1-22		Laborer	Cat or Truck-Mounted Air Operated	11.20
1-23		Laborer	Drills, Air Tract	11.20
1-24		Laborer	Drillers and miners	11.29
1-25		Laborer	Drills, Diamond	11.67
1-26		Laborer	Dumpman (Spotter)	11.17
1-27		Laborer	Dumpman (Grademan)	11.17
1-28		Laborer	Equipment Handler	10.95
1-29		Laborer	Flagman	10.95
1-30		Laborer	Form Stripper	10.95
1-31		Laborer	Form Setter	11.17
1-32		Laborer	General Laborer	10.95
1-33		Laborer	Hand Faller	10.95
1-34		Laborer	Helper (underground)	11.09
1-35		Laborer	High Scaler	11.20
1-36		Laborer	Jackhammer, Pavement Breaker, Concrete Vibrator, Mechanical Tamper, Vibrating Roller, Hand Steered, machine operator & other power tools	11.17
1-37		Laborer	Landscape Laborer	10.95
1-38		Laborer	Nozzlemans, Concrete (outside)	11.29
1-39		Laborer	Nozzlemans-Air, Water, Guniting & Placing (inside)	11.74
1-40		Laborer	Nozzlemans-Air, Water, Guniting & Placing (outside)	11.49
1-41		Laborer	Pipe Layer (all types), Laser Equipment Operator	11.17
1-42		Laborer	Pipe Wrapper	11.17
1-43		Laborer	Powderman	11.20
1-44		Laborer	Powderman Tender	11.17
1-45		Laborer	Power Saw (Bucking)	11.17
1-46		Laborer	Power Saw (Felling)	11.17
1-47		Laborer	Power Driven Wheelbarrow	11.17
1-48		Laborer	Rodder & Spreader	11.17
1-49		Laborer	Rigger and Jackers	11.20
1-50		Laborer	Ripraper	11.17
1-51		Laborer	Riprap Tender	10.95
1-52		Laborer	Rodman	10.95
1-53		Laborer	Sandblaster	11.40
1-54		Laborer	Sandblaster Tail Hoseman, Pot Tender (inside)	11.49
1-55		Laborer	Sandblaster Tail Hoseman, Pot Tender (outside)	11.24
1-56		Laborer	Scaleman	10.95
1-57		Laborer	Signalman	11.17
1-58		Laborer	Shoring & Lagging (open ditch)	11.17
1-59		Laborer	Stake Jumper for Equipment	10.95
1-60		Laborer	Tank Cleaners	11.36
1-61		Laborer	Tar Pot Operator	11.17
1-62		Laborer	Tenders, Trowel trades	11.35
1-63		Laborer	Tool Checker, Toolhouseman	10.95
1-64		Laborer	Tunnels and Shaft (free air), Brakeman, Chucktenders, nippers, etc. (underground)	11.09
1-65		Laborer	Watchman & Guard	10.65
1-66		Laborer	Wagon Drills	11.20

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - LABORERS

CODE NUMBER	AREA 4	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	
		Laborer	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h higher than highest paid laborer	
		Laborer	Applicator	11.02
1-2		Laborer	Asphalt Raker	11.02
1-3		Laborer	Axeman	10.80
1-4		Laborer	Barco Temper	11.02
1-5		Laborer	Bull Gang	10.88
1-6		Laborer	Car & Truck Loaders, Scissorman	10.80
1-7		Laborer	Caulker, Colarman, jointer, mortarman	11.02
1-8		Laborer	Cement Handlers	11.02
1-9		Laborers	Choker Setter	11.02
1-10		Laborer	Chuck Tender & Nipper	10.80
1-11		Laborer	Concrete Laborer, (wet or dry)	10.80
1-12		Laborer	Concrete or Asphalt Saws	11.02
1-13		Laborer	Concrete Bucketman	11.02
1-14		Laborer	Concrete Nozzleman (under ground)	11.14
1-15		Laborer	Cosmolene Applying & Removing	10.80
1-16		Laborer	Core Drill Operator	11.05
1-17		Laborer	Crusher Laborer	10.80
1-18		Laborer	Creosote material handler	11.02
1-19		Laborer	Curb Machine	11.02
1-20		Laborer	Drills, Air Tract, Self-Propelled	
			Cat or Truck-Mounted Air Operated	11.05
1-21		Laborer	Drillers and miners	11.04
1-22		Laborer	Diamond Drills	11.52
1-23		Laborer	Dumpman (Spotter)	11.02
1-24		Laborer	Dumpman (Grademan)	10.80
1-25		Laborer	Equipment Handler	11.02
1-26		Laborer	Flagman	10.80
1-27		Laborer	Form Stripper	10.80
1-28		Laborer	Form Setter	11.02
1-29		Laborer	General Laborer	10.80
1-30		Laborer	Helper (underground)	10.88
1-31		Laborer	High Scaler	11.05
1-32		Laborer	Jackhammer, Pavement Breaker, Concrete	
			Vibrator, Mechanical Tamper, Vibrating	
			Roller, Hand Steered, machine operator,	
			Pavement Breaker & other power tools	11.02
1-33		Laborer	Landscape Laborer	10.80
1-34		Laborer	Nozzleman, Concrete (outside)	11.05
1-35		Laborer	Nozzleman-Air, Water, Gunite & Placo (inside)	11.59
1-36		Laborer	Nozzleman-Air, Water, Gunite & Placo (outside)	11.34
1-37		Laborer	Pipe Layer (all types), Laser Equipment Operator	11.02
1-38		Laborer	Pipe Wrapper	11.02
1-39		Laborer	Powderman	11.05
1-40		Laborer	Powderman Tender	11.02
1-41		Laborer	Power Saw (Bucking)	11.02
1-42		Laborer	Power Saw (Falling)	11.02
1-43		Laborer	Power Driven Wheelbarrow	11.02
1-44		Laborer	Rodder & Spreader	11.02
1-45		Laborer	Rigger and Jackers	11.02
1-46		Laborer	Riprapper	11.02
1-47		Laborer	Riprap Tender	10.80
		Laborer	Rodman	10.80
1-48		Laborer	Sandblaster Tail Hoseman, Pot Tender (inside)	11.34
1-49		Laborer	Sandblaster Tail Hoseman, Pot Tender (outside)	11.08
1-50		Laborer	Scalemán	10.80
1-51		Laborer	Signalman	11.02
1-52		Laborer	Shoring & Laggin	11.02
1-53		Laborer	Stake Jumper	10.80
1-54		Laborer	Tank Cleaners	11.21
1-55		Laborer	Tar Pot Operator	11.02
1-56		Laborer	Tenders, Trowel trades	11.35
1-57		Laborer	Tool Checker, Toolhouseman	10.80
1-58		Laborer	Tunnels and Shaft (free air), Brakeman,	
			Chucktenders, nippers, etc. (undergrounds)	10.94
1-59		Laborer	Watchman	10.50
1-60		Laborer	Wagon Drillers	11.05

S T A T E P R E V A I L I N G W A G E R A T E S - L A B O R E R S

CODE NUMBER	AREA 5	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	
1-0		Laborer	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h higher than highest paid laborer	
1-1		Laborer	Asphalt Raker	10.84
1-2		Laborer	Axeman	10.63
1-3		Laborer	Burning Bar	10.74
1-4		Laborer	Carpenter Tender	10.63
1-5		Laborer	Car & Truck Loaders, Scissorman	10.63
1-6		Laborer	Cement Mason Tender & Hod Carriers	11.08
1-7		Laborer	Caisson Workers (Free Air)	10.63
1-8		Laborer	Cement Handlers	10.74
1-9		Laborers	Choker Setter	10.84
1-10		Laborer	Chuck Tender & Nipper (Above Ground)	10.63
1-11		Laborer	Concrete Laborer, (wet or dry) Bucketman and Signalmen	10.63
1-12		Laborer	Concrete or Asphalt Saws	10.74
1-13		Laborer	Concrete Vibrator (3" and over)	10.84
1-14		Laborer	Cosmolene Applying & Removing	10.63
1-15		Laborer	Core Drill Operator	11.18
1-16		Laborer	Curb Machine	10.74
1-17		Laborer	Drills, (All types)	10.84
1-18		Laborer	Dumpman (Spotter)	10.63
1-19		Laborer	Dumpman (Grademan)	10.74
1-20		Laborer	Equipment Handler	10.84
1-21		Laborer	Fence Erector & Installer (includes the installation & erection of fences, guard rails, median rails, reference posts, right-of-way markers & guide posts	10.63
1-22		Laborer	Flagman	9.83
1-23		Laborer	Form Stripper	10.63
1-24		Laborer	Form Setter	10.63
1-25		Laborer	Grout, Concrete Pump & Nozzleman	10.84
1-26		Laborer	Grade Setter	10.84
1-27		Laborer	General Laborer-Building and Structure Crusher and Batch	10.63
1-28		Laborer	Plant Laborer, Heat Tender	10.63
1-29		Laborer	Hand Faller	10.74
1-30		Laborer	High Scaler	10.84
1-31		Laborer	High Pressure Machine Nozzleman	10.84
1-32		Laborer	Jackhammer, Pavement Breaker, Concrete Vibrator, Mechanical Tamper, Wagon Driller, Concrete Vibrator, Mechanical Tamper, Vibrating Roller, Hand Steered, & other power tools	10.84
1-33		Laborer	Landscape Laborer	10.63
1-34		Laborer	Nozzleman-Air, Water, Gunite & Placo	10.74
1-35		Laborer	Pipe Layer (all types), Laser Equipment Operator	10.74
1-36		Laborer	Pipe Wrapper	10.74
1-37		Laborer	Post Hole Digger (Power Auger)	10.74
1-38		Laborer	Powderman	11.08
1-39		Laborer	Powderman Tender	10.74
1-40		Laborer	Power Saw (Bucking)	10.84
1-41		Laborer	Power Saw (Falling)	10.84
1-42		Laborer	Power Driven Wheelbarrow	10.84
1-43		Laborer	Rigger	10.84
1-44		Laborer	Riprapper	10.74
1-45		Laborer	Riprap Tender	10.63
1-46		Laborer	Sandblaster	10.84
1-47		Laborer	Sandblaster Tail Hoseman, Pot Tender	10.63
1-48		Laborer	Scalemán	9.83
1-49		Laborer	Sod Cutter, Hand Operated	10.63
1-50		Laborer	Spike Driver, Single, Dual or Hand	10.74
1-51		Laborer	Stake Jumper for Equipment	10.63
1-52		Laborer	Switchmen	10.74
1-53		Laborer	Tar Pot Operator	10.84
1-54		Laborer	Tool Checker, Toolhouseman	10.63
1-55		Laborer	Watchman & Guard	-0-
1-56		Laborer	Welder - Cutting Torch & Air Arc	11.18

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - LABORERS

CODE NUMBER	AREA 6	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	
		Laborer	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h higher than highest paid laborer	
		Laborer	Asphalt Raker	11.30
1-2		Laborer	Axeman	11.10
1-3		Laborer	Burning Bar	11.21
1-4		Laborer	Carpenter Tender	11.10
1-5		Laborer	Car & Truck Loaders, Scissorman	11.10
1-6		Laborer	Cement Mason Tender & Hod Carriers	11.55
1-7		Laborer	Caisson Workers (Free Air)	11.10
1-8		Laborer	Cement Handlers	11.21
1-9		Laborers	Choker Setter	11.21
1-10		Laborer	Chuck Tender & Nipper (Above Ground)	11.10
1-11		Laborer	Concrete Laborer, (wet or dry) Bucketman and Signalmen	11.10
1-12		Laborer	Concrete or Asphalt Saws	11.21
1-13		Laborer	Concrete Vibrator (3" and over)	11.30
1-14		Laborer	Cosmolene Applying & Removing	11.10
1-15		Laborer	Core Drill Operator	11.65
1-16		Laborer	Curb Machine	11.21
1-17		Laborer	Drills, Air Tract (All types)	11.30
1-18		Laborer	Dumpman (Spotter)	11.10
1-19		Laborer	Dumpman (Grademan)	11.21
1-20		Laborer	Equipment Handler	11.30
1-21		Laborer	Fence Erector & Installer (includes the installation & erection of fences, guard rails, median rails, reference posts, right-of-way markers & guide posts	11.10
1-22		Laborer	Flagman	10.30
1-23		Laborer	Form Stripper	11.10
1-24		Laborer	Form Setter	11.10
1-25		Laborer	Grout, Concrete Pump & Nozzleman	11.30
1-26		Laborer	Grade Setter	11.30
1-27		Laborer	General Laborer-Building and Structure Crusher and Batch, Plant Laborer, Heat Tender	11.10
1-28		Laborer	Hand Faller	11.21
1-29		Laborer	High Scaler	11.30
1-30		Laborer	High Pressure Machine Nozzleman	11.30
1-31		Laborer	Jackhammer, Pavement Breaker, Concrete Vibrator, Mechanical Tamper, Wagon Driller, Concrete Vibrator, Mechanical Tamper, Vibrating Roller, Hand Steered, & other power tools	11.30
1-32		Laborer	Landscape Laborer	11.10
1-33		Laborer	Nozzleman-Air, Water, Guniting & Placo	11.21
1-34		Laborer	Pipe Layer (all types), Laser Equipment Operator	11.21
1-35		Laborer	Pipe Wrapper	11.21
1-36		Laborer	Post Hole Digger (Power Auger)	11.21
1-37		Laborer	Powderman	11.55
1-38		Laborer	Powderman Tender	11.21
1-39		Laborer	Power Saw (Bucking)	11.21
1-40		Laborer	Power Saw (Falling)	11.30
1-41		Laborer	Power Driven Wheelbarrow	11.21
1-42		Laborer	Rigger	11.21
1-43		Laborer	Riprapper	11.21
1-44		Laborer	Riprap tender	11.10
1-45		Laborer	Sandblaster	11.30
1-46		Laborer	Sandblaster Tail Hoseman, Pot Tender	11.20
1-47		Laborer	Scaleman	10.30
1-48		Laborer	Sod Cutter, Hand Operated	11.10
1-49		Laborer	Spike Driver, Single, Dual or Hand	11.21
1-50		Laborer	Stake Jumper for Equipment	11.10
1-51		Laborer	Switchmen	11.21
1-52		Laborer	Tar Pot Operator	11.21
1-53		Laborer	Tool Checker, Toolhouseman	11.10
1-54		Laborer	Welder - Cutting Torch & Air Arc	11.65

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - LABORERS

CODE NUMBER	AREA 7	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	
1-0		Laborer	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h higher than highest paid laborer	
1-1		Laborer	Asphalt Raker	11.09
1-2		Laborer	Axeman	10.89
1-3		Laborer	Burning Bar	11.00
1-4		Laborer	Carpenter Tender	10.89
1-5		Laborer	Car & Truck Loaders, Scissorman	10.89
1-6		Laborer	Cement Mason Tender & Hod Carriers	11.34
1-7		Laborer	Caisson Workers (Free Air)	10.89
1-8		Laborer	Cement Handlers	11.00
1-9		Laborers	Choker Setter	11.09
1-10		Laborer	Chuck Tender & Nipper (Above Ground)	10.89
1-11		Laborer	Concrete Laborer, (wet or dry) Bucketman and Signalmen	10.89
1-12		Laborer	Concrete or Asphalt Saws	11.00
1-13		Laborer	Concrete Vibrator (3" and over)	11.09
1-14		Laborer	Cosmolene Applying & Removing	10.89
1-15		Laborer	Core Drill Operator	11.44
1-16		Laborer	Curb Machine	11.00
1-17		Laborer	Drills, Air Tract (All types)	11.09
1-18		Laborer	Dumpman (Spotter)	10.89
1-19		Laborer	Dumpman (Grademan)	11.00
1-20		Laborer	Equipment Handler	11.00
1-21		Laborer	Fence Erector & Installer (includes the installation & erection of fences, guard rails, median rails, reference posts, right-of-way markers & guide posts	10.89
1-22		Laborer	Flagman	10.09
1-23		Laborer	Form Stripper	10.89
1-24		Laborer	Form Setter	10.89
1-25		Laborer	Grout, Concrete Pump & Nozzleman	11.09
1-26		Laborer	Grade Setter	11.09
1-27		Laborer	General Laborer-Building Construction Crusher and Batch Plant Laborer, Heat Tender	10.89
1-28		Laborer	Hand Faller	11.00
1-29		Laborer	High Scaler	11.09
1-30		Laborer	High Pressure Machine Nozzleman	11.09
1-31		Laborer	Jackhammer, Pavement Breaker, Concrete Vibrator, Mechanical Tamper, Wagon Driller, Concrete Vibrator, Mechanical Tamper, Vibrating Roller, Hand Steered, & other power tools	11.09
1-32		Laborer	Landscape Laborer	10.89
1-33		Laborer	Nozzleman-Air, Water, Gunite & Placo	11.00
1-34		Laborer	Pipe Layer (all types), Laser Equipment Operator	11.00
1-35		Laborer	Pipe Wrapper	11.00
1-36		Laborer	Post Hole Digger (Power Auger)	11.00
1-37		Laborer	Powderman	11.34
1-38		Laborer	Powderman Tender	11.00
1-39		Laborer	Power Saw (Bucking)	11.09
1-40		Laborer	Power Saw (Falling)	11.09
1-41		Laborer	Power Driven Wheelbarrow	11.09
1-42		Laborer	Rigger	11.09
1-43		Laborer	Riprapper	11.00
1-44		Laborer	Riprap tender	10.89
1-45		Laborer	Sandblaster	11.09
1-46		Laborer	Sandblaster Tail Hoseman, Pot Tender	10.89
1-47		Laborer	Scalemán	10.09
1-48		Laborer	Sod Cutter, Hand Operated	10.89
1-49		Laborer	Spike Driver, Single, Dual or Hand	11.00
1-50		Laborer	Stake Jumper for Equipment	10.89
1-51		Laborer	Switchmen	11.00
1-52		Laborer	Tar Pot Operator	11.09
1-53		Laborer	Tool Checker, Toolhouseman	10.89
1-54		Laborer	Welder - Cutting Torch & Air Arc	11.44

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - LABORERS

CODE NUMBER	AREA 8	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION
1		Laborer	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h higher than highest paid laborer
1-2		Laborer	Asphalt Raker 11.42
1-3		Laborer	Burning Bar 11.42
1-4		Laborer	Carpenter Tender 11.17
1-5		Laborer	Car & Truck Loaders, Scissorman 11.17
1-6		Laborer	Cement Mason & Plaster Tenders & Mixer 11.57
1-7		Laborer	Cement Finisher Tender 11.57
1-8		Laborer	Cement Handlers 11.42
1-9		Laborer	Chuck Tender & Nipper (Above Ground) 11.42
			Concrete Laborer, (wet or dry) Bucketman and Signalmen 11.42
1-10		Laborer	Concrete Handler 11.17
1-11		Laborer	Concrete or Asphalt Saws 11.57
1-12		Laborer	Drills, Air Tract, Self-propelled, Cat or Truck-Mounted Air Operated Drills, Air Tract with Dual Masts Drills, Air-Track, Self-Propelled, Mustang Type and Similar, Wagon Drill 11.57
1-13		Laborer	Dumpman (Grademan) 11.42
1-14		Laborer	Flagman 11.17
1-15		Laborer	Form Stripper 11.17
1-16		Laborer	Form Setter 11.42
1-17		Laborer	General Laborer-Building Construction Crusher and Batch Plant Laborer, Heat Tender 11.17
1-18		Laborer	Jackhammer, Pavement Breaker, Concrete Vibrator, Mechanical Tamper, Vibrating Roller, Hand Steered, & other power tools 11.42
1-19		Laborer	Nozzleman-Air, Water, Guniting & Placo 11.42
1-20		Laborer	Pipe Layer (all types), Laser Equipment Operator 11.57
1-21		Laborer	Pipe Wrapper 11.42
1-22		Laborer	Powderman 11.57
1-23		Laborer	Powderman Tender 11.42
1-24		Laborer	Power Driven Wheelbarrow, Rodder, Spreader 11.42
1-25		Laborer	Rigger 11.42
1-26		Laborer	Riprapper 11.42
1-27		Laborer	Sandblaster, Gunnitman, Barco Tamper 11.57
1-28		Laborer	Sandblaster Tail Hoseman, Pot Tender 11.42
1-29		Laborer	Scalemans 11.17
1-30		Laborer	Small Air Tools 11.42
1-31		Laborer	Small Power Tools, Cutting Torch 11.42
1-32		Laborer	Shoring & Lagging Open Ditches 11.57
1-33		Laborer	Watchman & Guard 11.17
1-34		Laborer	Welder - Cutting Torch & Air Arc 11.57

FRINGE BENEFITS

In ADDITION To The Above Hourly Rates. Areas 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8

Health & Welfare \$1.50 per hr.
Pension .80 per hr.
Vacation -0-
Training .05 per hr.

Area 2

Health & Welfare 1.50 per hr.
Pension .75 per hr.
Vacation .95 per hr.
Training .05 per hr.

TRAVEL PAY: AREAS 2, 5, 6, & 7AREA 1

0-15 miles	FREE ZONE
15-30 miles	\$11.00 per day
30-40 miles	12.00 per day
40-50 miles	14.50 per day
Over 50 miles	18.00 per day

Measured from Butte, Bozeman, Helena, or Great Falls. Work performed within a one mile radius of Chinook, Choteau, Conrad, Cut Bank, Fort Benton, Hamilton, Livingston, Polson, Red Lodge or Townsend is exempt from travel pay.

0 - 15 miles	FREE
15 - 30 miles	\$11.00 per day
30 - 40 miles	\$12.00 per day
40 - 50 miles	\$14.50 per day
over 50 miles	\$18.00 per day
Subsistence \$30 per day or employer may furnish room and board.	

Measured from 347 - 2nd Ave. West, Kalispell, or employees home, whichever is lesser.

AREA 3 & 4

0 - 25 miles	FREE
25 - 50 miles	\$18 per day
50 - 75 miles	\$18.50 per day
over 75 miles	\$19 per day

Measured from Hardin, Ryegate, Forsyth, Billings, Red Lodge, Roundup, Columbus, Hysham, Ekalaka, Miles City, Glendive, Baker, Broadus, Terry, Wibaux or employees residence, whichever is lesser.

AREA 8

0 - 10 miles	Free Zone
10 - 15 miles	\$ 7.00 per day
15 - 30 miles	\$10.00 per day
30 - 40 miles	\$11.00 per day
40 - 50 miles	\$13.50 per day
Over 50 miles	\$22.50 per day

Dispatch points, Missoula and Ravalli County Courthouse and post office in St. Ignatius or the employee's residence, which ever is closer.

Subsistence for over 50 miles - \$30.00 or furnish room and board.

W A G E R A T E S - T R U C K D R I V E R S

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION ALL COUNTIES	<u>ZONE 1</u>	<u>ZONE 2</u>	<u>ZONE 3</u>	<u>ZONE 4</u>
2-1-0	Working Foreman - 35¢ p/h above highest classification supervised				
2-1-1	Combination truck & concrete mixer to & including 4 cu. yds.	13.75	14.40	14.50	14.75
2-1-2	Combination truck & concrete mixer over 4 cu. yds. to & including 6 cu. yds.	13.83	14.48	14.58	14.83
2-1-3	Combination truck & concrete mixer over 6 cu. yds. to & including 8 cu. yds.	13.91	14.56	14.66	14.91
2-1-4	Combination truck & concrete mixer over 8 cu. yds. to & including 10 cu. yds.	13.99	14.64	14.74	14.99
	Over 10 cu. yds. add 8 cents per hour each additional 2 cu. yds. increment				
2-2	Distributor driver & helper	13.73	14.38	14.48	14.73
2-3-1	Dry Batch Trucks, 3 batch or under	13.50	14.15	14.25	14.50
2-3-2	Dry Batch Trucks, over 3 batch to & including 5 batch	13.63	14.28	14.38	14.63
2-3-3	Dry Batch trucks, over 5 batch to & including 10 batch	13.79	14.44	14.54	14.79
2-3-4	Dry Batch trucks, over 10 batch to & including 15 batch	13.95	14.60	14.70	14.95
	Over 15 batch add 15 cents per hour each additional 5 batch increment				
2-4	Dumpman, Gravel Spreader Box Operator	13.50	14.15	14.25	14.50
	Dump Trucks & Similar Equipment, DW20, DW21, or Euclid Tractors, pulling P. R. 21 or similar dump wagons:				
2-5-1	Water level capacity including sideboards, 7 cu. yds. or less	13.50	14.15	14.25	14.50
2-5-2	Water level capacity including sideboards, over 7 cu. yds. to and including 10 cu. yds.	13.63	14.28	14.38	14.63
2-5-3	Water level capacity including sideboards, over 10 cu. yds. to and including 15 cu. yds.	13.79	14.44	14.54	14.79
2-5-4	Water level capacity including sideboards, over 15 cu. yds. to & including 20 cu. yds.	13.93	14.58	14.68	14.93
2-5-5	Water level capacity including sideboards, over 20 cu. yds. to & including 25 cu. yds.	13.99	14.64	14.74	14.99
2-5-6	Water level capacity including sideboards, over 25 cu. yds. to & including 30 cu. yds.	14.05	14.70	14.80	15.05

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - TRUCK DRIVERS
(CONTINUED)

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION ALL COUNTIES	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
5-7	Water level capacity including sideboards, over 30 cu. yds. to & including 35 cu. yds.	14.11	14.76	14.86	15.11
2-5-8	Water level capacity including sideboards, over 35 cu. yds. to & including 40 cu. yds.	14.17	14.82	14.92	15.17
2-5-9	Water level capacity including sideboards, over 40 cu. yds. to & including 45 cu. yds. Over 45 cu. yds. add 10 cents per hour each additional 5 cu. yd. increment	14.23	14.88	14.98	15.23
2-6	Dumpsters	13.63	14.28	14.38	14.63
2-7-1	Flat trucks, to & including 3 tons factory rating	13.65	14.30	14.40	14.65
2-7-2	Flat trucks, over 3 tons factory rating	13.85	14.50	14.60	14.85
2-8	Servicemen	14.34	14.99	15.09	15.34
2-9	Lowboys, four-wheel trailers, float semi-trailer	13.85	14.50	14.60	14.85
2-10	Lumber carrier, lift trucks & fork lifts	13.75	14.40	14.50	14.75
2-11	Pick-up driver, hauling material	13.60	14.25	14.35	14.60
2-12	Pilot car driver	10.00	10.65	10.75	11.00
2-13	Powder truck driver (Bulk unloader type)	13.68	14.63	14.73	14.98
2-14	Power Broom	13.59	14.24	14.34	14.59
2-15	Service truck driver, Fuel truck drivers & Tireman	14.09	14.74	14.84	15.09
2-16	Teamsters and helpers	13.50	14.15	14.25	14.50
2-17	Warehouseman, Partsman, Cardexmen & Warehouse expediter	13.75	14.40	14.50	14.75
2-18-1	Water tank driver, Petroleum products driver, 2500 gallons & under	13.50	14.15	14.25	14.50
2-18-2	Water tank driver, Petroleum products driver, over 2500 gallons to & including 4500 gallons	13.79	14.44	14.54	14.79
	Water tank driver, Petroleum products driver, over 4500 gallons to & including 6000 gallons	13.99	14.64	14.74	14.99
2-18-4	Water tank driver, Petroleum products driver, over 6000 gallons to & including 8000 gallons	14.05	14.70	14.80	15.05
2-18-5	Water tank driver, Petroleum products driver, over 8000 gallons to & including 10,000 gallons	14.13	14.78	14.88	15.13
3-6	Over 10,000 gallons add 10 cents per hour each additional 2,000 gallons increment				
2-19	Trucks with power equipment if under Teamster jurisdiction such as: Winch, A Frame Truck, Swedish Crane, Hydralift, Grout-crete truck & combination mulching, Seeding & Fertilizing Truck.	13.75	14.40	14.50	14.75
2-20	Truck Mechanic	14.49	15.14	15.24	15.49

FRINGE BENEFITS	In ADDITION to the above hourly rates (ALL COUNTIES)	Health & Welfare \$1.65 per hr. Pension 1.14 per hr. Training -0-
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ZONE 1	0 - 15 miles	Measured from the nearest County Courthouse in Baker, Big Timber, Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Dillon, Glasgow, Glendive, Great Falls, Helena, Kalispell, Lewistown, Miles City, Missoula, Havre, and Sidney to center of job site. Travel time is counted as work time.
ZONE 2	15 - 30 miles	
ZONE 3	30 - 50 miles	
ZONE 4	over 50 miles	

STATE PREVAILING RATES - POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION STATEWIDE	
3-0	Working Foreman - 20¢ p/h above highest classification supervised	
3-1	A-Frame Truck Crane, Winch Truck & Similar	13.70
3-2	Air Compressor, single	13.39
3-3	Air Compressor, two or more	13.56
3-4	Air Doctor	13.86
3-5	Asphalt Paving Machine Operator	14.06
	Asphalt Paving Machine Screed Operator	14.06

STATE PREVAILING RATES - POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS
(CONTINUED)

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION STATEWIDE	
3-7	Automatic Finegrader, Gurries and other similar types	14.19
3-8	Belt Finishing Machine Operator	13.56
3-9	Bit grinder	13.86
3-10	Bitum., Mixer Paving, Travel Plant	13.86
3-11	Boring Machine, jeep, pickup or farm tractor mounted	13.45
3-12	Boring Machine (large)	14.06
3-13	Broom, Self-propelled	13.53
3-14	Cableway Highline Operator	14.57
3-15	Cement Silo Operator	13.65
3-16	Central Mixing Plants, concrete dams & stationary	14.31
3-17	Chain Bucket Loader	13.58
3-18	Chip or gravel spreader, self-propelled	13.68
3-19	Concrete Batch Plant, one & two mixers	14.06
3-20	Concrete Batch Plant, three & four mixers	14.26
3-21	Concrete Batch Plant, five mixers & over	14.46
3-22	Concrete Batch Plant Oiler, up to & including two mixers	13.38
3-23	Concrete Batch Plant Oiler, three mixers & over	13.69
3-24	Concrete Bucket Dispatcher	13.86
3-25	Concrete Curing Machine	13.86
3-26	Concrete Conveyor under 40 ft.	13.44
3-27	Concrete Conveyor over 40 ft.	14.19
3-28	Concrete Finish Machine Paving	14.06
3-29	Concrete Float & Spreader	13.96
3-30	Concrete Mixer, Three bags & under	13.45
3-31	Concrete Mixer, four bags & over	13.62
3-32	Concrete Power Saw, self-propelled	13.86
3-33	Concrete Pump	14.39
3-34	Concrete Travel Batcher	13.86
3-35	Conveyor Loader, up to & including 42 inch belt	13.44
3-36	Conveyor Loader, over 42 inch belt	13.56
3-37	Crane, to & including 80' boom	14.22
3-38	Crane, 81' to 130' boom	14.37
3-39	Crane, 131' to 180' boom	14.42
3-40	Crane, 151' boom & over	14.47
3-41	Cranes with jibs, additional 5¢ per hour for each 50 ft.	.15
3-42	Crane Oiler	13.43
3-43	Creter Crane	14.22
3-44	Crane Tower	14.22
3-45	Crusher Operator	14.06
3-46	Crusher Oiler	13.35
3-47	Crusher Conveyor, when required	13.32
3-48	Distributor	13.96
3-49	DW 10, 15, 20 Tractor pulling roller	13.58
3-50	Electric Overhead Cranes	14.14
3-51	Elevating Grader	13.86
3-52	Farm Type Tractor, up to & including 50 hp engine	13.32
3-53	Farm Type Tractor, over 50 hp engine	13.40
3-54	Field Equipment Serviceman	13.98
3-55	Field Equipment Serviceman helper	13.35
3-56	Fireman	13.45
3-57	Forklift, on construction job site	13.67
3-58	Form Grader Operator	13.63
3-59	Gradall Operator	14.06
3-60	Grade Setter	13.32
3-61	Heavy Duty Drills, all types	13.96
3-62	Heavy Duty Drills, helper	13.45
3-63	Herman-Nelson heater and similar types	13.40
3-64	Hoist, single drum	13.63
3-65	Hoist, two or more drums	13.86
3-66	Helicopter Hoist	14.36
3-67	Hot Plant Operator	14.06
3-68	Hot Plant Fireman (when in operation)	13.96
3-69	Hot Plant Oiler, 100 ton per hr. or over	13.35
3-70	Hydralift and similar types	13.76
3-71	Industrial Locomotives, all classes	14.06
3-72	Mechanic and/or Welder on Job	14.16
3-73	Mechanic and/or Welder helper on Job	13.35
3-74	Mechanic Shop	13.76
3-75	Mechanic Helper, Shop, (Dec. 1 to April 1)	13.04

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS
(CONTINUED)

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION STATEWIDE	
5	Mixermobile	13.94
7	Motor Patrol	14.19
3-78	Mountain Logger or similar type	13.86
3-79	Mucking Machine Operator	14.06
3-80	Oiler, hoist house, dams	13.76
3-81	Oiler-Driver, Rubber-tired cranes	13.43
3-82	Oilers, other than shovels & cranes	13.35
3-83	Pavement Breaker, Emsco & Similar	13.86
3-84	Paving & Mixing Machine	14.19
3-85	Power Auger, Large truck or tractor mounted and punch	14.06
3-86	Power Mixer, single or double drum	13.86
3-87	Power Saw, self-propelled, multiple cut	13.86
3-88	Pump crete or Grout Machine	14.06
3-89	Pumpman	13.39
3-90	Push Tractor	14.06
3-91	Quad Cat	14.36
3-92	Quad Loader & similar types	14.64
3-93	Radiator Repairman	13.67
3-94	Raygo Giant	14.64
3-95	Refrigerator Plant Operator	13.86
3-96	Retort Operator	13.45
3-97	Roller, on blade or hot mix oil paving	13.96
3-98	Roller, on other than blade or hot mix paving	13.56
3-99	Roller, 25 ton or over	13.86
3-100	Ross & Similar type carriers on const. site	13.96
3-101	Rubber-tired Dozer	14.06
3-102	Rubber-tired Front End Loader, 1 cu. yd. & under	13.77
3-103	Rubber-tired Front End Loader, over 1 cu. yd. to & including 3 cu. yd.	14.06
3-104	Rubber-tired Front End Loader, over 3 cu. yd. to & including 5 cu. yd.	14.18
3-105	Rubber-tired Front End Loader, over 5 cu. yd. to & including 10 cu. yd.	14.28
3-106	Rubber-tired Front End Loader, over 10 cu. yd. to & including 15 cu. yd.	14.38
17	Rubber-tired Front End Loader, over 15 cu. yd.	14.48
8	Scraper, DW 15, 20, 21 & Similar type if power unit is not used	13.96
3-109	Scraper, Single Engine	14.19
3-110	Scraper, Single or twin engine, pulling belly dump trailer	14.44
3-111	Scraper, Twin Engine	14.29
3-112	Scraper, Tandem Engine or 3 engine	14.55
3-113	Self-Propelled Sheeps foot & similar type	13.96
3-114	Shovels, including all attachments under 1 cu. yd.	14.06
3-115	Shovels, including all attachments 1 cu. yd to & including 3 cu. yds.	14.24
3-116	Shovels, including all attachments over 3 cu. yds. to & including 5 cu. yds.	14.51
3-117	Shovels, including all attachments over 5 cu. yds.	14.64
3-118	Shovel Oiler, 3 yds. and under	13.35
3-119	Shovel Oiler, over 3 cu. yds.	13.76
3-120	Slip Form Paver Operator	14.19
3-121	Stiff-Leg Derrick & Guy Derrick	14.51
3-122	Track-type front end loaders, up to & including 5 cu. yds.	14.06
3-123	Track-type front end loaders, over 5 cu. yds. to & including 10 cu. yds.	14.29
3-124	Track-type front end loaders, over 10 cu. yds. to & including 15 cu. yds.	14.39
3-125	Track-type front end loaders, over 15 cu. yds.	14.49
3-126	Track-type tractor with or without attachments	14.06
3-127	Track-type tractor, on Euclid Loader	14.24
3-128	Trenching Machine	14.06
3-129	Turnhead Conveyor, or Head Tower on Batch Plant	13.86
3-130	Wagner Roller & similar type	13.86
3-131	Whirly Crane	14.59
3-132	Whirley Crane Oiler	13.76
3-133	Water Pull when used for compaction	13.86
3-134	Washing & Screening Plant	14.06
3-135	Washing & Screening Plant Oiler	13.35

S T A T E P R E V A I L I N G W A G E R A T E S - P O W E R E Q U I P M E N T O P E R A T O R S
(CONTINUED)

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION STATEWIDE	
3-136	Yo-Yo Cat. both ends	14.26
3-137	Skyhorse & Ringer Craine 250 ton through 399 ton	15.22
3-138	Skyhorse & Ringer Craine 400 ton through 599 ton	16.22
3-139	Skyhorse & Ringer Craine 600 ton and over	17.22

FRINGE BENEFITS (PER HOUR) In addition to hourly rate Operating Engineers

Health & Welfare	1.62
Pension	1.00
Apprenticeship Training	.07
Vacation	-0-

TRAVEL PAY:

0-15 miles FREE ZONE
 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional
 30-50 miles .85 per hour additional
 Over 50 miles 1.25 per hour additional
 Measured from the Courthouse in Billings,
 Bozeman, Butte, Dillon, Glasgow, Glendive,
 Great Falls, Havre, Helena, Kalispell,
 Lewistown, Miles City, Missoula, Sidney,
 or the employees residence whichever is
 lesser. Travel time is counted as work time.

WAGE RATES - CARPENTERS AND INSULATORS

AREA 1: Flathead, Lincoln, Lake, Missoula, Mineral, Phillips, Valley, Daniels, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Richland,
 Dawson, Wibaux, Sanders, Fallon, McCone, Prairie, Custer, Carter, Powder River, Sweetgrass, Park,
 Gallatin, Madison, Hill, Blaine, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Jefferson, Broadwater, Powell (lying north
 of the northeast corner of Granite County) and Granite (lying north of a line running due east from
 the northwest corner to the northeastern corner) counties.

AREA 2: Silver Bow & Beaverhead Counties

AREA 3: Deer Lodge, Powell & Granite Counties

AREA 4: Big Horn, Carbon, Garfield, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Petroleum, Rosebud, Stillwater, Treasure,
 Wheatland and Yellowstone Counties

AREA 5: Glacier, Toole, Liberty, Pondera, Teton, Chouteau, Cascade, Judith Basin, Meagher, and Fergus.

CRAFT

OR TRADE	AREA 1	CLASSIFICATION	CODE NUMBER	
Carpenter		Working Foreman - 75¢ p/h above highest paid journeyman	4-0	
Carpenter		Journeyman	4-1	12.73
Carpenter		Sawfiler, Stationary	4-2	
		Power Saw Operator		12.98
Carpenter		Working on burned, charred, creosoted or similar treated material	4-3	12.98
Carpenter		Millwright, Missoula Area Only	4-4	13.98
Carpenter		Piledriver, Missoula Area Only	4-5	13.03
Carpenter		Millwright, All Others	4-4	13.73
Carpenter		Piledriver, All Others	4-5	12.98
		High pay over 30 and risk conditions - pay 60¢ per hour over classification, when adequate safety nets are not used.		
	<u>AREA 2</u>			
Carpenter		Working Foreman - 75¢ p/h above highest paid journeyman	4-0	
Carpenter		Journeyman	4-1	13.06
Carpenter		Journeyman, High Pay	4-2	13.81
Carpenter		Millwright	4-3	14.06
Carpenter		Piledriver	4-4	13.56
	<u>AREA 3</u>			
Carpenter		Working Foreman - 15% above highest paid journeyman	4-0	
Carpenter		Journeyman	4-1	13.12
Carpenter		Sawfiler, Stationary	4-2	
		Power Saw Operator		13.37
Carpenter		Working on burned, charred, creosoted or similar treated material	4-3	13.37
Carpenter		Millwright	4-4	13.37
Carpenter		Piledriver	4-5	13.37

Highpay over 30 and risk conditions pay - 60¢ per hour over classifications, when adequate safety nets are not used.

AREA 4

Carpenter	Working Foreman	4-0	13.38
Carpenter	Journeyman	4-1	12.63
Carpenter	Scaffold Builder	4-2	13.03
Carpenter	Sawman	4-3	12.78
Carpenter	Millwright	4-4	13.63
Carpenter	Piledriver	4-5	12.78

AREA 5

Carpenter	Working Foreman	4-0	75¢ per hr. (above highest paid journeyman)
Carpenter	Journeyman	4-1	12.85
Carpenter	Sawfiler, Stationary	4-2	13.10
	Power Saw Operator		
Carpenter	Working on burned charred, creosoted or similar treated material.	4-3	13.10
Carpenter	Pile Driver	4-4	13.10
Carpenter	Millwright	4-5	13.85

Highpay over 30 and risk conditions pay - 60¢ per hour over classifications, when adequate safety nets are not used.

FRINGE BENEFITS (Per Hour)

IN ADDITION TO Hourly Wage

AREA 1, 3, & 5	AREA 2	AREA 4
Health & Welfare 1.45	Health & Welfare 1.45	Health & Welfare 1.45
Pension 1.25	Pension 1.25	Pension 1.25
Apprentice .06	Apprentice .06	Apprentice .06
Vacation -0-	Vacation 1.00	Vacation -0-

TRAVEL PAY:

AREAS 1, 3 & 5	AREA 2	AREA 4
(Except Missoula)		
0-15 miles FREE ZONE	1 - 12½ miles FREE	0 - 25 miles FREE
15-30 miles HOURLY RATE + \$.65	12½ - 25 miles \$3.00	25 - 50 miles \$10.00
30-50 miles HOURLY RATE + \$.85	25 - 50 miles 5.00	50 to 75 miles 14.00
Over 50 miles HOURLY RATE + \$1.25	over 50 miles 9.00	over 75 miles 22.00
Measured from Labor Temple or employees residence, whichever is lesser.	Measured from Corner of Park & Main in Butte or Dillon Post Office	Measured from Union Hall in Billings or employees residence, whichever is lesser.

Missoula Area

0-10 Miles	Free
10-15 Miles	\$ 7.00
15-30 Miles	\$10.00
30-40 Miles	\$11.00
40-50 Miles	\$13.50
Over 50 Miles	\$22.50

Work performed within one mile radius of Baker, Chinook, Choteau, Conrad, Fort Benton, Hamilton, Red Lodge, Shelby, Sidney and Townsend are exempt from travel pay.

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - CEMENT MASON

AREA 1	AREA 2	AREA 3	AREA 4	AREA 5
Toole, Liberty, Hill, Blaine, Pondera, Teton, Chouteau, Cascade, Phillips, and Daniels	Richland, Dawson, Wibaux, Prairie, Rosebud, Custer, Fallon, Powder River and Carter	Yellowstone, Big Horn, Golden Valley, Wheatland, Stillwater, Carbon and Treasure	Missoula, Mineral, Ravalli, Flathead, Lincoln, Granite, Northern ½ of Powell including Helmsville, Lake and Sanders	All other counties

AREA 6
Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson (Southern area including Town of Wickes), Madison, Powell (Southern area, including Town of Deer Lodge), & Silver Bow.

CODE NUMBER	CRAFT OR TRADE	CRAFT CLASSIFICATION	
5-0 AREA 1	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h above highest paid journeyman		
5-1	Cement Mason	Journeyman	12.30
5-2	Cement Mason	Grinder, Bush Hammer, Chipping Gun	-0-
5-3	Cement Mason	Expoxy Work	-0-
FRINGE BENEFITS (Per Hour)	Health & Welfare	1.00	
In ADDITION to hourly wage	Pension	-0-	
5-0 AREA 2	Working Foreman - \$.50 p/h above highest paid journeyman		
5-1	Cement Mason	Journeyman	12.53
5-2	Cement Mason	Grinder, Bush Hammer, Chipping Gun	12.68
5-3	Cement Mason	Expoxy Work	12.83
FRINGE BENEFITS (Per Hour)	Health & Welfare	1.35	
In ADDITION to hourly wage	Pension	.70	

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - CEMENT MASON

5-0	AREA 3	Working Foreman	12.90
5-1		Cement Mason Journeyman	12.25
5-2		Cement Mason Grinder, Bush Hammer, Chipping Gun	12.60
5-3		Cement Mason Epoxy Work	12.60
FRINGE BENEFITS (Per Hour)		Health & Welfare	1.10
In ADDITION to hourly wage		Pension	.85

5-0	AREA 4	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h above highest paid journeyman	12.75
5-1		Cement Mason Journeyman	12.75
5-2		Cement Mason Tile and Terrazzo	12.75
5-3		Cement Mason Grinder Bush Hammer Chipping Gun	13.00
5-4		Cement Mason Epoxy Work	13.25
FRINGE BENEFITS (Per Hour)		Health & Welfare	1.50
In ADDITION to hourly wage		Pension	.70

5-0	AREA 5	Working Foreman - 40¢ p/h highest paid journeyman	
5-1		Cement Mason Journeyman	12.53
5-2		Cement Mason Grinder, Bush Hammer, Chipping Gun	12.68
5-3		Cement Mason Epoxy Work	12.83
FRINGE BENEFITS (Per Hour)		Health & Welfare	1.35
In ADDITION to hourly wage		Pension	.70

5-4	AREA 6	Cement Mason Journeyman	15.05
5-5		Grinder Bush Hammer and chipping gun preparing finished surface, Epoxy.	15.30
FRINGE BENEFITS (Per Hour)		Health & Welfare	1.50
In ADDITION to hourly wage		Pension	1.00
		Vacation	\$1.00

TRAVEL PAY:	AREA 2 & 5	AREA 1	AREA 4	AREA 3
0-15 miles	FREE ZONE	0-20 miles FREE	ZONE PAY	0-25 miles FREE
15-30 miles	\$10.00 Per Day	over 20 miles 18¢	0-15 miles \$12.75	25-50 miles \$11.50
30-40 miles	11.00 Per Day	over 50 miles \$18.00	15-30 miles 14.00	50-75 miles 12.50
40-50 miles	13.50 Per Day	Measured from Great Falls Post Office or Employees residence whichever is lesser.	30-40 miles 14.13	over 75 miles 22.50
Over 50 miles	22.50 Per Day		40-50 miles 14.44	Measured from Labor Temple in Billings
			Over 50 miles 15.56	
			Measured from Missoula County Courthouse or employee's residence, Courthouse or employees residence, whichever is lesser.	

WAGE RATES - IRONWORKERS

AREA -(2)	AREA -(1)	AREA -(3)	AREA -(3)
Flathead	Beaverhead, Broadwater,	Blaine, Cascade, Chouteau,	Big Horn, Carbon,
Glacier	Deer Lodge, Gallatin,	Fergus, Hill, Judith Basin,	Carter, Custer,
Lake	Granite, Jefferson,	Lewis & Clark (No. of Wolf Creek), Liberty, Meagher,	Dawson, Fallon,
Lincoln	Lewis & Clark, (Wolf Creek & South)	Petroleum, Phillips, Pondera,	Golden Valley,
Mineral	Madison, Park, Powell,	Teton, Toole, Wheatland,	Musselshell,
Missoula	Ravalli, and Silver Bow.	Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan,	Prairie, Powder
Sanders		Garfield, Daniels, Valley, and McCone.	River, Rosebud,
			Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Treasure, Wibaux, & Yellowstone

CODE NUMBER	AREA	CRAFT OR TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	VACATION	APPRENTICE TRAINING	OTHER
6-2-1	2	Ironworker	Structural	17.74	1.80	2.15	-0-	.20
6-2-2	2	Ironworker	Reinforcing	17.74	1.80	2.15	-0-	.20
6-2-3	2	Ironworker	Fence Erector	17.74	1.80	2.15	-0-	.20
6-1-1	1	Ironworker	Structural	15.41	1.30	1.60	-0-	.15
6-1-2	1	Ironworker	Reinforcing	15.41	1.30	1.60	-0-	.15
6-1-3	1	Ironworker	Fence Erector	15.41	1.30	1.60	-0-	.15
6-3-1	3	Ironworker	Structural	15.41	1.30	1.60	-0-	.15
6-3-2	3	Ironworker	Reinforcing	15.41	1.30	1.60	-0-	.15
6-3-3	3	Ironworker	Fence Erector	15.41	1.30	1.60	-0-	.15

Foreman - Area 1 and 3 75¢ above journeyman. Area 2 \$1.50 above journeyman.

TRAVEL PAY:	AREA (2)	AREA (1)	AREA (3)
0 to 16 miles	FREE	0 to 7½ miles FREE	Over 40 miles from the Billings or Great Falls Federal Building or employees residence, 30¢ per mile \$25 per day subsistence.
16 to 25 miles	\$ 6.50	7½ to 12 miles \$2.50	
25 to 35 miles	10.00	12 to 25 miles \$4.50	
35 to 45 miles	14.00	25 to 50 miles \$9.00	
45 to 60 miles	18.00	Over 50 miles \$25.00	
60 and over	30.00	Measured from Post Office in Anaconda, corner of Park & Main in Butte, or the center of the town the employee resides	
Measured from Labor Temple or City Center of employee residence, whichever is lesser.			

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - PAINTERS AREAS

AREA - 1

Beaverhead, the west part of Madison from a line running north and south through the west limits of Harrison, Silver Bow Counties, and the south part of Jefferson County from a line running due west from the south limits of Toston the south part of Broadwater County from a line running east and west through the north limits of Toston.

AREA - 2

Park, Gallatin, Broadwater, Meagher, the southern portion of Lewis and Clark County from a line running east and west through the southern limits of Craig, Montana, and the northern portion Jefferson County, the southern portion of Powell from a line running east and west through the southern limits of Helmsville.

AREA - 3

Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Powder River, Prairie, Rosebud, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, and Treasure Counties; Wheatland County (south of the City of Harlowton), Wibaux and Yellowstone Counties.

AREA - 4

Deer Lodge County and the southern part of Granite County from a line east-west through the southern limits of Phillipsburg.

AREA - 5

Cascade County, Chouteau County (south of a line running east and west through the southern limits of Big Sandy) Daniels County, Fergus County, Glacier County (including Glacier National Park), Garfield County, Judith Basin County, Lewis & Clark County (northern portion from a line running east and west through the northern limits of Craig), McCone, Phillips, Pondera, Petroleum, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Teton, Toole, and Valley Counties; Wheatland County (northern area from a line running east and through the southern limits of Harlowton).

AREA - 6

Blaine, Hill, and Liberty Counties; Chouteau County (north of the southern limits of the City of Big Sandy)

AREA - 7

Flathead County, Granite County (northern area north of City limits of Phillipsburg), Lake County, Lincoln, Mineral, and Missoula Counties; Powell County, Ravalli and Sanders Counties.

FRINGE BENEFIT PAYMENTS

CODE NUMBER	AREA	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	BASIC HR. RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	APPRENTICE TRAINING
7-1-0	A-1	Painter	Working Foreman	50¢ ph more	1.23	.50	-0-
7-1-1	A-1	Painter	Painter, Brush	13.05	1.23	.50	-0-
7-1-2	A-1	Painter	Preparatory Work	13.05	1.23	.50	-0-
7-1-3	A-1	Painter	Pot Tender	13.05	1.23	.50	-0-
7-1-4	A-1	Painter	Water & Sandblasting	13.05	1.23	.50	-0-
7-1-5	A-1	Painter	Application of Cold Tar Products, Epoxies, Polyurethanes, & Acid Resistant Paints	15.05	1.23	.50	-0-
7-1-6	A-1	Painter	Paperhanger	13.05	1.23	.50	-0-
7-1-7	A-1	Painter	Spraying & Airless Spray	13.05	1.23	.50	-0-
7-1-8	A-1	Painter	Brush on Steel	13.05	1.23	.50	-0-
7-1-9	A-1	Painter	Spray Application of epoxy, etc.	18.05	1.23	.50	-0-
7-1-10	A-1	Painter	Perfataper	13.55	1.23	.50	-0-
7-1-11	A-1	Painter	Striping	13.05	1.23	.50	-0-
7-2-0	A-2	Painter	Working Foreman - 50¢ per hour	above highest paid journeyman			
7-2-1	A-2	Painter	Brush or Roller	12.22	1.23	.35	-0-
7-2-2	A-2	Painter	Prep. Work	12.22	1.23	.35	-0-
7-2-3	A-2	Painter	Pot Tender	12.22	1.23	.35	-0-
7-2-4	A-2	Painter	Wet Sandblasting	14.22	1.23	.35	-0-
7-2-5	A-2	Painter	Brush or Roller application of cold tar, epoxies and acid resistant materials	14.22	1.23	.35	-0-
7-2-6	A-2	Painter	Spray application of cold tar, epoxies and acid resistant materials	17.06	1.23	.35	-0-

7-2-7	A-2	Painter	Paper or Vinyl hanger	12.22	1.23	.35	.03
7-2-8	A-2	Painter	Airless spraying	13.22	1.23	.35	.03
7-2-9	A-2	Painter	Structural Steel Brush/roller	14.55	1.23	.35	.03
7-2-10	A-2	Painter	Structural Steel spraying	14.55	1.23	.35	.03
7-2-11	A-2	Painter	Perfataping	12.72	1.23	.35	.03
7-2-12	A-2	Painter	Striping	12.22	1.23	.35	.03
7-3-0	A-3	Painter	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h above highest paid journeyman				
7-3-1	A-3	Painter	Brush, Roller	12.62	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-2	A-3	Painter	Floor Layers	12.62	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-3	A-3	Painter	Brush, Roller on steel and roofs, Spray (not Steel)	12.87	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-4	A-3	Painter	Spray (not Steel)	13.62	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-5	A-3	Painter	Sandblaster, commercial and steel; Spray on Structural steel and tanks	13.87	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-6	A-3	Painter	Perfataper, (Hand Tools)	12.73	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-7	A-3	Painter	Perfataper, (Machine Tools)	13.13	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-8	A-3	Painter	High Time (Commercial and Steel)	\$1.00 per hour over 50' to 100' extra and \$1.00 per hour extra for each additional 100' or fraction.			
7-3-9	A-3	Painter	Pot Tender & Paper Hanger C EPOXIES (Interior or Exterior)	12.87	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-10	A-3	Painter	Brush & Roll (Comm.)	13.62	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-11	A-3	Painter	Spray (not Steel) (Comm.)	14.62	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-12	A-3	Painter	Brush and Roll (steel)	13.87	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-13	A-3	Painter	Spray (steel)	14.87	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-14	A-3	Painter	COAL TAR PRODUCTS (Interior or Exterior)				
7-3-15	A-3	Painter	Brush and Roll (Comm.)	14.62	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-16	A-3	Painter	Spray (not steel) (Comm.)	15.62	1.31	.50	.10
7-3-17	A-3	Painter	Brush and Roll (steel)	14.87	1.31	.50	.10
7-4-0	A-4	Painter	Spray (steel)	15.87	1.31	.50	.10
7-4-1	A-4	Painter	Working Foreman - 40¢ p/h above highest paid journeyman				
7-4-2	A-4	Painter	Painter	10.52	-0-	-0-	-0-
7-4-3	A-4	Painter	Paint Mitts	13.30	-0-	-0-	-0-
7-4-4	A-4	Painter	Application of cold tar products, epoxies, polyurethanes and acid resistant paints	13.30	-0-	-0-	-0-
7-4-5	A-4	Painter	Sandblasting and Steam Cleaning	13.30	-0-	-0-	-0-
7-4-6	A-4	Painter	Stacks and steeples	13.30	-0-	-0-	-0-
7-4-7	A-4	Painter	Brushing of steel	13.30	-0-	-0-	-0-
7-4-8	A-4	Painter	Spraying and airless spraying	13.30	-0-	-0-	-0-
7-5-0	A-5	Painter	Work over 30 ft.	13.30	-0-	-0-	-0-
7-5-1	A-5	Painter	Working Foreman - 50¢ p/h of highest paid journeyman				
7-5-2	A-5	Painter	Brush	12.74	1.33	.40	1%
7-5-3	A-5	Painter	Pot Tender, Prep Work	12.74	1.33	.40	1%
7-5-4	A-5	Painter	Roller up to 9 in.	12.74	1.33	.40	1%
7-5-5	A-5	Painter	Brush on steel	12.74	1.33	.40	1%
7-5-6	A-5	Painter	Water & Sandblasting	12.74	1.33	.40	1%
7-5-7	A-5	Painter	Application of cold tar products, epoxies, polyurethanes and acid resistant paints	14.62	1.33	.40	1%
7-5-8	A-5	Painter	Spraying and airless spray	14.12	1.33	.40	1%
7-5-9	A-5	Painter	Roller over 9" long	13.87	1.33	.40	1%
7-5-10	A-5	Painter	Parking Lot, Stripping and Related Work	12.74	1.33	.40	1%
7-5-11	A-5	Painter	Hand Taper	12.77	1.33	.40	1%
7-6-1	A-6	Painter	Machine Taper	14.02	1.33	.40	1%
			Swing stage and over 30 is \$1.00 above wages listed above.				
			Painter	13.30	-0-	-0-	-0-
			Swing stage and over 30 is \$1.00 above wages listed above.				

CODE NUMBER	AREA	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	BASIC HR. RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	APPRENTICE TRAINING
7-7-0	A-7	Painter	Working Foreman	15.92	1.23	.50	.04
7-7-1	A-7	Painter	Painter	15.42	1.23	.50	.04

TRAVEL PAY:

AREA 1	AREA 2	AREA 3	AREA 4	AREA 5
20¢ per mile over 30 miles \$20 per day for over night stay. Measured from Post Office in Butte.	20¢ per mile over 20 miles \$30.00 per day for overnight stay. Measured from Post Office in Helena, Bozeman or Livingston.	25¢ per mile \$25 per day	15¢ per mile \$12 per day over 10 miles plus hourly wage.	20¢ per mile over 10 miles \$28 per day for overnight stay. Measured from per- manent shop or Cascade Coun- ty Courthouse.
AREA 7	AREA 6			
20¢ per mile \$25.00 per day for overnight stay. Measured from Missoula or Kalispell Courthouse.	NONE			

W A G E R A T E S - E L E C T R I C I A N S
(INSIDE CRAFT)

F R I N G E B E N E F I T P A Y M E N T S

CODE NUMBER	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	VACATION	APPRENTICE TRAINING	OTHER
AREA 1:	Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Madison, Silver Bow and Powell Counties							
AREA 2:	Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, Dawson, Fallon, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Powder River, Prairie, Rosebud, Stillwater, Treasure, Wibaux, and Yellowstone Counties.							
AREA 3:	Blaine, Cascade, Chouteau, Daniels, Fergus, Glacier, Hill, Judith Basin, Liberty, McCone, Petroleum, Pondera, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Teton, Toole, Valley and Wheatland Counties.							
AREA 4:	Broadwater, Lewis & Clark, and Meagher Counties.							
AREA 5:	Custer and Garfield Counties							
AREA 6:	Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli and Sanders Counties							
AREA 7:	Gallatin, Park and Sweet Grass Counties							
AREA 8:	Statewide							
AREA 9:	Statewide							

First Digit = Craft
Second Digit = Area of State
Third Digit = Classification within the Craft

9-1-0	Elec.	Working Foreman	18.10	1.05	3% + .50	-0-	½%	-0-
9-1-1	Elec.	Journeyman Electrician	16.60	1.05	3% + .50	-0-	½%	-0-
		Contracts OVER \$250,000						
9-1-2	Elec.	Working foreman	19.85	1.05	3% + .50	-0-	½%	-0-
9-1-3	Elec.	Journeyman Electrician	18.35	1.05	3% + .50	-0-	½%	-0-
9-2-0	Elec.	Working Foreman	107% of journeyman					
9-2-1	Elec.	Journeyman Electrician	18.95	1.05	3% + 1.00	-0-	1%	-0-
9-2-2	Elec.	Cable Splicers	19.90	1.05	3% + 1.00	-0-	1%	-0-
9-2-3	Elec.	Soundman	17.85	.70	-0-	-0-		-0-
		Contracts UNDER \$250,000						
9-3-0	Elec.	Working Foreman	107% of journeyman					
9-3-1	Elec.	Journeyman Electrician	15.15	1.05	3% + .75	-0-	½%	-0-
		(Except Cascade)						

W A G E R A T E S - E L E C T R I C I A N S
(INSIDE CRAFT CONTINUED)

F R I N G E B E N E F I T P A Y M E N T S

CODE NUMBER	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	VACATION	APPRENTICE TRAINING	OTHER
9-3-2	Elec.	Cable Splicers Contracts OVER \$250,000 and Cascade	15.91	1.05	3% + .75	-0-	1%	-0-
9-3-3	Elec.	Journeyman Electrician	17.95	1.05	3% + .75	-0-	1%	-0-
9-3-4	Elec.	Cable Splicers	18.85	1.05	3% + .75	-0-	1%	-0-
9-4-0	Elec.	Working Foreman	18.65	1.05	3% +1.00	-0-	1%	-0-
9-4-1	Elec.	Journeyman Electrician	17.35	1.05	3% +1.00	-0-	1%	-0-
9-5-0	Elec.	Working Foreman	13.91		3% +1.00			
9-5-1	Elec.	Journeyman Electrician	13.00		3% +1.00	-0-	1%	-0-
9-6-0	Elec.	Working Forman	107% of journeyman					
9-6-1	Elec.	Journeyman Electrician	17.50	.85	3% + .50	-0-	1%	-0-
9-6-2	Elec.	Cable Splicer & Welding	18.38	.85	3% + .50	-0-	1%	-0-
9-7-0	Elec.	Working Foreman	110% of journeyman					
9-7-1	Elec.	Journeyman Electrician	16.05	1.05	3% + .50	-0-	1%	-0-
9-7-2	Elec.	Cable Splicer	16.86	1.05	3% + .50	-0-	1%	-0-
9-8-1	Elec.	Soundman (Except Area 2 + 3)	11.41	.26	.21	.41	-0-	-0-
9-8-2	Elec.	Foreman	12.48	.26	.21	.41	-0-	-0-
9-9-1	Elec.	Low Voltage Wiring, not requiring electricians license - does not perform work of a journeyman electrician.	13.79	.76	1.73	.53	-0-	-0-

TRAVEL PAY:

AREA 1
33¢ per mile
between 5-55 mi.
Over 55 mi. \$33
per day.

AREA 2
32¢ per mile over 8 miles
over 50 miles \$32 day
Measured from Billings
Post Office.

AREA 3
32¢ - 4 to 54 miles
Over 54 miles \$32.00 per day
Measured from Second Ave. and
15th St. Great Falls. Jobs
under 250,000 outside Cascade
County measured from Havre, Glasgow
or Lewistown. Jobs \$20,000 to \$100,000
measured from Post Office in Cut Bank,
Chester, Shelby, Wolf Point, Sidney,
Scobey, Plentywood, Malta, Lewistown,
Conrad, Fort Benton, Harlowtown, Choteau,
Circle, Glasgow and Havre. Jobs under
\$20,000 nearest Post Office to job site
minus 4 miles.

AREA 4
30¢ per mile over 8 miles
from Post Office in Helena.
Over 48 miles \$30 per day.

AREA 5
Paid straight time.
Out-of-town employer
furnishes transporta-
tion, room & board.

AREA 6
10-45 miles 36¢
Over 45 miles \$36 per day
Measured from Post Office
in Kalispell or Missoula.

AREA 7
5-50 miles 28¢ per mile
Over 50 miles \$30 per day
Measured from Post Office
in Bozeman, Livingston or
Big Timber.

AREA 9
Actual expense not exceed
\$38 per day for overnight
stay.

Area 10
0-3 Miles FREE
3-15 Miles \$ 4.00
15-25 Miles 7.00
25-45 Miles 10.00
Over 45 Miles 28.00

STATEWIDE

S H E E T M E T A L

CODE NUMBER	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	AREA	RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	VACATION	APPRENTICE TRAINING	OTHER
10-1-0	Sheet Metal	Foreman	ALL	\$ 17.21	1.15	1.73	-0-	.52	-0-
10-1-1	Sheet Metal	Journeyman	W-1	15.93	1.15	1.73	-0-	.52	-0-

TRAVEL PAY:

0-15 miles Free Zone from employer's shop
Over 16 miles 25¢ per mile using employer's vehicle
55¢ per mile using employee's vehicle

Measured from Billings Union office, Bozeman Labor Temple, Butte City Hall, Great Falls Labor Temple, Havre City Hall, Helena Labor Temple, Kalispell City Hall, Missoula Labor Temple, and all other cities from City Hall. Mileage is in lieu of hourly wage.

Subsistence: \$30 per day for overnight stay, \$12 for return day.

S I A T E P R E V A I L I N G W A G E R A T E S - P L U M B E R S

F R I N G E B E N E F I T P A Y M E N T S

CODE NUMBER	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	AREA	RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	VACATION	APPRENTICE TRAINING	OTHER
11-1-0	Plumber	Working Foreman	A-1	\$1.70	over journeyman rate				
11-1-1	Plumber	Journeyman	A-1	19.63	1.15	1.10	-0-	.25	
11-2-0	Plumber	Working Foreman	A-2	20.64	1.15	1.10	-0-	.17	
11-2-1	Plumber	Journeyman	A-2	17.95	1.15	1.10	-0-	.17	
11-3-0	Plumber	Working Foreman	A-3	20.29	1.15	1.00	-0-	.10	
11-3-1	Plumber	Journeyman	A-3	18.40	1.15	1.00	-0-	.10	
11-4-0	Plumber	Working Foreman	A-4	20.74	1.45	1.20	-0-	.25	
11-4-1	Plumber	Journeyman	A-4	18.85	1.45	1.20	-0-	.25	
11-5-0	Sprinkler Fitter	Working Foreman	All Areas	18.67	1.70	1.40	-0-	-0-	
11-5-1	Sprinkler Fitter	Journeyman	All Areas	17.42	1.70	1.40	-0-	-0-	

A R E A D E S C R I P T I O N S

PLUMBERS

- AREA 1: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Sanders and Ravalli Counties
- AREA 2: Blaine, Cascade, Choteau, Fergus, Glacier, Hill, Judith Basin, Liberty, McCone, Meagher, Phillips, Pondera, Roosevelt, Teton, Toole, and Valley Counties
- AREA 3: Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Park, Powell, Silver Bow and Sweet Grass Counties
- AREA 4: Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, Custer, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Garfield, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Petroleum, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Rosebud, Sheridan, Stillwater, Treasure, Wheatland, Wibaux and Yellowstone Counties

TRAVEL PAY:

AREA 1	AREA 2	AREA 3	AREA 4
\$32 per day for overnight stay	40¢ per mile over 15 miles	\$30.00 per day	\$35 per day
Up to 11 miles Free Zone	from employees residence &	if report directly	0-10 miles NONE
11-20 miles ½ hours pay	travel time, or \$32.00 if	to job site. If	10-20 miles \$4.50 per day
21-30 miles 1 hours pay	overnight stay.	report to shop &	20-25 miles \$6.00 per day
31-60 miles 1½ hours pay		transported to job	25-30 miles \$7.50 per day
61-100 miles 2 hours pay		no travel pay.	30-35 miles \$9.00 per day
100-200 miles 4 hours pay			35-40 miles \$10.50 per day
To be paid for both ways.			
Measured from Post Office			
of employer's shop or			
employee's residence, which-			
ever is lesser. If employee			
uses own vehicle 28¢ per mile.			

AREA 5

0 -40 miles Free
 40-60 miles \$10.50
 60-80 miles 15.00
 80-100 miles 19.00
 Over 100 miles 35.00

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - BRICKLAYERS

- AREA 1: Beaverhead, Jefferson, (except northern tip), Madison and Silver Bow Counties
- AREA 2: Gallatin and Park Counties
- AREA 3: Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, McCone, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Rosebud, Sweetgrass, Stillwater, Treasure, Wibaux, and Yellowstone Counties
- AREA 4: Broadwater, Lewis & Clark, and Meagher Counties
- AREA 5: Deer Lodge, Powell and Granite Counties
- AREA 6: Cascade, Chouteau, Glacier, Pondera, and Teton Counties
- AREA 7: Blaine, Daniels, Hill, Liberty, Phillips, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Toole, and Valley Counties
- AREA 8: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli and Sanders Counties
- AREA 9: Fergus, Garfield, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum, and Wheatland Counties

CODE NUMBER	AREA	CLASSIFICATION	BASIC HR. RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	VACATION	APPRENTICE TRAINING
12-0	1	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
12-1	1	Bricklayer & Tile Setter	16.50	-0-	1.10	-0-	-0-
12-2	1	Stone Mason	16.50	-0-	1.10	-0-	-0-
12-0	2	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
12-1	2	Bricklayer	17.30	-0-	1.00	-0-	-0-
12-2	2	Stone Mason	17.30	-0-	1.00	-0-	-0-
12-0	3	Foreman - \$1.00 per hour above journeyman rate					
12-1	3	Bricklayer	17.45	-0-	1.00	-0-	-0-
12-2	3	Stone Mason	17.45	-0-	1.00	-0-	-0-
12-0	4	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
12-1	4	Bricklayer	15.70	-0-	1.00	-0-	-0-
12-2	4	Stone Mason	15.70	-0-	1.00	-0-	-0-
12-0	5	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
12-1	5	Bricklayer	17.00	-0-	.75	-0-	-0-
12-2	5	Stone Mason	17.00	-0-	.75	-0-	-0-
12-0	6	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
12-1	6	Bricklayer	16.50	1.60	1.10	-0-	-0-
12-2	6	Stone Mason	16.50	1.60	1.10	-0-	-0-
12-0	7	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
12-1	7	Bricklayer	16.50	-0-	1.10	-0-	-0-
12-2	7	Stone Mason	16.50	-0-	1.10	-0-	-0-
12-0	8	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
12-1	8	Bricklayer	14.25	1.60	.75	-0-	-0-
12-2	8	Stone Mason	14.25	1.60	.75	-0-	-0-
12-0	9	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
12-1	9	Bricklayer	15.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
12-2	9	Stone Mason	15.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

TRAVEL PAY:

AREA 3:	AREA 8	AREA 1
0 - 10 miles FREE	0 - 25 miles FREE	25 - 60 miles \$10.00
10 - 20 miles \$ 4.00 per day	25 - 34 miles \$ 5.00 per day	Over 60 miles 18.00
20 - 35 miles 13.00 per day	35 - 59 miles 10.00 per day	Overnight stay 25.00
35 - 55 miles 17.00 per day	60 - 89 miles 20.00 per day	
Over 55 miles 24.00 per day	Over 90 miles 25.00 per day	
Measured from Yellowstone County Courthouse.	Measured from the Missoula or Flathead Courthouse, whichever is less.	

AREA 2	AREA 5	AREA 6	AREA 9
0-20 miles FREE	0-25 miles FREE	0-25 miles FREE	0-30 miles FREE
20-30 miles \$18.55	25-60 miles \$10.00	25¢ per mile up to 90 miles	30-60 miles \$10.00
30-70 miles \$19.30	over 60 miles \$20.00	\$25 per day overnight	over 60 miles \$18.00
over 70 miles \$24.00			overnight stay \$30.00

AREA 4	AREA 7
up to 30 miles free	over 30 miles
30 miles - ½ hrs. pay	\$1.00 per hr. more
60 miles - 1 hrs. pay	
over 60 mi. - 1½ hrs. pay	

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - TILE SETTERS & TERRAZZO WORKER

- AREA 1: Broadwater, Lewis & Clark, and Meagher Counties; Jefferson County (northern area north of Boulder Hill)
 AREA 2: Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, Dawson, Fallon, McCone, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Rosebud, Sweetgrass, Stillwater, Treasure, Wibaux, and Yellowstone Counties.
 AREA 3: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, and Sanders Counties
 AREA 4: Blaine, Daniels, Hill, Liberty, Phillips, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Toole, and Valley Counties.
 AREA 5: Cascade, Chouteau, Glacier, Pondera, and Teton Counties
 AREA 6: Fergus, Garfield, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum, and Wheatland Counties.
 AREA 7: All Other (except Silver Bow, Beaverhead, Madison & Jefferson, see Bricklayers)

CODE NUMBER	AREA	CLASSIFICATION	BASIC HR. RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	VACATION	APPRENTICE TRAINING
13-0	1	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
13-1	1	Journeyman	14.05	-0-	1.30	-0-	-0-
13-0	2	Foreman - \$1.00 per hour above journeyman rate					
13-1	2	Journeyman	17.45	-0-	1.00	-0-	-0-
13-0	3	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
13-1	3	Journeyman	14.45	1.35	.75	-0-	-0-
13-0	4	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
13-1	4	Journeyman	13.60	.90	.75	-0-	-0-
13-0	5	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
13-1	5	Journeyman	16.00	1.10	.95	-0-	-0-
13-0	6	Foreman - 50¢ per hour above journeyman rate					
13-1	6	Journeyman	15.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
13-1	7	Journeyman	9.93	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

TRAVEL PAY:

AREA 2		AREA 3		AREA 6	
0 - 10 miles	FREE	0 - 25 miles	FREE	0 - 30 miles	Free
10 - 20 miles	\$ 4.00 per day	25 - 34 miles	\$ 5.00 per day	30 - 60 miles	\$10.00
20 - 35 miles	13.00 per day	35 - 59 miles	10.00 per day	over 60 miles	\$18.00
35 - 55 miles	17.00 per day	60 - 89 miles	20.00 per day	overnight	\$30.00
Over 55 miles	24.00 per day	Over 90 miles	25.00 per day		

Measured from the Yellowstone
County Courthouse

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - FLOORLAYERS

CODE NUMBER	STATEWIDE	CLASSIFICATION	BASIC HR. RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	DENTAL	APPRENTICE TRAINING
14-1		Journeyman	14.50	.89	.40	.21	.10

TRAVEL PAY:

\$25 per day if requires overnight stay
 \$21 per day for overnight stay over 20 miles; 20¢ per mile if employee uses his vehicle

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - GLAZIERS

- AREA 1: Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, Custer, Dawson, Golden Valley, Fallon, Powder River, Prairie, Musselshell, Rosebud, Stillwater, Sweetgrass, Treasure, Wheatland (from a line running east and west through the southern limits of Harlowton), Wibaux, and Yellowstone Counties
 AREA 2: Park, Gallatin, Broadwater Counties, the northern portion of Jefferson County from a line running east and west five miles south of the southern limits of Boulder; the southern portion of Lewis and Clark County from a line running east and west through the southern limits of Craig; the southern portion of Powell County from a line running east and west through the southern city limits of Helmsville.
 AREA 3: Glacier (excluding the northwest tip), Toole, Pondera, Teton, the northern part of Lewis and Clark from a line running east and west through the northern limits of Craig; Cascade, Judith Basin, Fergus, Petroleum, and the northern portion of Wheatland from a line running east and west through the southern city limits of Harlowton, the southern portion of Big Sandy, Phillips, Valley, Daniels, Sheridan, Roosevelt, Richland, McCone and Garfield Counties.
 AREA 4: Silver Bow, the south part of Jefferson from a line running east and west through the south limits of Boulder, the south part of Broadwater County from a line running east and west through the north limits Toston; the west part of Madison County from a line running north and south through the west limits of Harrison - Beaverhead County.
 AREA 5: Lincoln, Flathead, Sanders, Lake, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, the northern portion of Granite from a line running east and west the southern limits of the city of Phillipsburg, the northern part of Powell from a line running east and west through the southern limits of the City of Helmsville.

CODE NUMBER	AREA	CLASSIFICATION	BASIC HR. RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	VACATION	APPRENTICE TRAINING
15-1	1	Journeyman	12.83	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
15-1	2	Journeyman	14.12	-0-	.20	-0-	-0-
15-1	3	Journeyman	12.28	.71	.70	.65	-0-
15-1	4	Journeyman	10.96	.65	.40	-0-	-0-
15-1	5	Journeyman	14.84	1.10	-0-	-0-	-0-

TRAVEL PAY:

AREA 1
\$27.00 per day if overnight stay
15¢ per mile

AREA 2
Over 20 miles \$25 per day (Measured from Post Office in Helena, Bozeman, or Livingston) If over 20 miles and returning same day 30¢ per mile

AREA 4
20¢ per mile

Out-of-town and overnight stay - \$13.50 meals and lodging at actual cost.

AREA 5
\$15.00 per mile

Plus room for overnight stay, 20¢ per mile over 15 miles.

S T A T E P R E V A I L I N G W A G E R A T E S - R O O F E R S, W A T E R P R O O F E R S

- AREA 1: Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Rosebud, Stillwater, Treasure, Wibaux, and Yellowstone Counties.
- AREA 2: Blaine, Cascade, Chouteau, Daniels, Fergus, Garfield, Glacier, Hill, Judith Basin, Liberty, McCone, Petroleum, Phillips, Pondera, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Teton, Toole, and Valley Counties.
- AREA 3: Deer Lodge, Powell, and Silver Bow Counties
- AREA 4: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, and Sanders Counties
- AREA 5: Lewis and Clark County
- AREA 6: Beaverhead, Broadwater, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison, Meagher, Park, Sweetgrass, and Wheatland Counties
- AREA 7: Granite and Ravalli County

CODE NUMBER	AREA	CLASSIFICATION	BASIC HR. RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	VACATION	APPRENTICE TRAINING
16-0	1	Foreman	13.85	-0-	.25	-0-	-0-
16-1	1	Journeyman	13.00	-0-	.25	-0-	-0-
16-2	1	Kettleman, Irritable Bituminous, Waterproofor	12.87	-0-	.25	-0-	-0-
16-0	2	Foreman	13.55	1.15	.25		
16-1	2	Journeyman	13.05	1.15	.25	-0-	-0-
16-2	2	Kettleman, Irritable Bituminous, Waterproofor	15.05	1.15	.25	-0-	-0-
16-0	3	Foreman	12.75	.90	.60	-0-	-0-
16-1	3	Journeyman	12.25	.90	.60	-0-	-0-
16-2	3	Kettleman, Irritable Bituminous, Waterproofor	12.25	.90	.60	-0-	-0-
16-0	4	Foreman	14.15	1.20	.85	-0-	.15
16-1	4	Journeyman	13.65	1.20	.85	-0-	.15
16-2	4	Kettleman, Irritable Bituminous, Waterproofor	15.15	1.20	.85	-0-	.15
16-0	4	Foreman - Kettleman, Irritable Bituminous, Waterproofor	16.15	1.20	.85	-0-	.15
16-0	5	Foreman	14.50	1.20	-0-	-0-	.10
16-1	5	Journeyman	13.50	1.20	-0-	-0-	.10
16-2	5	Kettleman, Irritable Bituminous, Waterproofor	15.50	1.20	-0-	-0-	.10
16-0	6	Foreman	14.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
16-1	6	Journeyman	13.50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
16-0	7	Foreman	12.74	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
16-1	7	Journeyman	12.24	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

TRAVEL PAY:

AREA 1
15 miles free zone, over 15
miles paid at straight time.
Overnight \$21 per day.

AREA 6
12 miles free zone, over 12
miles counted as work time.
Overnight \$26 per day.

AREA 4 & 5
30¢ per mile.
Over night \$32 per day.

AREA 2
Straight time for travel.
Overnight \$29 per day.
If use own vehicle over
8 miles 25¢ per mile.

STATE PREVAILING WAGE RATES - PLASTERERS

- AREA 1: Granite County, Lake County (southern area, including the City of Pablo), Mineral and Missoula Counties, Powell County (northern area including the City of Helmsville), Ravalli County, Sanders County, (south portion, including the City of Paradise)
- AREA 2: Beaverhead and Deer Lodge Counties, Jefferson County (southern area, including the Town of Wickes), Madison County, Powell County (south of a line running east-west north of the Town of Deer Lodge), Silver Bow County.
- AREA 3: Big Horn, Carbon, Golden Valley, Stillwater, Treasure, and Wheatland Counties
- AREA 4: Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Rosebud, and Wibaux Counties
- AREA 5: Fergus, Garfield, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum Counties

CODE NUMBER	AREA	CLASSIFICATION	BASIC HR. RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	VACATION	APPRENTICE TRAINING
17-0	1	Foreman					
17-1	1	Journeyman	14.00	1.50	.70		
17-0	2	Foreman					
17-1	2	Journeyman	15.05	1.50	1.00	1.00	
17-0	3	Foreman					
17-1	3	Journeyman	10.95	.85	.40		
17-0	4	Foreman					
17-1	4	Journeyman	10.00				
17-0	5	Foreman	15.50	-0-	-0-		
17-1	5	Journeyman	15.00	-0-	-0-		

HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

CODE NUMBER	ALL COUNTIES	CLASSIFICATION	BASIC HR. RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	OCC. HEALTH	APPRENTICE TRAINING
17-0		Foreman	22.99	1.24	2.20	.03	.06
17-1		Journeyman	20.90	1.24	2.20	.03	.06

TRAVEL PAY:

20 Miles	\$ 5.00
30 Miles	8.00
40 Miles	12.00
50 Miles	18.00
Over 50 Miles	36.00 plus 40¢ per mile.

WAGE RATES - BOILERMAKERS

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	RATE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	TRAINING	ALL COUNTIES
12-0	General Foreman	19.345	2.00	1.15	.10	
12-1	Asst. Forman	18.345	2.00	1.15	.10	
12-2	Boilermaker	17.345	2.00	1.15	.10	

TRAVEL PAY: 17¢ a mile from the employees residence or the dispatch point, whichever is closer, over the most direct route, based on 40 miles an hour in an eight hour period, plus the hourly rate of pay.

SUBSISTANCE: 0 -30 miles Free Zone
30-50 miles \$ 6.00 per day
Over 50 miels \$19.00 per day

The contractor shall classify employees in accordance with this wage determination. If the contractor is unable to classify an employee he shall contact the Department of Labor and Industry, Labor Standards Division, Capitol Station, Helena, Montana 59620 or by calling 444-5600.

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SENATE BILL 75

Comparision of the Davis-Bacon rates and the state prevailing wage rates, using the same jurisdictional area.

Heavy & Highway rates

1. Ironworker

Davis-Bacon	\$17.18 plus \$4.71 fringe benefits
State p/w	\$17.74 plus \$4.15 fringe benefits

2. Cement Mason

Davis-Bacon	\$12.53 plus \$2.05 fringe benefits
State p/w	\$12.53 plus \$2.05 fringe benefits

3. Operator (crane)

Davis-Bacon	\$14.22 plus \$2.69 fringe benefits
State p/w	\$14.22 plus \$2.69 fringe benefits

Building Construction rates. The Davis-Bacon rates are dated May 1983, where as, the state rates are August 1984. The federal Davis-Bacon rates are normally published in the Federal Register once a year with some modifications throughout the year. There had not been any modifications of the area crafts used below. Consequently, the Davis-Bacon rates are over a year old.

1. Carpenter

Davis-Bacon	\$12.43 plus \$2.46 fringe benefits
State p/w	\$12.73 plus \$3.76 fringe benefits

2. Painters

Davis-Bacon	\$12.47 plus \$1.48 fringe benefits
State p/w	\$12.74 plus \$1.86 fringe benefits

3. Bricklayers

Davis-Bacon	\$17.00 plus \$2.05 fringe benefits
State p/w	\$16.50 plus \$2.70 fringe benefits

International Brotherhood of

BOILERMAKERS · IRON SHIP BUILDERS

New Brotherhood Building



BLACKSMITHS · FORGERS & HELPERS

Kansas City, Kansas 66101

ADDRESS OF WRITER BELOW

110 NORTH WARREN
HELENA, MONTANA
59601

LOCAL LODGE NO. 11
DATE JANUARY 17 19 85

CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

MY NAME IS RONDY CRAWFORD, BUSINESS MANAGER OF BOILERMAKERS LOCAL 11.
I WISH TO TESTIFY IN OPPOSITION OF SENATE BILL NO. 75.

THE FOLLOWING IS JUST A PARTIAL LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE ENDORSED
THE DAVIS-BACON ACT.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL WOMENS POLITICAL CAUCUS

PAINTING AND DECORATING CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA

SHEET METAL AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
DC CHAPTER

TILE CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

PATRICIA HARRIS, SECRETARY OF HEW, FORMER SECRETARY OF HUD SAYS;

HUD NEEDS EXPERIENCED, PRODUCTIVE, AND COMPETENT CONTRACTORS FOR IT'S
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPEMENT PROGRAMS BECAUSE ANYTHING LESS
WOULD SHORTCHANGE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WE REQUIRE QUALITY CONSTRUCTION IN HUD PROGRAMS, MOST OF WHICH INVOLVE
LONG TERM FINANCING AT SUBSTANCIAL PUBLIC COST. PROPERLY PAID WORKERS
HELP PROVIDE FRONT END QUALITY WHICH HELPS AVOID FUTURE EXCESSIVE
MAINTENANCE, REBUILDING, PROJECT DEFAULTS, AND DETERIORATED LIVING
ENVIRONMENTS. FEDERALLY ESTABLISHED CONSTRUCTION WAGE STANDARDS PLAY
A VITAL ROLE IN PROTECTING AND IN SETTING CONDITIONS FOR FAIR AND OPEN
COMPETITION AMONG CONTRACTORS ON THE BASIS OF MANAGEMENT ABILITY AND

QUALITY PERFORMANCE INSTEAD OF WAGE CUTTING.

THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NECA) SAYS;

THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION IS THE NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED SPOKESMAN FOR THE ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY. THAT INDUSTRY IS COMPRISED OF MORE THAN 30,000 ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS WHO EMPLOY MORE THAN A THIRD OF A MILLION ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND GENERATE A GROSS ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION VOLUME OF OVER 16 BILLION.

SINCE THE NECA BEGAN ADOPTING LEGISLATIVE POSITIONS FOR THE ASSOCIATION THEY HAVE AFFIRMED AND REAFFIRMED SUPPORT FOR THE DAVIS-BACON FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST DAVIS-BACON HAVE BEEN STUDIED AND ANALYZED, BUT INFORMATION OBTAINED THROUGH THIER CHAPTERS AND FIELD STAFF HAVE SHOWN THAT THESE ARGUMENTS TEND TO BE EMOTIONAL AND OVERSTATED. AT WORST IT HAS BEEN BASED ON ISOLATED CIRCUMSTANCES OR INVALID DATA. THE BASIC ARGUMENTS ARE THAT IT IS INFLATIONARY AND ARCHAIC.

DO WE NEED DACIS-BACON? NECA'S ANSWER IS YES. THE LAW ACTS TO STABILIZE THE INDUSTRY AND TO PROVIDE THE GOVERNMENT AND THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER WITH VALUE FOR EACH CONSTRUCTION DOLLAR SPENT. IT IS NOT INFLATIONARY AND A STRONG CASE CAN BE MADE THAT IT ACTUALLY BRINGS DOWN CONSTRUCTION COSTS WHILE MAINTAINING QUALITY. AND IT IS NEEDED TO PROTECT THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CONSTRUCTION TRADESMAN.

FOR THESE REASONS AND THE OTHERS STATED HERE TODAY, THE BOILERMAKERS IN THE STATE OF MONTANA ARE OPPOSED TO SENATE BILL No. 75.

THANK YOU.

RONDY CRAWFORD

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

EXHIBIT V
Date 4/10/85
Bill No. 107

NAME: DOUGLAS J. BREKER DATE: 1/17/85

ADDRESS: Box 401 TOWNSEND, MT

PHONE: 2166-5279

REPRESENTING WHOM? ASSOCIATED BUILDERS + CONTRACTORS

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 75

DO YOU: SUPPORT? X AMEND? _____ OPPOSE? _____

COMMENT: _____

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

NAME: DOUGLAS J. BREKER DATE: 1/17/85

ADDRESS: Box 276 TOWNSEND, MT

PHONE: 266-3102 & 266-5279

REPRESENTING WHOM? CITY OF TOWNSEND

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: S.B. # 75

DO YOU: SUPPORT? X AMEND? _____ OPPOSE? _____

COMMENT: _____

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.