

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

January 20, 1987

The third meeting of the Labor and Employment Relations Committee was called to order by Chairman John "J.D." Lynch on January 20, 1987, at 1:00 p.m. in Room 325 of the state Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members were present with the exception of Senator Gage, who was excused by the chairman.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL NO. 10: Senator Gary Aklestad, Senate District No. 6, sponsor of the bill, stated that this bill was presented to exempt local governments from paying the prevailing standard of wage when local funds are used for any type of project. The main thrust of SB 10 is to make more projects and to make more jobs available with the limited amount of tax dollars available. Senator Aklestad stated that SB 10 does not do the following: (1) it does not eliminate the Little Davis-Bacon Act in Montana; (2) it does not alter the preference for hiring Montana people on certain projects; (3) it does not affect the Federal Davis-Bacon Act. Senator Aklestad stated that SB 10 only comes into effect when local tax dollars are used on local community projects. He feels the main problem under the existing statutes and rules is that the Department of Labor uses the prevailing wage rate of large union communities when making decisions that also govern small local communities in rural areas. Senator Aklestad continued that this makes an unrealistic salary scale for the rural communities and that SB 10 will especially help the rural communities in eastern Montana. Senator Aklestad has heard figures of a 15% to 35% increase in cost for projects because of the prevailing wage. This cost is coming right out of the taxpayers pockets in these little rural communities. Senator Aklestad feels if these communities could stretch their dollars further, there would be more jobs and more projects. The prevailing wage also takes into consideration repair jobs, not just new construction jobs. Senator Aklestad feels that SB 10 is a small step in the right direction to help rural communities by allowing their tax dollars to stretch further so they can have more programs for new construction, reconstruction and repairs. Senator Aklestad stated that he would like to reserve the right to close.

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PROPOSERS: Mr. Gordon Morris, Executive Director of the Montana Association of Counties, gave testimony in support of SB 10. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 1.

Mr. Stewart Doggett, Montana Chamber of Commerce, rose in support of SB 10. Mr. Doggett stated the Montana Chamber of Commerce also supports House Bill 119 which completely repeals the Little Davis-Bacon Act which is currently in the House Labor and Business Committee, and is waiting for executive action. Mr. Doggett feels that SB 10 would be a cost saving measure for the taxpayers of Montana. Mr. Doggett stated that the Montana Chamber of Commerce feels the Little Davis-Bacon Act artificially establishes a higher wage rate for smaller communities than they can afford to pay. Mr. Doggett stated the Montana Chamber of Commerce feels the marketplace, not the Little Davis-Bacon Act, should establish what small communities can afford to pay for locally funded projects. Mr. Doggett continued that they feel reform of the Little Davis-Bacon Act would be a step toward creating a better business atmosphere in the state of Montana. He stated that if county officials are forced to decide between proceeding with a public project at local Davis-Bacon rates, or not doing the project at all, then the rural community would probably choose not to do the project. Mr. Doggett continued that by passing SB 10, local taxpayers and local governments would not pay artificially established wage rates. He stated that it is only fitting that this piece of legislation comes before this committee since it recently received a mandate from the voters of this state to reduce government spending. He also stated that passing this bill would save money for taxpayers and reduce government spending. The Montana Chamber of Commerce would like to urge the committee's support of this bill.

Mr. Ray Standiford, Commissioner of Liberty County, rose in support of SB 10. Mr. Standiford stated the reasons why this would be a good bill for rural communities: (1) It doesn't ask larger communities and union areas to pay a lesser wage; (2) there are craftsmen in Liberty County willing to work for less than the prevailing wage; and (3) the Liberty County sets the wages for school teachers, hospital employees and county employees and they would like to set the wages of local craftsmen. Mr. Standiford also stated that the Commissioners of Blaine County, Glacier County and Pondera County also support this bill. He urged the committee's support.

Ms. Lorna Frank, Montana Farm Bureau Federation gave testimony in support of SB 10. A copy of her testimony is attached as Exhibit 2.

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Mr. James Mulcally, Commissioner of Jefferson County supports SB 10. Mr. Mulcally stated that an architect and a contractor gave a conservative estimate that the amount of the additional cost due to prevailing wage is ten per cent. Mr. Mulcally stated the additional cost of the Jefferson County jail project was \$280,000.00 over the life of that project. Jefferson County also completed a school project and the total additional cost for both projects cost the taxpayers of this county an amount exceeding \$500,000.00. Mr. Mulcally feels that the prevailing wage increases the amount the taxpayers must pay, and discourages the local officials from using local people to complete these projects. Mr. Mulcally stated that prevailing wage is unnecessary and increases the tax burden on the taxpayers.

Mr. Jack Mehlhose from Clancy, a taxpayer, rose in support of SB 10. Mr. Mehlhose stated that the people of Montana sent out a message in the last election that they can't afford these taxes. He asked what happens in the future if we can't afford to build something--will it just not be built, or can we build at the wage that prevails in Jefferson County.

OPPONENTS: Mr. Gene Huntington, Governor's Staff and previous Commissioner for the Department of Labor and Industry, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 3.

Mr. James W. Murry, representing the Montana State AFL-CIO, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 4.

Mr. Don Gimbel representing the Montana State Building and Construction Trades Court, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 5.

Mr. Bill M. Potts representing the Missoula City Council, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 6.

Mr. Gene Fenderson representing the Montana State Building and Construction Trades Council, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. Mr. Fenderson discussed the Governor's Labor Advisory Council, which he was the representative from Organized Labor. Mr. Fenderson stated they had two rounds of talks. He continued that at the first session the people had two concerns: (1) The Department of Labor was importing high wage rates from the Great Falls area; (2) School administrators and some county and city officials felt they were put in a difficult position because they had to adhere to the prevailing wage law for small, simple

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maintenance jobs. The Labor Commissioner took this under advisement, and as of today there is a \$7,500.00 threshold before the prevailing wage rate goes into effect in the state of Montana; (3) the concern of importing high wages from large cities to the rural communities. Mr. Fenderson discussed the map attached to Exhibit 3 herein. He explained that the regions were divided by a general business market where a majority of the construction companies bid. Mr. Fenderson stated that the Montana State Building and Construction Trade Councils does not agree with these boundaries completely, but they realize that boundaries are needed to address the concerns of the public. Mr. Fenderson stated that these regions were put into effect this past December 1986 by the Labor Commissioner. Mr. Fenderson also stated the Labor Advisory Council is still in effect for one month and it needs time to develop. Mr. Fenderson continued that during his travels across the state of Montana, not once did anyone suggest the prevailing rate wage law be prevailed. Mr. Henderson closed by stating he urged the committee to oppose this bill.

Ms. Mary Marzotto, representing the Painting and Drywall Work Preservation Fund in California, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. A copy of her testimony is attached as Exhibit 7.

Mr. Reggie McMurdo, representing the Montana Conference of Electrical Workers, gave testimony in opposition of this bill. Mr. McMurdo stated that prevailing wage laws are not exclusively American, virtually all western nations have had some form of prevailing wage laws. The history of prevailing wage began in western Europe in the 1800's. The United States and Montana both enacted the prevailing wage law in 1931 during a conservative administration. Mr. McMurdo stated the main goal of the Davis-Bacon Act was to ensure quality construction of public facilities. He feels that the passing of SB 10 would have a devastating effect on the construction industry in Montana. Mr. McMurdo stated some of the effects if this bill passed: (1) Lower the quality of employees; (2) training programs would suffer due to less funding and because few people would want to learn a trade that doesn't have a potential of raising their lifestyle; (3) reduction of the quality of employees will have a de-valuing effect on the finished product; and (4) would allow non-journeyman employees to do work, thus opening potentially dangerous situations, such as employing non-journeyman plumbers to assure us that explosive gases aren't released in a facility. Mr. McMurdo believes under the current system, prevailing wage jobs are built by the highest quality craftsmen. Mr. McMurdo stated that repealing

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the prevailing wage law could produce a short-term savings, but the long-term costs of maintenance, repair and premature replacement would surpass any short-term savings. Mr. McMurdo stated that construction workers are among the victims of inflation, not the cause of inflation. The wages of construction workers have failed to keep pace with inflation, but labor costs have been rising less rapidly than other elements of construction costs. Mr. McMurdo closed by stating that SB 10 is false economy and urged that the committee oppose this bill.

Mr. Thomas C. Herzig, representing the Montana Electrical Contractors Association, gave testimony in opposition of this bill. Mr. Herzig stated that skilled craftsmen are needed to provide a quality job and the way to attract skilled workers is to pay them a decent wage. The Davis-Bacon wage provides a decent wage and gives incentive to the worker. Mr. Herzig feels that with skilled craftsmen on the job, government entitles can expect quality work done productively. He feels this quality work will ultimately save money, because with a quality job, your lifecycle costs are lower due to less money spent on maintenance and repairs, and the productive employees complete the job without unnecessary delays. Mr. Herzig urged that the committee oppose this bill.

Mr. Randy Seimers, representing the Operating Engineers Local 400, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. He feels this bill suggests the economic problems in Montana are caused by the Montana laborer. He continued that it is as if the laborers are responsible for lost jobs and the eroding tax base, and if the laborers would allow wages to be cut, prosperity would return to Montana. Mr. Seimers stated he has never heard of a case where lower wages bring prosperity and more local jobs. He feels the Davis-Bacon law has as much merit today as when it was established in 1891. Mr. Seimers believes the following could happen if SB 10 passed: (1) wages for laborers would be determined solely by the employer so they can secure a project bid; (2) unscrupulous contractors could take advantage of the unemployed seasonal workers by forcing the skilled worker out of the industry by the unskilled worker who is willing to work for less wages; and (3) the public would be short-changed with out the Davis-Bacon Act. Mr. Seimers feels this is a law that does what a law is supposed to do; it protects people and this is a law that is worth protecting.

Mr. John Forkan, representing the Montana State Pipes Trades Association and Mont. Southwest Trades Building Council gave testimony in opposition to this bill. Mr. Forkan stated that SB 10 would assure workers will be paid less wages than they are receiving right now on projects funded by counties, municipalities, school

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districts or other local units, and in many cases the workers will lose their benefits. Mr. Forkan believes a healthy and prosperous state economy is needed in Montana, but this type of economy cannot be legislated into existence through this bill. Mr. Forkan feels that to make the economy of Montana prosperous we need working people making a reasonable, decent living. Mr. Forkan stated there is no known fiscal impact and it is not known if any savings will be realized by the taxpayers. He continued that there is no known long-range effects of this proposed legislation. Mr. Forkan also stated this bill will not benefit the taxpayers of Montana and he urged the committee to oppose this bill.

Mr. Morris Mulcahy, representing the Cement Finishers Local 119 from Butte, Montana, gave testimony in opposition of this bill. Mr. Mulcahy asked everyone to look around the Capitol Building and imagine what it would be like now if it was originally built by unskilled workers. Mr. Mulcahy feels no one would want to be sitting in this building without assurance it was built by qualified craftsmen. Mr. Mulcahy urged the committee to oppose this bill.

Mr. Curt Wilson, representing the Montana District Council of Laborers, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 8.

Ms. Claudia Clifford, representing United Food and Commercial Workers, gave testimony in opposition of this bill. A copy of her testimony is attached as Exhibit 9.

Mr. Gordon Hall, representing Flathead County Trades and Labor Council and the Montana Postal Workers' Union Auxiliary, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. Mr. Hall pointed out that unions are not the only victims of this action; every construction worker, union or non-union member, will be effected. Mr. Hall feels the standard of living of all construction workers will be greatly disrupted by the following chain reaction: (1) less wages to tax and then the legislature will be looking for another funding source to cut; (2) businesses will be effected due to the reduction of buying power of the construction worker; and (3) educational funding will be reduced and where will funding for public services come from. Mr. Hall urged the committee to oppose this bill.

Mr. Jerry Driscoll, representing House District 92, rose in opposition to this bill. Rep. Driscoll stated that construction workers are paid only their prevailing wage rate, there are no paid holidays and no paid sick leave. Rep. Driscoll stated the construction worker only receives health insurance and a pension fund and if you leave the job, your pay ends.

Senator Lynch asked all the people in the audience who were opposed to SB 10 to stand to show their opposition to this bill since time was running out. The people who opposed this bill stood up in opposition.

Senator Lynch complimented both the proponents and the opponents for expressing their views because that is what makes the system work.

QUESTIONS (OR DISCUSSION) ON SENATE BILL NO. 10: Senator Keating asked Mr. Huntington, Department of Labor, what type of work load will be produced for a state employee to track these projects and make sure there aren't any violations under the prevailing wage law. Mr. Huntington replied that the prevailing wage law enforcement has never had a separate appropriation, that it has always been identified in the process used for wage claims. Mr. Huntington continued that he recollects there are approximately 60 to 70 claims per year, but that is not the major part of work that unit does in enforcement.

Senator Keating asked Mr. Huntington if the Department of Labor actually takes action if there is a claim that comes in against a contractor under the prevailing wage law. Mr. Huntington replied that the Department of Labor does two things: (1) they determine the rate and (2) they do not have an active enforcement program other than following up on complaints that are filed.

Senator Keating asked Mr. Standiford, Liberty County Commissioner, if you did not have a prevailing wage rate to deal with quality, what would you do for quality control. Mr. Standiford replied it is the obligation of commissioners to give the bid to the party that will take into consideration the best interest of the county and it may not be the lowest bid. Mr. Standiford stated that small repair jobs that are completed by local craftsmen who live in the community, and if they don't do quality work they will hear about it from the local taxpayers.

Senator Keating asked Mr. Huntington about the prevailing rate survey (see Exhibit 3), and wanted to know how local rates are established in this survey. Mr. Huntington replied the survey covered all construction of a similar nature. Senator Keating also asked Mr. Huntington if the survey also dealt with both the private sector contracts and local government contracts, and did the survey differentiate between the private sector or the local government contracts in that locale. Mr. Huntington replied he believes they can be identified in the survey in the terms of public, private, union or non-union for those locales.

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Senator Keating asked Mr. James Murray how many Montana workers will be affected by SB 10 and how many of them are union and how many are non-union. Senator Keating continued that Labor statistics indicate the unions constitute 15-20% of all workers in the state of Montana; however, that takes in retail workers and some other groups that wouldn't be affected. Mr. Murray replied he didn't have an accurate answer to this question, but he guessed the percentage of organized workers in Montana is closer to 29%. Mr. Murray deferred this question to Mr. Gene Fenderson. Mr. Fenderson replied he didn't know if he had the exact numbers, but he gave the following percentages: (1) heavy and highway construction - 97% is done under union contract and (2) commercial building projects - 70-80% is done under union contracts.

Senator Keating asked all the union members in the audience to stand in order to give him an idea of the number of union members to be affected by SB 10. The majority of the audience stood to represent their membership in a union.

Senator Keating asked Ms. Mary Marzotto to verify if she stated in her testimony that there was an experiment conducted, and that bids were left under a prevailing wage and there was a suspension and then the same bids were rebid under a suspension of the prevailing wage law. Senator Keating continued that the out come of this experiment was a minute difference of the bids between those under the prevailing wage law and under the suspension. Ms. Marzotto responded she did not say there was no difference, but she did state there were 1,263 projects rebid during the 35 day suspension in 1971. Of those bids there was 6/10th of 1% reduction on the average. Ms. Marzotto explained the reduction could also be explained by other factors. (see Exhibit 7) Senator Keating also asked Ms. Marzotto if she stated the rebidding was done under a suspension so that a contractor could have bid less than the prevailing wage due to that suspension and that this did not occur. Ms. Marzotto replied that presumably they did bid without regard to prevailing wage.

Senator Keating asked Ms. Marzotto if the bids came out about the same, except for a very minute difference, which could be attributed to the fact you have inside knowledge, so a contractor could bid slightly lower. Ms. Marzotto replied that yes, and that bid could be slightly lower.

Senator Blaylock asked Senator Aklestad if the map's boundaries (see Exhibit 3) are a fair division for the areas of interest for establishing the different prevailing wage rates across the state. Senator Aklestad replied these divisions are an improvement, and the improvement has come

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about due to proposed legislation in past sessions. Senator Blaylock also asked Senator Aklestad about Mr. Fenderson's testimony concerning the original reasons for establishing the prevailing wage law and the Davis-Bacon Act, both at the national and state level. These reasons were for the buying power of the government and if you did not have something like this on the books, then it would be opened to cut-throat bidding and the wages are driven down to almost nothing. Senator Blaylock asked Senator Aklestad if that concerned him. Senator Aklestad replied that if he thought that would be the outcome, then it would concern him; however Senator Aklestad feels this will not be the eventual outcome or the thrust of SB 10.

Senator Blaylock asked Senator Aklestad if the counties running down eastern Montana located right next to North Dakota, a right to work state, would it concern you that North Dakota contractors could come across the state line and totally undercut a Montana contractor with wages they would be paying, in order to get these jobs. Senator Aklestad replied that it is a possibility, but under SB 10, with the limited jurisdiction it will have, that this is probably unlikely because the Little Davis-Bacon Act is still enforced.

Senator Haffey asked Senator Aklestad about Ms. Marzotto's testimony concerning the building of secondary schools. The conclusion was that in states where prevailing wage laws did not exist, the cost of construction per classroom in building a secondary school was lower than the cost in states where prevailing wage laws did exist, and the results indicated that a high percentage of states where prevailing wage laws did exist were among the contractors who had the lowest cost of construction per classroom. Conversely, a high percentage of states where prevailing wage laws did not exist had the highest cost of construction per classroom. Senator Haffey's question to Senator Aklestad was if that study was valid and if that study would hold generally in a universal sense, would you want that to be an end result in this case, even if it is only local government funds and the result in Montana could tend to raise the cost per classroom or per courthouse or per jail. Senator Aklestad replied if that is your interpretation and if that is the study's result, then I would disagree with the study. Senator Aklestad continued that he would need more factual information than the verbal testimony of one person testifying unless it was an expert witness.

Senator Haffey also directed this question to Mr. Gordon Morris. Mr. Morris responded that he understood the question, however he had not heard the complete testimony of Ms. Marzotto. Mr. Morris feels the consequences of the

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elimination of local governments from the Davis-Bacon Act as set forth in SB 10, if the construction costs per classroom were raised, then that would be an unfortunate consequence.

Senator Haffey asked Mr. Morris to assume the study was valid and reliable, then wouldn't you be concerned. Mr. Morris replied that yes, they would be concerned if the study was valid.

Senator Thayer asked Mr. Huntington about the testimony from the county people dealing with small projects and the materials you furnished the committee (see Exhibit 3) dealt with heavy construction, do you have other guidelines the Department of Labor follows that would better fit the category of work that is in question. Mr. Huntington replied the answer is yes, and the process of responding to the concerns of the last legislature, Commissioner Wanzenreid adopted a series of rules to pave the road for this. The threshold for the application of the Little Davis-Bacon Act was raised to \$7,500 in an effort to eliminate those small repair jobs. This was established to solve most of the concerns of those hearings.

Senator Thayer said that Mr. Huntington's answer only partially answered his question. Senator Thayer continued by asking if there is another classification of wages for a laborer or a carpenter that would generally cover those smaller construction jobs that might exceed the \$7,500, or is the only category the one that was provided in the survey (Exhibit 3). Mr. Huntington replied there are actually two types of projects, (1) those under \$7,500, which are exempt; and (2) state-wide rate for heavy highway, which is the Federal rate.

Senator Thayer asked Mr. Huntington if there is a reason why zone 5 (see Exhibit 3) was omitted from the charts. Mr. Huntington explained the zones are the fringe benefits that are set by laws and those reflect the way the fringe benefits are paid and they are not the regions around the state.

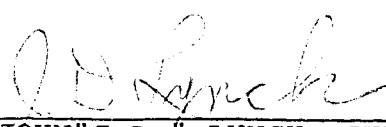
Senator Manning directed his question to Senator Aklestad. He asked if the merchants of Shelby or any other areas along the high-line of Montana would benefit from this bill since the workers will not be receiving enough money to spend their earnings in their community. Senator Aklestad said he believes that is probably an over-exaggerated statement; that the workers are going to have minimum wage if the Little Davis-Bacon Act is not in effect in local areas.

Senator Aklestad would like to remind the committee that those same people are taxpayers and it would save them tax dollars if their money could go further for tax projects and possibly provide more job opportunities.

Senator Manning asked Mr. Curt Wilson what percentage of a laborer's salary would be spent in the town where they were working on the project. Mr. Wilson replied that a worker spends approximately 30% of the wages earned in one week. Senator Manning asked Mr. Wilson if he felt this constitutes a boost for the local merchants. Mr. Wilson replied that yes it seemed to reflect the going rate for meals and motel rooms whenever the laborers moved to the location of the job.

Senator Aklestad stated in closing, that many remarks stated today were irrelevant to the subject matter in regard that it pertained to the Federal Davis-Bacon Act. SB 10 pertains to a portion of the state's Little Davis-Bacon Act. Senator Aklestad continued that he wanted to emphasize SB 10 will not do away with the Little Davis-Bacon Act on the state level. Senator Aklestad stated he used the figure of 22% for union members in the state of Montana for his testimony. He stated that it disturbs him that the union leaders of the state claim the union members are the only skilled workers in this state and that the other 78% are unskilled workers. Senator Aklestad feels this is both unfair and untrue, because many of the other 78% of workers are very skilled and possibly more skilled. He stated that union workers do not have a monopoly on productivity or on quality work, and that there are projects across the state that will exemplify this statement. He explained that this is to protect the non-union worker because they are also skilled workers. Senator Aklestad stated we are discussing 1987, not 1931. We have many laws that protect the employee we didn't have in 1931. He hopes many of those laws remain to protect the employee. Senator Aklestad wanted to reemphasize that the main thrust of SB 10 is to provide more jobs and to have more jobs available in the local community so their tax dollars will go further. Senator Aklestad thanked the committee for their time and indulgence in listening to SB 10.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business to come before this committee, the hearing adjourned at 2:45 p.m.


SEN. JOHN "J.D." LYNCH, CHAIRMAN

ROLL CALL

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE

50th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1987

Date 4/20/87

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
John "J.D." Lynch Chairman	X		
Gene Thayer Vice Chairman	X		
Richard Manning	X		
Thomas Keating	X		
Chet Blaylock	X		
Delwyn Gage	X		
Jack Haffey	X		
Jack Galt	X		

Each day attach to minutes.

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Serry Ball	Labor	SB10		X
Mike Keating	Fuoc # 400	SB10		X
Curt Wilson	District Council of Laborers	SB10		X
John Klemencic	L.V. 139 C. Falls	SB10		X
Denz Roman	Labor 1334	SB10		X
William Larson	LABOR 1234	SB10		X
Wallace Bell	Labor Local 139	SB10		X
Jennifer Isen	Senator Neuman	SB10		
Hene Huntington	Governor's Office	SB10		
Marlene Egan		SB10		
Wally Egan	IBEW LU 122	SB10		
(John) Forker	LOCAL UNION 41	SB10		
Bob Koughan	Operating Eng & Steamfitters	SB10		
Mary Mazette	Painting & Drywall WPI	SB10		
Reg McMurdo	MT. Council of Electrical ^{Workers}	SB10		
Doug Pinterger	Plumber 139	SB10		
James K. Johnson	Pipef. Loc 139	SB10		
Michael S. Mizenko	Plumbers & Fitters Local # 39	SB10		
Randy Sumin	Operating Engineers Local # 39	SB10		
Jack Pryby	Muskegon City Council	SB10		
Madison Jensen	AFSCME	SB10		
Clair Clifford	United Food & Commercial ^{Workers}	SB10		
Deb- Anne	Laborers 1334	SB10		
Ray Senger	SHEET METAL 103	SB-10		
Golden Kupik	Laborers 254	SB10		
RAY DOTSON H.R.	I.U.O.E. Local 400	SB10		

Labor

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VISITORS' REGISTER

[illegible]

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

COMMITTEE ON

Labor

DATE

SP 10

Jan. 20, 1980

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Ed Sheehan	F.U.O.E. Local 400	SB 10		✓
Frank Foot	F.U.O.E. Local 400	SB 10		✓
Randy Shuck	F.U.O.E. Local 400	SB 10		✓
GORDON HALL	FLATHEAD TCC	SB 10		✓
Chris Murphy	LP 111 3038	SB 11		✓
Don Malvers	Plumbers + Pipefitters Local 459 Missoula MT	SB 10		✓
Don Lumbel	MONT. S. Bldg + Trades	SB 10		✓
James Pinner	UAW 733 G. Falls	SB ✓		✓
MILAR	BRAL Butte MT	✓		✓
Al Sampson	Missoula City Council	SB 10		✓
Randy Dotson	F.U.O.E. Local 400	SB 10		✓
Carl Williams	Labor 1334	SB 10		✓
Glenn Bergman	Labor 1334	SB 10		✓
John Ruff	Operators 400	SB 10		✓
Wayne Anderson	Laborers 98	SB 10		✓
Robert Mulholland	Laborers Local 98	SB 10		✓
William T. Cook	Teamsters Local 45	SB 10		✓
Paul Stevens	Laborers 1334	SB 10		✓
Don Dodge	MT STATE AFL-CIO	SB 10		✓
Stuart Denny	MT Chamber of Commerce	SB 10	✓	
Lerna Frank	MT. Farm Bureau	SB 10	✓	
Bryan Enderle	Missoula Chamber of Commerce	SB 10	✓	
Eileen Pettin	Montana Nurses Assoc	SB 10		X
Eva Vuckovich	Montana Ironworkers	SB 10		X
James B. Hunt	# 254	SB 10		X
Dorothy Thomas	IBEW # 122 Local Union			

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

DATE Jan. 20, 1937

COMMITTEE ON Labor

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(Please leave prepared statement in _____)

COMMITTEE ON

Labor

DATE

SP 10

Jan. 20, 1998

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Ed Skelton Jr.	F.U.O.E Local 400	SB 10		✓
Frank Foot	F.U.O.E Local 400	SB 10		✓
Randy Shuck	F.U.O.E Local 400	SB 10		✓
GORDON HALL	FLATHEAD TCC	SB 10		✓
Chris Murphy	LP 1 W 30 38	SB 11		✓
Don Halverson	Plumbers + Pipefitters Local 459 Missoula MT	SB 10		✓
Don Hummel	MONT. S. Bldg + Trades	SB 10		✓
Jack Pinner	WA # 133 G. Falls	SB ✓		✓
MULLEN	BRAV Butte MT	✓		✓
Al Sampson	Missoula City Council	SB 10		✓
Randy Lotson	I.U.O.E Local 400	SB 10		✓
Jack Pinner	Labor 1334	SB 10		✓
Charles Basten	Labor 1334	SB 10		✓
John Ball Jr.	Operators 400	SB 10		✓
Wayne Anderson	Laborers 98	SB 10		✓
Robert Mullheisen	Laborers Local 98	SB 10		✓
William L. Cook	Tramsters Local 45	SB 10		✓
Phil Stevens	Laborers 1334	SB 10		✓
Don Dodge	MT STATE AFL-CIO	SB 10		✓
Shirley Darnoff	Ad. Chamber of Commerce	SB 10	✓	
Lerna Frank	MT. Farm Bureau	SB 10	✓	
Bryan Enderle	Missoula Chamber of Commerce	SB 10	✓	
Eileen Peltier	Montana Nurses Assoc	SB 10		X
Eve Vuckovich	Montana Ironworkers	SB # 10		X
James B. Hunt	# 254	SB # 10		X
Donna Thomas	I.B.B.W. # 125 Local Union			

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

DATE

Jan. 31, 1977

COMMITTEE ON

Zg/1404

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Lyle Sharp		SB 10		X
Bob McMillan		SB 10		X
Richard J. Gordon		1334		X
Jim Moore		SB 10		X
P.K. Nelson		SB 10		
John Caldwell				
Bill Maynard		SB 10		X
Mike Saffer		SB 10		X
W. H. Ward		SB 10		
Fred R. Leitz		SB 10		X
Raymond E. Swaff		SB 10		X
Carol Jewell		SB 10		X
Deatrice Rowthorn		SB 10		X
Mike Carson		SB 10		X
Jeff Pahr		SB 10		✓
Harold F. Davis		SB 10		✓
Bryan Althoff		SB 10		✓
Donald Matteson		SB 10		✓
Al Imasecho		SB 10		✓
Clifford E. Wallis		SB 10		✓
Bill O'Donoghue			✓	
Melody J. Wilkerson		SB 10		✓
James Miller		SB 10		✓
Daniel Dean Bowers		SB 10		✓
Ray Fraser		SB 10		✓
Tellene Lorenson		SB 10		✓

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

DATE

Jan. 20, 1927

COMMITTEE ON

Z. 1404

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppo
Lyle Sharp		SB 10		X
Bob McMillan		SB 10		X
Richard Gordon		1334		X
Jim Moore		SB 10		X
P. K. Nelson		SB 10		
John Caldwell				
Bill Maynard		SB 10		X
Julie Saffer		SB 10		X
W. H. W. H.		SB 10		
Lord R. Leitch		SB 10		X
Clayton E. Smith		SB 10		X
Carl Jewell		SB 10		X
Darwin Rawlins		SB 10		X
Mike Carson		SB 10		X
Jeff Pahr		SB 10		X
Harold E. Davis		SB 10		X
Bryon Shkogen		SB 10		X
Donald Matteson		SB 10		X
Al Imacello		SB 10		X
Clifford E. Wallis		SB 10		X
Bill O. O. O.			✓	
Melody J. Wilkerson		SB 10		X
Lucie Miller		SB 10		X
Daniel Dean Bowers		SB 10		X
Roy Thayer		SB 10		X
Leif O. Lorenson		SB 10		X

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Ed Skeels Jr.	F.U.O.E. Local 400	SB 10		✓
Frank Foot	F.U.O.E. Local 400	SB 10		✓
Randy Thud	F.U.O.E. Local 400	SB 10		✓
BORON HALL	FLATHEAD TCC	SB 10		✓
Chris Murphy	LP 111 3038	SB 11		✓
Don Halverson	Plumbers + Pipefitters Local 459 Missoula MT	SB 10		✓
Don Lyndel	MONT. S. Bldg + Trades	SB 10		✓
Frank Pierce	WA # 133 G. Falls	SB ✓		✓
MULLEN	BRAD Butte MT	✓		✓
Al Sampson	Missoula City Council	SB 10		✓
Randy Dotson	I.U.O.E. Local 400	SB 10		✓
Paul Walker	Labor 1334	SB 10		✓
Glenn Basten	Labor 1334	SB 10		✓
John Bolt Jr.	Operator 400	SB 10		✓
Wayne Anderson	Laborers 98	SB 10		✓
Robert Mulliken	Laborers Local 98	SB 10		✓
William T. Cook	Teamsters Local 45	SB 10		✓
Paul Stevens	Laborers 1334	SB 10		✓
Don Dodge	MT STATE AFL-CIO	SB 10		✓
Stuart Donnell	MT Chamber of Commerce	SB 10	✓	
Lerna Frank	MT Farm Bureau	SB 10	✓	
Ryan Enderle	Missoula Chamber of Commerce	SB 10	✓	
Eileen Pettis	Montana Nurses Assoc	SB 10		X
Joe Vuckovich	Montana Ironworkers	SB # 10		X
James B. List	# 254	SB # 10		X
Donald J. Thomas	I.B.E.W. # 123 Local Union			

DATE Jan 20, 1987

COMMITTEE ON Police

VISITORS' REGISTER

[illegible]

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Ed Skeels Jr.	F.U.O.E Local 400	SB 10		✓
Frank Scott	F.U.O.E Local 400	SB 10		✓
Randy Shud	F.U.O.E Local 400	SB 10		✓
FORBON HALL	FLATHEAD T.C.C.	SB 10		✓
Chris Murphy	LP 11W 3038	SB 11		✓
Jon Halverson	Plumbers + Pipefitters Local 459 Missoula MT	SB 10		✓
Don Lambel	MONT. ST. Bldg + Trades	SB 10		✓
Jack Pinner	MTA # 30 G. Falls	SB 10	✓	
PMULAR	BRAL Butte MT	✓		✓
Al Sampson	Missoula City Council	SB 10		✓
Randy Linton	I.U.O.E Local 400	SB 10		✓
Paul Wilkins	Labor 1334	SB 10		✓
Donald Bortugno	Labor 1334	SB 10		✓
John Ball Jr.	Operator 400	SB 10		✓
Wayne Anderson	Laborers 98	SB 10		✓
Robert Mulliken	Laborers Local 98	SB 10		✓
William L. Cook	Tramsters Local 45	SB 10		✓
Paul Stevens	Laborers 1334	SB 10		✓
Don Judge	MT STATE AFL-CIO	SB 10		✓
Stuart Dargatz	MT Chamber of Commerce	SB 10	✓	
Larry Frank	MT Farm Bureau	SB 10	✓	
Brian Enderle	Missoula Chamber of Commerce	SB 10	✓	
Eileen Patton	Montana Nurses Assoc	SB 10		X
Gene Vuckovich	Montana Ironworkers	SB 10		X
John B. Lutz	# 254	SB 10		X
Danley Thomas	I.B.B.W. # 122 Local 1000			

DATE Jan. 20, 1927

COMMITTEE ON

Labor

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppo
<u>John Law</u>		SB 10.		
<u>James Magee</u>				
<u>Walter W. Johnson</u>				
<u>Alton Lima</u>		SB 10		✓
<u>Elmer J. Chaselle</u>		SB 10		
<u>Lonny Cassina</u>		SB 10		✓
<u>John Nyman</u>		SB 10		✓
<u>Ed. Rasmussen</u>		SB 10		✓
<u>Alton Rasmussen</u>	AFSCME	SB 10		✓
<u>Bob deWitt</u>		SB 10		✓
<u>Tom ZEINAHLIK</u>	LOCAL #623 BUTTE	SB 10		✓
<u>George M. Moring</u>	LOCAL #623 Butte	SB 10		✓
<u>David Field</u>	Local 708 Belling	SB 10		✓
<u>Burnice Roman</u>	" 1334 Kalipad	SB 10		✓
<u>Ed. Wagner</u>	Boiler Makers #11	SB 10		✓
<u>Bill Elliott</u>	Boiler Makers #11 Helix	SB 10		✓
<u>Rex LaPage</u>	TLGE 400	SB 10		✓
<u>Walter M. E. Kay</u>	TLGE 400	SB 10		✓
<u>Earl Wilkes</u>	\$	SB 10		✓
<u>Melvin Wood</u>	Local 56	SB 10		✓
<u>Richard West</u>	Local 400	SB 10		
<u>Gene Cobbley</u>	Teamsters #45	SB 10		✓
<u>Walter Stein</u>	TEAMSTERS 45	SB 10		✓
<u>Alton R. Zeigler</u>	Local 400	SB 10		✓
<u>Lloyd M. TEIGEN</u>	LOCAL 400	SB 10		✓

DATE Jan. 20, 1937COMMITTEE ON Labor

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
W. M. Still		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LeRoy Kinding		11 11		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jimmy Kunkle		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lytle Tubar		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ray H. Hays		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gray Stafford		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Walter H. Stearns		BB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ray Ballan		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mike P. F. Shannon		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R. S. Smith		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dan Smith		SD 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
M. F. C. W. # 1281		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tom Clifford		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lorena Davis		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arthur J. K. # 1334		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Edith P. Roman		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
V. J. Dugan	254	SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Paul Bunchy		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Harvey Dwyer		SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
James Thacker	GT FALLS	SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Harold Bazel	GT FALLS	SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ray Thomas	Sen. H. C. Williams	SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Con A. B. # 1334	Kalispell	SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. W. # 1334	Kalispell	SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LARRY CLIMPELL	BL 95	SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Alvin R. Palmer	LOCAL # 1 Bette	SB 10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DATE Jan. 20, 1937COMMITTEE ON Legislation

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
<i>J. F. [unclear]</i>		SB 10		✓
Laura L. Carroll		SB 10		✓
Jack Rogers		SB 10		✓
Bill Best		"		✓
Ken Brown		"		✓
Ron Perry		"		✓
Dick Zimmerman		"		✓
S. S. [unclear]		"		✓
J. Matthews		"		✓
T. Green		"		✓
Chas. Harnley		"		✓
Jim Cameron		"		✓
Frank Podgorak		"		✓
Tom Anderson		"		✓
W. B. Carter		"		✓
James L. Wernan	C.	"		✓
Gerald E. Kemler		"		✓
Vern Johnson		"		✓
Martin McMurdo		"		✓
Rick [unclear]		"		✓
Bill [unclear]		"		✓
Tom Swinley		"		✓
Bill A. Johnson		"		✓
Chas. [unclear]		"		✓
Don Hopper		"		✓
Bob Dickinson		"		✓

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

DATE Jan. 20, 1917

COMMITTEE ON Labor

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Della Davis				
J. Rusty	OPER.			
J. Kenyon	Labor 1334			
Serry George	Ironworker 708			
Nichol Johnston	Labor 1334			
Wm. Kelington	LABORER 1334			
Wm. J. C. Thomas	Labor			
Wm. J. Shaw	LABOR 1344			
Frank J. Watson	pipefitter L.L. 41			
Richard E. Puller	pipefitter L.L. 139			
J. Jones	Operating 400			
Wm. Kovan	# 45 Teamsters			
Harry, Weber	OPE/W	SB-10		✓
Ed. L. ...	operator 400			
Max. ...	operator Local 400			
Bob. ...	Carpenter Local 153			✓
Joe K. Jackson	LU 30			✓
Randy Mann	1334			✓
Pat Mc Miller		SB-10		
Jim Moore	Iron Worker #841	SB10		✓
Carlton J. Jordan	Laborer Union 1334	SB10		✓
Bill Meyer	Ironworkers 841	SB10		✓
John Calhoun	" "	SB10		✓
W. H. West	Bullings			✓

DATE Jan. 20, 1927COMMITTEE ON Labor

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Opp
Douglas H. Donald	LABORERS 1334	J.B. 10		X
James T. Henry	LABORERS 1334	S.B. 10		X
Theodore L. Nelson	Plumbers & Pipefitters #41	SB 10		X
Thomas D. Schmitt	Plumbers & Pipefitters #41	SB 10		X
George Mattson	Pipefitter	SB 10		X
Terry Miller	LU 41	SB 10		X
Howard H. H. H.	Carp 68 & H. H. 407	SB 10		X
Arthur (Lip) Niel	H. V. # 941	SB 10		X
LYNN RICE	BOILER MAKERS	SB 10		X
RALPH I. RAT	BUILDING TRAPERS	SB 10		X
Edmund Schaub	LU 459 Pipefitters	SB 10		X
Earl M. McRae	L. V. 41 Pipefitter	SB 10		X
Ray Bennett	L. V. 41 Pipefitter	SB 10		X
George Horvath	LU #41 Pipefitter	SB 10		X
Don McTearan	U. R. 41 Pipefitter	SB 10		X
Michael D. Blange	U. R. 41 Pipefitter	SB 10		X
Gene H. Boscher	U. R. 41 " "	SB-10		X
James E. White	U. R. 41 Pipefitter	SB-10		X
Leonard C. Walther	Plumbers & Fitters 139	SB-10		X
Troy G. Mink	U. R. 139 Plumbers & Fitters	SB-10		X
Samuel Miller	U. R. 139 Plumbers & Fitters	SB 10		X
Mrs. Anna Mink, Zoch	U. R. 139 Plumbers & Fitters	SB 10		X
James P. H. H.	CARPENTERS LOCAL 153	SB 10		X
Leif A. H. H.	Custodians Local 1334	SB 10		X
Mike Lewis	Laborers 254	SB 10		X
Harry W. H.	U. R. #400	SB 10		X

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

7-20-87

NAME _____

REPRESENTING

BILL #

Check One

Support	Oppose
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NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Support	Oppose
Jim Murry	Mont. State AF-CIO	SB 10		X
Robert Stankovic	I.B.E.W. 623 Butte MT	SB 10		X
KILL BEEFORD	SMACWA of MT	SB 10		X
Gary Stinchfield	Laborers 98 Billings MT.	SB 10		X
Walt Corbett	Locals # 98 & # 10 BLGS	SB 10		X
Jack Cutler	Teamsters Union # 2	SB 10		X
JAMES T. GARRY	IBEW. 623 Butte	SB 10		X
Joe May	LOCAL 2774 AFSCME	SB 10		X
Deezy Walker	Local 400 Helms	SB 10		X
Marv Reel	LL 254	SB 10		X
Wes Simpson	LL 254	SB 10		X
Ray Montan	LL 254	SB 10		X
Robert B. Burrell	IBEW Local # 185	SB 10		X
Richard Johnson	IBEW Local # 185 2305 Walnut	SB 10		X
Gene Sage	IBEW # 623 Butte MT	SB 10		X
Chuck Condo	IBEW 623 Butte MT	SB 10		X

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

SENATE

Feb 24

COMMITTEE

BILL SB 10

VISITORS' REGISTER

DATE 1/20/64

Please note bill no.

(check one)

NAME

REPRESENTING

BILL #

SUPPORT

OPPO

Thomas J. Mooney	Local 254	S.B. 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jim Bernhardt	" "		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Don Fehs	" 45	"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
W. G. Shilling	" 400	"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Charles Clark	" 841"	"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Norm Kingland	" 841	"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
John Brecksted	Local 153	"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wesley Miller	local 153	S.B. 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Robert W. Brown	" "	"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bob Wenzel	LOCAL 11	SB 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
KARL WINGER	" "	S.B. 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Guy Stikman	LOCAL 11	S.B. 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Der Devine	LOCAL 11 Boiler maker	SB 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Don E. Cigmond	2nd 11 Boiler maker	"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Harvey LaRouche	local #1339	SB 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tom Whitehead	"	"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Art Brutsch	Local 286 Carpenter	SB 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bill Manley	" " Carpenter	SB 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ben L. Ophelin	" " "	"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frank Wenzel	" 286	SB 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pat McAllister	" 286# Carpenter	SB 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Donna F. Lutz	" 400"	SB 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Leo LeLachew	" 260	SB 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nard R. Brown	LOCAL 122	SB 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY

DATE Jan. 20, 1987

COMMITTEE ON LABOR

VISITORS' REGISTER

[illegible]

DATE

Jan. 20, 1927

COMMITTEE ON

Labor

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Greg Mizzenho		SB-10		✓
FRANK BONDESON	LOCAL #400 OPERATING Eng	SB-10		✓
Elmer Benson	Local #400	SB-10		✓
William J. J. J.	Local 400	SB-10		✓
Orley MARTIN	# 400	SB-10		✓
Billy Pickett	1334	SB-10		✓
Troy J. J. J.	Plumbers & Pipe Fitters 1334	SB-10		✓
Donald Erickson	self	SB-10		✓
Bud Place	Local 400	SB-10		✓
David E. Archiball	Pipe & Fitting Local 1334	SB-10		✓
Elph. J. J. J.	Local 400	SB-10		✓
Jay M. J. J.	Plumber & Fitters 30	SB-10		✓
Mary Wheeler	Plumbers #1334	SB-10		✓
Laura L. Carroll	Local 400	SB-10		✓
M. B. J. J.	Local 400 (wife)	SB-10		✓
Donna Shelton	Local #1334	SB-10		✓
Robert M. J. J.	Local #400 I.U.O.E.	SB-10		✓
Robert W. J. J.	Local #400 I.U.O.E.	SB-10		✓
DENNIS RYAN	M.P.E.A. MISSOURIA	SB-10		✓
Robert Chappell	L.U. #623	SB-10		✓
Don Justice	L.U. #623	SB-10		✓
David T. Montgomery	L.U. #623	SB-10		✓
Walter J. J. J.	L.U. 623	SB-10		✓
CARLES ZENAHLIK JR	L.U. 623	SB-10		✓
VICTOR ZENAHLIK	LABORER	SB-10		✓

SENATE

Labor

COMMITTEE

BILL SB 10

VISITORS' REGISTER

DATE Jan. 20, 87

Please note bill no.

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	(check one)	
			SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Lloyd Davison	IBEW LOCAL #122	SB 10		X
Larry Jenkins	" " "	SB 10		X
Ken Karina	IBPAT 11 # 260	SB 10		X
Wol. Heidemoch	IBPAT " 260	SB 10		X
MARV SARMAN	LOCAL 254	SB 10		X
Jamaine Jironsa	Local 28	SB 10		X
G. BRUCE MORRIS	CARP. LOCAL 28	SB 10		X
Norman Mizenky	P/bg Local 139	SB 10		X
Carroll Garisett	PIPEFITTER + Plumbers LOCAL 30	SB 10		X
Robert Papin	Pipe Fitter + Plumbers Local # 30	SB 10		X
L. Ginkel	I.U.O.E. Local # 400	SP 10		X
John J. Andersoff	I.U.O.E. Local # 400	SP 10		X
Linda Plummer	Paint Local # 264 80	SB 10		X
Melda Cook	ASFME 277F	SB 10		X
Ralph E. Cook	ASFME 277F	SB 10		X
George E. Hoehner	I.U.O.E. Local # 400	SB 10		X
Mike Kastory	I.U.O.E. # 400	SB 10		X
Ted Klein	Plumb Local 139	SB-10		X
Marina Schutt	Cox. # 286	SB-10		X
Joe Olguin Jr.	A.F.G.E. 2609	SB-10		X
Robert C. Fisher	Local # 139	SB 10		X
Ken Roll	Local 1334	SB-10		X
Ray E. Deering	Local # 254	SB-10		X
Richard Wiley	Pipe Fitter's Local # 30	SB-10		X

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY

DATE Jan. 20, 1987

COMMITTEE ON Labour

VISITORS' REGISTER

[illegible]

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

DATE Jan. 20, 1987

COMMITTEE ON Labour

VISITORS' REGISTER

[illegible]

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

NAME: GORDON FILL DATE: JAN 20

ADDRESS: Box 64

PHONE: 8523415

PHONE: 0-1
FLATHEAD CO TRAPERS LABR COUNCIL
REPRESENTING WHOM? MONTANA POSTAL WORKERS UNION AUY

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: 5B 10

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

COMMENTS: _____

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME :

DATE :

ADDRESS :

PHONE :

REPRESENTING WHOM?

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL:

DO YOU:

SUPPORT?

AMEND?

OPPOSE?

COMMENTS:

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Don Gimbel DATE: 1-20-87

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1113, Kalispell, MT. 59901

PHONE: 755-5298

REPRESENTING WHOM? MONTANA STATE Bldg & Trades Council

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB10

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

COMMENTS: Submitted

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME :

DATE: Dec 22. 86

ADDRESS :

PHONE :

REPRESENTING WHOM?

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL:

DO YOU:

SUPPORT?

AMEND?

OPPOSE?

COMMENTS :

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Eugene Hendler DATE: Jan 20 83

ADDRESS: Box 702 Harlem Mt

PHONE: 442-1441

REPRESENTING WHOM? Stat Bldg Trade

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 10

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

COMMENTS: Will leave in labr

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Reggie McHardo DATE: Jan. 20, 1987

ADDRESS: 101 Washington Ave. Whitefish - 59937

PHONE: Home 862-2124 Kelispell office 752-7680 Missoula Office 549-3932

REPRESENTING WHOM? Montana Conference of Electrical Workers

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB10

DO YOU: SUPPORT? AMEND? OPPOSE? ☒

COMMENTS: The Opponents must have numbered
high!

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: RAY Standiford DATE: 1-20-87

ADDRESS: Chattanooga

PHONE: 759-5168

REPRESENTING WHOM? Liberty Co

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB-10

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: _____

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Jack R. Mehltose DATE: 20 Jan 87

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

REPRESENTING WHOM? _____

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: _____

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

COMMENTS: _____

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Claret Wilson DATE: 11/20/87

ADDRESS: Box 1178 Great Falls Montana 59401

PHONE: 965-3032

REPRESENTING WHOM? Montana District Council of Laborers

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB-10

DO YOU: SUPPORT? AMEND? OPPOSE? X

COMMENTS: this bill is an attempt to cut the
wages of the very people that built this state.
I would allow unscrupulous contractors to come
into this state and slash our workmen
and women's wages and allow unfair competition
with the established reputable firms in our state.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Debra L. Freese DATE: 1/20/87

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 407 Cascade, MT 59401

PHONE: 406-2596

REPRESENTING WHOM? Laborer's 1334

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB10

DO YOU: SUPPORT? AMEND? OPPOSE? X

COMMENTS: I oppose SB10 on the grounds
that it cuts the working person's sleep
out from under them.

Between taxes, surcharges, and so
much knocking our magistrates' ^{down} ~~up~~
money for taxes, schools and business
in this state Montana income has
dropped 4.6% in 1985. Now a lot
of employees are unemployed and you
want to cut our wages, when we do
work. No!

The prevailing wage protects the workers,
job standards and ensures quality workmanship.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

The past two years of working construction
has involved (five) jobs, everyone of them
were public-funded by tax payers - "I'm
a tax payer" and my wages, paid taxes,
and started businesses in my area. WLF

NAME: MARY MARZOTTO DATE: 1/20/87

ADDRESS: 520 - 3rd ST OAKLAND CA 94607

PHONE: 415 444-4931

REPRESENTING WHOM? Painting & Drywall Work Preservation Fund

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: _____

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

COMMENTS: _____

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Walter Bell

DATE: Jan 20, 1947

ADDRESS: 1425 5th Ave. S.O. West Tulsa, Ok. 59405

PHONE: 741-7705

REPRESENTING WHOM? Labor and self

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 10

DO YOU: SUPPORT? AMEND? OPPOSE? X

COMMENTS: Each reduction in the earning power
of labor has an adverse effect on the
economy as a whole. Less earnings mean
less taxes collected, fewer goods purchased meaning
fewer jobs in service and production. Each and
every worker should be entitled to a decent
living wage no matter what his or her occupation
is. Working and holding a job should provide
incentive and dignity and should be way above welfare,
which is or should be bottom. Passage of SB 10 provides
nothing for anyone and might even take a part time
man away job at 3.35 per hr.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Claudio Cortez DATE: _____

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 176 Helena 59604

PHONE: 442-1708

REPRESENTING WHOM? United Food & Commercial Workers

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: _____

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

COMMENTS: Noted testimony left of committee

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Frank W. Massey DATE: 1-20-87

1-20-87

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1176 Huk-a

PHONE: 442-1708

PHONE: _____
REPRESENTING WHOM? Mont. State AFL-CIO

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 10

SUPPORT? _____

AMEND? _____

OPPOSE? 1

[illegible]

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY

LABOR STANDARDS DIVISION



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-5600

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

December 27, 1984

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 of 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,

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

Linda Sprau
Compliance Officer

Enclosure

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

EXHIBIT NO. 1DATE 1/20/87BILL NO. SB 10

- Foreman

Due: 77 hrs x \$16.50 = \$1,253.95
Paid: 77 hrs x \$16.00 = 770.00
\$ 483.95

- Journeyman

Due: 61 1/2 hrs x \$15.85 = \$974.78
Paid: 61 1/2 hrs x 10.00 = 615.00
\$ 359.78

- Laborer

Due: 61 1/2 hrs x \$12.80 = \$787.20
Paid: 61 1/2 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

RESOLUTION NO. 82-2

EXEMPTING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FROM FEDERAL AND STATE PREVAILING
WAGE RATE ACTS

WHEREAS, the 47th Legislature of the State of Montana passed House Bill 79 amending several sections of Title 18, Chapter 2 of the MCA; and

WHEREAS, Title 18, Chapter 2, MCA, provides that contractors doing construction, repair, maintenance, or providing services to or for the state government or its subdivisions, including county government, must pay the prevailing rate of wages to workers performing labor on the contract; and

WHEREAS, the prevailing wage rates are determined by the Commissioner of Labor as provided in Section 18-2-401, and Section 18-2-402, MCA; and

WHEREAS, the amendments provided by HB 79 require that the prevailing wage rates be included in all bid specifications and in all contracts let for state, county, municipal and schools for services, repair or maintenance work under any law of this state; and

WHEREAS, failure to do any of the above can result in liability on the part of the governmental entity and possibly the responsible official for any unpaid wages and fringe benefits or the difference between wages paid and the prevailing wage rate in addition to other penalties provided by law; and

WHEREAS, the county commissioners in the State of Montana have an obligation to the taxpayers of their individual counties to operate as economically and efficiently as possible; and

WHEREAS, HB 79 mandates and takes away from state and local government the ability to bargain and negotiate contracts

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Montana Association of Counties feel that state and local government be exempt from the Federal and State Prevailing Wages Rate Act, when only local generated funds are used.

SPONSORED BY: District #3

APPROVED:

June 12, 1987

Resolutions Committee Recommendation: REAFFIRM

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

EXHIBIT NO. 1

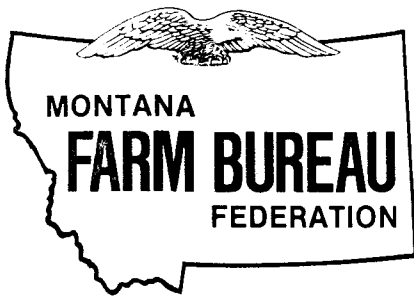
DATE 1/20/87

FILE NO. SB 10

ON 7718

DATE

ON 118HX3



P.O. Box 6400
~~502 South 19th~~

Bozeman, Montana 59715

Phone (406) 587-3153

TESTIMONY BY: Lorna Frank
BILL # S.B. 10 DATE 1/20/87
SUPPORT XXX OPPOSE

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, for the record my name is Lorna Frank, representing Montana Farm Bureau.

We support Senate Bill 10, it would exempt county and local governments from the state prevailing wage law, when locally generated funds are used and would reflect the actual conditions in each local community.

If the taxpayers can save money by this change and Farm Bureau believes they can the state should not stand in their way, therefore I urge your support of Senate Bill 10 and urge this committee to recommend a do pass.

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT
EXHIBIT NO. 2
DATE 1/20/87
BILL NO. SB 10

SIGNED: Lorna Frank

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 1728

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-3881

HELENA, MONTANA 59624

September 10, 1986

TO: Prevailing Wage Advisory Committee
FROM: Gene Huntington, Commissioner *Gene*
RE: Proposed Methodology for Determining Prevailing Wage

The Prevailing Wage Advisory Committee was created to initially provide advise on the following issues:

- Geographic areas for determination of prevailing wage,
- The methodology for calculating the prevailing wage.

The Advisory Committee has recommended a geographic division of the state for determining prevailing wage and a map of the areas is attached for your review.

The Advisory Committee also provided some advise and direction on how the prevailing wage rates should be calculated. I have listed below the major points from the committee's discussion:

1. Heavy highway rates should be calculated statewide and separate from other rates
2. Prevailing wage rate calculations should consider the surveyed rates, federal Davis-Bacon rates and collective bargaining agreements.
3. The calculations should also use the "50%" methodology as applied by federal Davis-Bacon rates.
4. Survey results that are extremely high or low in comparison to other regions, Davis-Bacon rates, or collectively bargained rates should be disregarded.
5. Fringe benefits should reflect the collectively bargained benefit rates for each region.

SENATE LABOR EMPLOYMENT

EXHIBIT NO. 3

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BILL NO. 5610

I have set out below a proposed methodology that incorporates the advisory committee's suggestions:

- A. Rates. The prevailing wage for Heavy Highway Construction shall be the wage rate paid to at least 50% of all surveyed workers on a statewide basis. All other prevailing wage rates shall be the wage rate paid to at least 50% of all surveyed workers in a region. If the same exact wage rate is not paid to at least 50% of the workers in an occupation the prevailing wage shall be the median wage rate paid to all workers surveyed in that occupation.
- B. Benefits. The fringe benefit rate for each region shall be the average rate of benefits provided in collective bargaining agreements for each occupation in that region for all other rates or statewide for Heavy Highway Construction.
- C. Extreme Survey Results. When survey results vary substantially from results from other regions, Davis-Bacon rates, and collectively bargained rates, the survey rates shall be disregarded. An extreme survey result is a surveyed wage rate that varies from the median surveyed rate of the average of all other regions by more than 25%, or varies from federal Davis-Bacon rates by more than 25%.
- D. Proxy Rates. If no survey data is received for a region or the survey results are disregarded as extreme, a rate shall be established as follows:
 - 1. If no data is available the prevailing rate for each occupation shall be the collectively bargained rates if available, otherwise the Federal Davis-Bacon rates will prevail.
 - 2. If the survey results are disregarded as extreme the prevailing rate shall be calculated by taking the lowest median rate from all other regions if the disregarded rate is extremely low. If the disregarded rate is extremely high, the prevailing wage rate shall be the highest median rate from all other regions.
- E. Maximum Rate. As provided in 18-2-402, MCA, the prevailing rate shall not exceed collectively bargaining rates. If a suboccupational group has

September 10, 1986

Prevailing Wage Advisory Committee

Page -3-

a collectively bargained rate less than the prevailing wage rate, the subgroup rate shall be the collective bargained rate.

I have attached examples of the proposed methodology in comparison to other rates. I would ask committee members to review the examples and methodology carefully. We will contact the Advisory Committee in the next few days to determine if further committee action is needed.

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT
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[illegible]

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT
EXHIBIT NO. 2

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 1/20/87

BILL NO. SB 10

WAGES AND HOURS

Sub-Chapter 67

Student Learner

Rule 24.16.6701 Employment of Student Learners

Sub-Chapter 68 Reserved

Sub-Chapter 69

Thrift or Savings Plan

Rule 24.16.6901 Requirements of a "Fona Fide or Savings Plan"

Sub-Chapter 70 through 74 Reserved

Sub-Chapter 75

Wage Claims

Rule 24.16.7501 Procedure for Filing

24.16.7502 Processing the Claim

Sub-Chapters 76 through 89 Reserved

Sub-Chapter 90

Minimum Wages on Public Contracts

Rule 24.16.9001 Purpose and Scope

24.16.9002 Definitions

24.16.9003 Establishing the Standard Prevailing Rate of Wages

24.16.9004 Department Assistance and Special Project Rates

24.16.9005 Obligations of Public Contracting Agencies

24.16.9006 Obligations of Public Contractors and Subcontractors

24.16.9007 Annual Adoption of Standard Prevailing Rate of Wages

NEXT PAGE IS 24-935
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES OF MONTANA

3/31/86

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SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 1/20/87

BILL NO. SB 10

Sub-Chapter 90

Minimum Wages on Public Contracts

24.16.9001 PURPOSE AND SCOPE (1) These rules are adopted pursuant to 18-2-409 and 18-2-431, MCA, giving the commissioner rulemaking authority to implement the Montana Prevailing Wage law, commonly known as Montana's "Little Davis-Bacon" Act. (18-2-401, et seq., MCA). The purpose of the above referenced statutes and these rules is to protect local labor markets, to maintain the general welfare of Montana workers on public works projects, to eliminate wage cutting as a method of competing for public contracts, to maintain wages and rates paid on public works at a level sufficient to attract highly skilled laborers performing quality workmanship and to prevent the rate of wages from adversely affecting the equal opportunity of Montana contractors to bid on public works.

(2) In 1931, the legislature enacted the Montana "Little Davis-Bacon" Act. The act requires a hiring preference for Montana workers in all contracts let for public works, a 50% preference on state or federally funded projects, and empowers the commissioner of the department of labor and industry to determine the minimum wage rates to be paid to all workers on public work contracts. (History: Sec. 18-2-403, 409 and 431 MCA; IMP, Sec. 18-2-403 and 409 MCA; NEW, 1985 MAR p. 1859, Eff. 11/30/85.)

24.16.9002 DEFINITIONS As used in these rules, the following definitions apply: (1) "Act" means section 18-2-401 through 432 MCA.

(2) "Apprentice" means a worker employed to learn a skilled trade under a written apprenticeship agreement registered with the department's apprenticeship bureau or complying with the provisions of ARM 24.21.401.

(3) "Bona fide resident of Montana" is defined at 18-2-401(4), MCA.

(4) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of labor and industry.

(5) "County or locality" means an area determined by the commissioner comprised of a single county, or a group of contiguous counties within which there exists a competitive labor market with a sufficient number of contractors and competent skilled workers of a particular craft, classification, or type such that a wage rate for the craft, classification or type of work may reasonably be determined to prevail.

(6) "Department" means the department of labor and industry.

(7) "Labor" is defined at 18-2-401, MCA.

- (8) "Public contracting agency" includes:
- (a) the state of Montana or any political subdivision thereof;
 - (b) the Montana university system;
 - (c) any local government or political subdivision thereof;
 - (d) school districts, irrigation districts, or other public authorities organized under the laws of the state of Montana; or,
 - (e) any board, council, commission, trustees or other public body acting as or on behalf of a public agency.
- (9) "Public contractor" means a contractor holding a valid public contractors license issued by the Montana department of commerce as provided for in section 37-71-201, et seq., MCA, or having entered into a contract for the performance of construction, service, repair or maintenance work with the federal government or a public contracting agency.
- (10) "Public works" means construction, repair and maintenance performed for a public contracting agency paid for wholly or in part by the funds of any public agency.
- (11) "Standard prevailing rate of wages" means those wages determined by the commissioner, in accordance with 18-2-401(5) and 18-2-402, MCA, to be the common or predominate rate of wages paid by contractors for work on projects of a similar character in the county or locality where a contract for public works is performed. It is not necessarily an average or mean wage paid. A standard prevailing rate of wages determined according to these rules is not a prescribed wage rate, but is rather, a minimum at or above which an individual performing labor on a public work project shall be compensated. (History: Sec. 18-2-409 and 18-2-431 MCA; IMP, Sec. 18-2-402, 403, 409 and 422 MCA; NEW, 1985 MAR p. 1859, Eff. 11/30/85.)

24.16.9003 ESTABLISHING THE STANDARD PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES

(1) When deemed necessary, but no more frequent than once a year, the commissioner will establish standard rates and delineate the county or locality where the standard applies for each craft, classification or type of worker traditionally needed to complete a public works project.

(2) The commissioner will compile wage rate information that reflects wage rates actually paid to workers on various types of construction state wide.

(a) In setting a prevailing rate of wages for a craft classification or type of worker in a county or locality, the commissioner shall consider:

- (i) the established and special project rates of the previous year,
- (ii) valid collective bargaining agreements,

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WAGES AND HOURS

Sub-Chapter 67

Student Learner

Rule 24.16.6701 Employment of Student Learners

Sub-Chapter 68 Reserved

Sub-Chapter 69

Thrift or Savings Plan

Rule 24.16.6901 Requirements of a "Pona Fide or Savings Plan"

Sub-Chapter 70 through 74 Reserved

Sub-Chapter 75

Wage Claims

Rule 24.16.7501 Procedure for Filing

24.16.7502 Processing the Claim

Sub-Chapters 76 through 89 Reserved

Sub-Chapter 90

Minimum Wages on Public Contracts

Rule 24.16.9001 Purpose and Scope

24.16.9002 Definitions

24.16.9003 Establishing the Standard Prevailing Rate of Wages

24.16.9004 Department Assistance and Special Project Rates

24.16.9005 Obligations of Public Contracting Agencies

24.16.9006 Obligations of Public Contractors and Subcontractors

24.16.9007 Annual Adoption of Standard Prevailing Rate of Wages

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ADMINISTRATIVE RULES OF MONTANA

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(iii) wage rates determined by the federal government under the Davis-Bacon Act and the Federal Service Contract Act,

(iv) wage rate information compiled on a regular basis by the department,

(v) appropriate information from such wage surveys as may be conducted by the department,

(vi) other pertinent information.

(b) The commissioner may also consider submissions of wage information reflecting wages paid on projects ongoing or completed within a year prior to its consideration. This information must be supported by adequate documentation and include the following information:

(i) the project name or identification, location and a brief description of the type of construction performed,

(ii) the date construction began and the completion date, if any,

(iii) the approximate cost of the project,

(iv) the names and addresses for the contractor, subcontractors and the contracting party letting the contract,

(v) a statement of whether wages were subject to federal prevailing wage laws, Montana prevailing wage laws, a negotiated collective bargaining agreement, or otherwise removed from the immediate and unilateral control of the employer, and

(vi) the number of workers employed to perform labor on the project, how they were classified and the rate of wages paid each worker or classification of worker.

(vii) wage rate information may be submitted to the commissioner either on form DLI-PC-1 "Wage Information Survey", available from the office of the commissioner, at the address shown in subsection (3) below or by calling (406) 444-5600. Information may be submitted in any form substantially conforming to form DLI-PC-1.

(c) The commissioner may request clarification, additional information or independent verification of information submitted pursuant to this rule.

(d) The commissioner may conduct a survey of wage rates paid to workers on construction projects in one or more counties.

(e) It is the obligation of any person having possession or knowledge of wage rate information, including collective bargaining agreements that the commissioner should consider, or it is desired that he consider, to timely deliver such information to the commissioner.

(3) Wage information may be considered by the commissioner only if such information is delivered at the Office of the Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry Building, corner of Roberts and Lockey, P.O. Box 1728, Helena, Montana 59624, by or before the close of business on

the first day of July or on the next business day, if the first day of July falls on a Saturday, Sunday or state holiday. After this deadline has passed, the commissioner will review each craft, classification or type of work by a county or locality and establish standard prevailing rates of wages.

(a) The boundaries of each county or locality will approximate as closely as practical, a unique labor market for a particular craft, classification, or type of worker.

(b) Within each county or locality delineated, the commissioner will consider current wage rate information on file and set the standard prevailing rate of wages for each craft, classification or type of worker for each county or locality.

(4) A determination of standard prevailing wage rates made pursuant to this section does not apply to:

(a) a building constructed solely for use as a residence by one or two families, or,

(b) projects not required by law to be publicly bid and the total cost of the project does not exceed \$7,500.00.

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WAGE SURVEY INFORMATION

This form may be used to submit information of wage rates, fringe benefits or travel allowances actually paid to workers on construction projects within Montana. The Commissioner of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry may consider such information in determining standard prevailing wage rates to be paid as a minimum under contracts for public works, provided: (1) the construction project was ongoing or completed within one year prior to July 1; and (2) the information is received at the Office of the Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry, corner of Roberts and Lockey, P.O. Box 1728, Helena, Montana 59624, on or before July 1. All sources must be completed.

- (1) Name or identification of Project: _____
- (2) Location of Construction Site: _____
- (3) Brief description of project work (building, heavy, history, maintenance and repair, etc): _____
- (4) Date that construction began and completion date: _____
- (5) Approximate cost of project: \$ _____
- (6) Name and address of party letting the contract: _____
- (7) Name and address of general or principle contractor: _____
- (8) Names and addresses of subcontractors who employed workers: _____
- (9) Were wage rates subject to:
 - (a) Federal public works law or regulations: _____
 - (b) Montana public works law or regulations: _____
 - (c) A collective bargaining agreement (attach copy): _____
 - (d) Other legal restriction binding the employer (specify): _____
- (10) Remarks and other information: _____

I CERTIFY under penalty of perjury that the information furnished by me on this form is true and correct unless expressly qualified above.

Signature _____
 Address _____
 Telephone / _____

Form DLI-PC-1 (effective November 30, 1985).

24.16.9004 DEPARTMENT ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL PROJECT

RATES (1) At least thirty (30) days prior to advertising for bids or letting a contract for a public works project, a public contracting agency may request that a special job classification and commensurate rate of wages be established for a particular craft, classification or type of worker needed for that particular project. The commissioner will establish a standard prevailing rate of wages for any craft, classification or type of worker for which no rate has been previously determined.

(2) A request for a special project job classification and commensurate rate of wages does not relieve a contractor from the obligation to classify and pay workers in accordance with annually established standard prevailing wage rates pending the establishment of a special project rate.

(3) A request for a special project job classification and rate of wage shall include:

(a) identification of the project by name, number or description and location;

(b) the name and address of the public contracting agency and the successful public contractor if a contract for work on the project has been awarded;

(c) the name, address and signature of the requesting party, and the name, address and signature of a requesting party's representative;

(d) each proposed job classification and rate of wages requested;

(e) a brief description of the project and the character of the work to be performed;

(f) a detailed description of the job requirements, work to be performed and skills involved in each proposed job classification;

(g) an explanation as to why none of the classifications established for the standard prevailing rate of wages is applicable;

(h) any written items of information or documents the requesting party desires to be considered;

(i) the names and addresses of all parties entitled to notice and a signed and dated certificate showing that a copy of the request was mailed to each.

(4) A request for a special project job classification and rate of wages must establish:

(a) that the project is of such an unusual character that its performance requires unique skills not traditionally performed by any craft classification or type of worker for which there has been established a standard prevailing rate of wages;

(b) that there exists a classification of workers who commonly perform work involving such unique skills at the proposed rate of wages. (History: Sec. 18-2-431 MCA; IMP, Sec. 18-2-402 and 422 MCA; NEW, MAR p.1859, Eff. 11/30/85.)

24.16.9005 OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC CONTRACTING AGENCIES

(1) A public contracting agency will include in the bid specifications and contracts for any public works (projects not described in ARM 24.16.9003(5) supra) the following:

(a) An unequivocal agreement by the contractor to give preference to employment of bona fide Montana residents in compliance with 18-2-403(1) MCA. For any state construction project except where specifically prohibited by federal law the bid specifications and the contract shall provide that at least 50% of the workers (including workers employed by subcontractors) will be bona fide Montana residents in compliance with 18-2-421(2), MCA. In the case of a particular contractor such percentage of Montana residents shall be modified to comply with any written directive by the commissioner specifying a different percentage.

(b) An unequivocal agreement by the contractor that a worker (including workers employed by a subcontractor) performing labor on the project will be paid the applicable standard prevailing rate of wages as determined by the commissioner pursuant to ARM 24.16.9003 and 24.16.9004, supra.

(c) A listing of standard prevailing wage rates determined by the commissioner applicable at the project sites and language in the contractor's agreement incorporating the same by reference or otherwise.

(d) The contract provisions must clearly show that the contractor and its subcontractors are bound to pay wages at rates determined by the commissioner, and to give required preferences.

(2) If a contract for public work is to be performed in more than one county where a different standard prevailing rate of wages is established for a particular craft, classification or type of worker, the highest rate is the rate to be included in the bid specifications and contract provision.

(3) Whenever a public works project, where the public contractor is required to be licensed pursuant to 37-71-201, et seq., MCA, is accepted by a public contracting agency, the agency shall promptly send to the department a notice of acceptance and the completion date of the project. This notice is required in all such instances, including those where the project cost is less than \$50,000. (See section 18-2-421, MCA). (History: Sec. 18-2-409 and 431 MCA; IMP, Sec. 18-2-403, 409, 421 and 422 MCA; NEW, 1985 MAR p. 1859, Eff. 11/30/85.)

24.16.9006 OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS

(1) All public contractors and subcontractors shall give preference in hiring to bona fide Montana residents in the performance of contracts for public works.

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(a) In the performance of a contract for a state project a public contractor shall ensure that at least fifty percent (50%) of all workers performing labor under the contract for public works are bona fide Montana residents.

(b) For cause as provided in 18-2-421(e), MCA, a contractor may in writing request that the commissioner modify percentage residency requirements on a particular state project. The commissioner may modify or waive residency requirements under the provision of the statute and shall by written directive notify the contracting agency of any such modification or waiver.

(2) All public contractors and its subcontractors shall classify each worker who performs labor on a public works project according to the applicable standard prevailing rate of wages for such craft, classification or type of worker established by the commissioner, and shall pay each such worker a rate of wages not less than the standard prevailing rate.

(3) A public contractor or subcontractor shall require its subcontractors to comply with the law for contractor's bonds for wages and benefits prescribed by sections 29-3-701, et seq., MCA unless excepted under section 39-3-704, MCA. A contractor is jointly responsible for its subcontractor's failure to comply with classification and wage payment provisions of state law and department rules, including penalties assessed thereon.

(4) Public contractors and subcontractors shall keep clear and legible records for each employee who performs labor on a public works project showing:

(a) the place where the employee was contacted for hiring;

(b) whether or not the employee is a bona fide Montana resident;

(c) the craft, classification or type of work performed by the employee in conformity with the applicable standard prevailing rate of wages;

(d) the date, the time worked, on an hourly basis, and the identification of the project for each day the employee performed work on a public works project;

(e) the hourly rate of wages, including fringe benefits for health, welfare, pension contributions, travel allowance and other terms by which the employee was compensated for such work. (History: Sec. 18-2-409 and 431 MCA; IMP, Sec. 18-2-403 and 18-2-409 MCA; NEW, 1985 MAR p. 1859, Eff. 11/30/85.)

24.16.9007 ANNUAL ADOPTION OF STANDARD PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES (1) The commissioner's determination of minimum wage rates to be paid on public works projects shall be adopted in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedures Act and rules implementing the act.

(a) A notice of proposed adoption of the commissioner's determination shall be published in the Montana Administrative Register on the regular publication next preceding the first day of September.

(b) A notice of adoption of minimum wage rates by product character, by county or locality and by craft, classification and type of worker shall be published in the Montana Administrative Register on the regular publication date next preceding the first day of October.

(c) Such minimum wage rates shall become effective on the first day of October and shall supercede and replace all previously adopted wage rates for corresponding classifications. Adopted wage rates shall remain in effect until superceded and replaced by a subsequent adoption.

(d) An adoption of wage rates shall have no effect on contracts for public works awarded during the effective period of a previous adoption of rates under these rules.

(e) The commissioner's determination of minimum wage rates proposed and the wage rates adopted shall be incorporated by reference in the above respective notices and copies of either the proposed wage rates or adopted wage rates will be mailed to all interested persons or agencies as evidenced by their inclusion on a mailing list maintained by the commissioner. All others may obtain a copy of the determination of proposed wage rates or adopted wage rates, or be included on the commissioner's mailing list by request made to the Office of the Commissioner, attention Labor Standards Division at the address shown in ARM 24.16.9003(3), above.

(f) During the transition and initial determination of standard prevailing wage rates pursuant to these rules, the commissioner will propose for adoption as interim rates, his previous determination as follows:

- (i) Building construction rates,
Date of publication: 08-27-84.
- (ii) Heavy and highway rates,
Date of publication: 08-27-84.
- (iii) General Rates,
Effective Date: 6-11-84.

Such wage rates shall be enforced under applicable law on public works contracts awarded on or after the indicated dates and hereafter until the same are superceded and replaced by a subsequent adoption. ARM 24.16.9003(5) supra.
(History: Sec. 18-2-409 and 431 MCA; IMP, Sec. 18-2-402 MCA; NEW, 1986 MAR p. 44, Eff. 1/16/86.)

STATE OF MONTANA
PREVAILING WAGE RATES

EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 1986 - NOVEMBER 30, 1987

Department of Labor & Industry
Employment Relations Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624
(406) 444-5600

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 1/20/87

BILL NO. SB 10

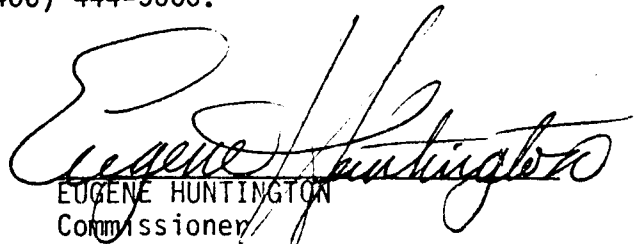
MONTANA PREVAILING WAGE RATES

The wages herein specified and set by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry are controlling as to the minimum for the purposes of Section 18-2-401, et. seq., MCA. 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, applicable to the county or locality in which the work is being performed, provided in the attached wage determinations. Wage rates for apprentices registered in approved Federal or State apprenticeship programs are contained in those programs. However, apprentices not registered in approved Federal or State apprenticeship programs will be paid the prevailing wage rate.

Section 18-2-406, MCA, provides that 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 on such site or work area.

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

Inquiries about the state prevailing wage law or rates should be directed to the Department of Labor and Industry, Employment Relations Division, P.O. Box 1728, Helena, Montana, 59624, (406) 444-5600.



EUGENE HUNTINGTON
Commissioner
Department of Labor and Industry
State of Montana

DATE OF PUBLICATION: 11-28-86

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MONTANA PREVAILING WAGE RATES

The Commissioner of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, in accordance with Sections 18-2-401 and 18-2-402 Montana Code Annotated, has determined the standard prevailing rate of wages for the occupations listed below.

Section I "Heavy/Highway" wage rates are used statewide and pertain to projects involved in the construction fields (other than building or residential), alteration or repair of roads, streets, highways, alleys, runways, trails, parking areas, utility projects and so forth. Federal Davis-Bacon wage rates have been adopted by the Montana Department of Labor for use in Heavy/Highway projects. Section II "All Other" wage rates contain prevailing wage rates for the state on a regional basis and are categorized by the type of industry under which the occupation occurs. The categories are: Section A - Construction and Special Trades, Section B - Equipment Operators, Section C - Metal Workers, Section D - Services. The five regions are described below. The "All Other" wage rates are applicable for any occupation involved in projects other than those which are considered Heavy/Highway. However, if an occupation is not listed under the section which applies to your project, a rate from the other section should be used as the prevailing wage rate.

The prevailing wage rates listed in this publication were compiled from a survey of major occupations common to public work projects in the state. Every major occupation is comprised of one or more sub-occupations. "Communications Technician" is an example of a sub-occupation within the major occupation of Electricians. Since sub-occupations were not surveyed the prevailing wage rate for some sub-occupations will be the collectively bargained rate. Sub-occupations qualifying for separate rates will be listed as a sub-group with the major occupation. Electricians also have a split scale wage rate. In most regions a lower wage rate has been provided for lower cost projects.

Note that Section 18-2-405 of the wage and hour laws states that..."when-ever the employer is not a signatory party to a collective bargaining agreement, those monies designated as negotiated fringe benefits shall be paid to the employee as wages." The health and welfare, pension, annuity, and apprenticeship training fringe benefits where indicated in both sections, or total fringe benefits package for some occupations in Section I, are to be paid in addition to the prevailing wage rate. The vacation benefit amount is included in the prevailing wage rate and is to be paid as wages unless the employer is signatory to a collectively bargained agreement which provides a vacation fund for its workers. It is not to be considered a part of the hourly rate of pay for overtime purposes.

"All Other" wage rates vary according to the region of the state in which a project is being completed. The counties within each region are listed below:

REGION 1: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, and Sanders Counties

REGION 2: Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Meagher, Park, Powell, and Silver Bow Counties

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REGION 3: Blaine, Cascade, Chouteau, Fergus, Glacier, Hill, Judith Basin, Liberty, Pondera, Teton, and Toole Counties

REGION 4: Carter, Custer, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Garfield, McCone, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Treasure, Valley, and Wibaux Counties

REGION 5: Big Horn, Carbon, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Wheatland, and Yellowstone Counties

SECTION I: HEAVY/HIGHWAY

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LABORERS

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	Decision MT-84-5041 U.S. Dept. of Labor Minimum Wage Rates			
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
1-1	Axeman; Carpenter Tender; Car and Truck Loaders; Scissorman; Chuck Tender and Nipper (above ground); Cosmolene applying and removing; Dumpman (Spotter); Fence Erector and Installer (includes the installation and erection of fences, guardrails, median rails, reference posts, right-of-way markers and guide posts); Form Stripper; General Laborer - Heavy Highway, Highway Bridge and Structure, Crusher and Batch Plant Laborers; Heater Tender (not covered by joint board decision - such as radiant type of butane fire, without blowers or fans - General Laborers scale); Landscape Laborer; Riprap Tender; Stake Jumper for Equipment; Sandblaster Tail Hoseman, Pot Tender; Sod Cutter, hand operated (General Laborers); Tool Checker; Tool Houseman	C 11.10	11.75	11.95	12.35
1-2	Burning Bar; Cement Mason Tender; Caisson Workers (free air); Cement Handlers; Choker Setter; Concrete Laborers (wet or dry); Bucketmen and Signalmen; Curb Machine; Dumpman (Grade Man); Form Setter; Hand Faller; Jackhammer, Pavement Breaker, Wagon Driller, Concrete Vibrator, Mechanical Tamper Vibrating Roller, hand steered and other power tools; Nozzleman - air, water; Guniting and Placo Machine; Concrete or Asphalt Saws; Pipelayer (all types); Laser Equipment Operator; Pipewrapper; Posthole Digger (power auger); Power Saw (bucking); Powderman Tender; Power Driven Wheelbarrow; Rigger; Riprapper; Spike Driver, single, dual or hand; Switchman; Tar Pot Operator	C 11.21	11.86	12.06	12.46
1-3	Asphalt Raker, Concrete Vibrator (5" and over); Drills, Air Track, self-propelled, Cat and Truck mounted air operated Drills; Drills, Air Track with dual masts; Drills, Air Tract, self-propelled Mustang type and similar; Equipment Handler; High Scaler; High Pressure Machine Nozzleman; Power Saw (falling); Sandblaster	C 11.35	12.00	12.20	12.60
1-4	Core Drill Operator, Grade Setter, Powderman, Welder, Cutting Torch and Air Arc Operator	C 12.05	12.70	12.90	13.30
1-5	Bluetop Surveying, Bridge Control Surveyors, weigh persons, dump persons	-0- *	-0- *	-0- *	-0- *
1-6	Flagpersons	C 9.00	9.65	9.85	10.25
FRINGE BENEFITS C \$3.15					
Health & Welfare \$1.75 Training \$0.05					
Pension \$0.85 Vacation \$0.50					
		* Not covered by Federal Davis Bacon Wage Rates			

The weigh person shall record weights to the nearest hundred pounds and other required information on forms furnished by the engineer. The dump person shall, at the delivery point, record on forms furnished by the engineer all information required for loads delivered and placed.

The zone hourly rate applicable to each project shall be determined by measuring the road miles over the shortest practical maintained route from the nearest County Courthouse of the following listed towns to the center of the job:

Zone 1	0 - 15 miles	Billings	Glendive	Kalispell	Missoula
Zone 2	15 - 30 miles	Bozeman	Great Falls	Lewistown	Sidney
Zone 3	30 - 50 miles	Butte	Havre	Miles City	
Zone 4	Over 50 miles	Dillon	Glasgow	Helena	

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T R U C K D R I V E R S (Continued)

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	Decision MT-84-5041 U.S. Dept. of Labor Minimum Wage Rates
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All tunnel and underground work will be paid at 10% premium above the classification of equipment operated.

The zone hourly rate applicable to each project shall be determined by measuring the road miles over the shortest practical maintained route from the nearest County Courthouse of the following listed towns to the center of the job:

Billings	Butte	Glendive	Havre	Kalispell	Miles City	Missoula
Bozeman	Dillon	Great Falls	Glasgow	Lewistown	Helena	Sidney

Zone 1	0 - 15 miles	Zone 3	30 - 50 miles
Zone 2	15 - 30 miles	Zone 4	Over 50 miles

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POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (Continued)

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	Decision M-84-5041 U.S. Dept. of Labor Minimum Wage Rates			
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
Group 2					
3-65	Chip-Gravel Spreader, self-propelled	F 13.58	14.23	14.43	14.83
3-66	Concrete Float Operator & Spreader	F 13.86	14.51	14.71	15.11
3-67	Distributor Operator	F 13.86	14.51	14.71	15.11
3-68	Electric Overhead Cranes	F 14.04	14.69	14.89	15.29
3-69	Heavy Duty Drills all types	F 13.86	14.51	14.71	15.11
3-70	Hot Plant Fireman (when in operation)	F 13.86	14.51	14.71	15.11
3-71	Roller, on blade or hot mix oil paving	F 13.86	14.51	14.71	15.11
3-72	Ross and similar type carriers on construction site	F 13.86	14.51	14.71	15.11
3-73	Scraper, DW 15, 20, 21 & similar Type if power is not used	F 13.86	14.51	14.71	15.11
3-74	Self-propelled Sheeps Foot & Similar Type	F 13.86	14.51	14.71	15.11
FRINGE BENEFITS \$3.34					
Group 3					
3-75	Asphalt Paving Machine Operator	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-76	Asphalt Paving Machine Screed Operator	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-77	Automatic Finegrader, Guries & other similar types	F 14.09	14.74	14.94	15.34
3-78	Boring Machine Operator, large	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-79	Cableway Highline Operator	F 14.47	15.12	15.32	15.72
3-80	Central Mixing Plants, concrete dams & stationary Concrete Batch Plant Operator	F 14.21	14.86	15.06	15.41
3-81	1 and 2 mixers	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-82	3 and 4 mixers	F 14.16	14.81	15.01	15.41
3-83	5 mixers and over	F 14.36	15.01	15.21	15.61
3-84	Concrete Finish Machine Paving	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-85	Concrete Pump	F 14.29	14.94	15.14	15.54
3-86	Crane Operator, to and including 80' boom	F 14.12	14.77	14.97	15.37
3-87	Crane Operator, 81' to 130' boom	F 14.27	14.92	15.12	15.52
3-88	Crane Operator, 131' to 180' boom (Additional \$.05 per hour is added for each 50' of boom. Jibs to be included in boom length.)	F 14.32	14.97	14.67	15.07
3-89	Creter Crane	F 14.12	14.77	14.97	15.37
3-90	Tower Crane	F 14.12	14.77	14.97	15.37
	Skyhorse & Ringer Crane				
3-91	250 Ton through 399 Ton	F 15.12	15.77	15.97	16.37
3-92	400 Ton through 599 Ton	F 16.12	16.77	16.97	17.37
3-93	600 Ton and Over	F 17.12	17.77	17.97	18.37
3-94	Crusher Operator	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-95	Field Equipment Serviceman	F 13.88	14.53	14.73	15.13
3-96	Gradall Operator	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-97	Hot Plant Operator	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-98	Industrial Locomotives (all types)	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-99	Mechanic	F 14.06	14.71	14.91	15.31
3-100	Motor Patrol Operator	F 14.09	14.74	14.94	15.34
3-101	Mucking Machine Operator	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-102	Paving & Mixing Machine Operator	F 14.09	14.74	14.94	15.34
3-103	Power Auger, large truck or tractor, mounted & punch	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-104	Pumpcrete or Grout Machine Operator	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-105	Push Tractor, Dozer, or Side Boom, Rubber-tired Dozer	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-106	Quad Cat	F 14.26	14.91	15.11	15.51
3-107	Quad Loader & similar type	F 14.54	15.19	15.39	15.79
3-108	Raygo Giant	F 14.54	15.19	15.39	15.79
	Rubber-tired Front End Loader				
3-109	1 cy and under	F 13.67	14.32	14.52	14.92
3-110	over 1 cy to and including 3 cy.	F 13.96	14.61	14.81	15.21
3-111	over 3 cy to and including 5 cy.	F 14.08	14.73	14.93	15.33
3-112	over 5 cy to and including 10 cy.	F 14.18	14.83	15.03	15.43
3-113	over 10 cy. to and including 15 cy.	F 14.28	14.93	15.13	15.53
3-114	over 15 cy (Factory rating, not to include sideboards)	F 14.38	15.03	15.23	15.63
3-115	Scraper, Single Engine	F 14.09	14.74	14.94	15.34
3-116	Scraper, Single or Twin Engine, pulling belly dump trailer	F 14.34	14.99	15.19	15.59
3-117	Scraper, Twin Engine	F 14.19	14.84	15.04	15.44
3-118	Scraper, Tandem or 3 engined	F 14.45	15.10	15.30	15.70
3-119	Shovels, including all attach under 1 cy.	F 14.61	15.26	15.46	15.86
3-120	Shovels, including all attach 1 cy to & including 3 cy.	F 14.14	14.79	14.99	15.39
3-121	Shovels, including all attach over 3 cy & including 5 cy.	F 14.54	15.19	15.39	15.79
3-122	Shovels, including all attach over 5 cy.	F 14.54	15.19	15.39	15.79

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C A R P E N T E R S

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	Decision MT-84-5041 U.S. Dept. of Labor Minimum Wage Rates			
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
	All Counties except Area #1: Beaverhead & Silverbow				
4-1	Carpenters	C \$12.53	13.18	13.38	13.48
4-2	Piledriver	C 12.78	13.43	13.63	14.03
	Sawfiler, Stationary Power Saw Operator Carpenters working w/burned, charred, creosoted, or similar material				
4-3	Millwrights	C 13.53	14.18	14.38	14.78

FRINGE BENEFITS \$3.76

Health & Welfare	\$1.70	Vacation	\$0.50
Pension	\$1.50	Training	\$0.06

Area #2: Beaverhead & Silverbow Counties

4-4	Carpenters	C 13.06
4-5	Millwrights	C 14.06
4-6	Pile drivers	C 13.56

FRINGE BENEFITS C \$4.61

Health & Welfare	\$1.70	Vacation	\$1.35
Pension	\$1.50	Training	\$0.06

Zone Definitions - Carpenters

The zone hourly rate applicable to each project shall be determined by measuring the road miles over the shortest practical maintained route from the County Courthouse of the following listed towns to the center of the job:

Anaconda	Great Falls	Kalispell	Miles City	Sidney
Billings	Havre	Lewistown	Helena	Glendive
Bozeman	Glasgow	Livingston	Missoula	

Zone 1	0 - 15 miles	Zone 3	30 - 50 miles
Zone 2	15 - 30 miles	Zone 4	Over 50 miles

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

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I R O N W O R K E R S

Area 6-1 Statewide (except those counties listed in Area 2).

Area 6-2 Flathead County, Glacier County, Lake County, Lincoln County, Mineral County, Missoula County, and Sanders County

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	Decision MT-84-5041 U.S. Dept. of Labor Minimum Wage Rates
6-1-1	Ironworker Structural & Ornamental	C 15.36
6-1-2	Ironworker Reinforcing	C 15.36
6-1-3	Ironworker Fence Erector	C 15.36
	FRINGE BENEFITS \$3.15	
	Pension \$1.60	
	Health & Welfare \$1.30	
	Training \$0.25	
6-2-1	Ironworker Structural & Ornamental	15.18
6-2-2	Ironworker Reinforcing	15.18
6-2-3	Ironworker Fence Erector	15.18
	FRINGE BENEFITS \$6.71	
	Pension \$2.15	
	Health Security \$2.35	
	Apprenticeship \$0.25	
	Vacation \$1.50	
	Annuity \$.045	

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P A I N T E R S (Continued)

CODE NUMBER	AREA	CLASSIFICATION	BASIC HR. RATE	FRINGE BENEFIT PAYMENTS PER HOUR IN ADDITION TO HOURLY RATE
7-3-1	A-3	Painter, Brush and Roll (Comm.).	12.82	1.97
7-3-2	A-3	Painter, Spray; Epoxies, Brush & Roller.	13.82	1.97
7-3-3	A-3	Painter, on Structural Steel & Tanks.	14.07	1.97
7-3-4	A-3	Sandblaster, Commercial & Steel Pot Tender.	13.07	1.97
7-3-5	A-3	Painter, Epoxies, Spray; Coal Tar, Brush & Roller.	14.82	1.97
7-3-6	A-3	Painter, Epoxies, Steel.	15.07	1.97
7-3-7	A-3	Painter, Coal Tar, Spray.	15.82	1.97
7-3-8	A-3	Painter, Coal Tar, Steel.	16.07	1.97
7-4-1	A-4	Painter, Brush; Prep Work; Pot Tender; Water & Sandblasting; Spraying & Airless Spray; Rollers; App. of Cold Tar Prod., Epoxies, Acid Res. Paints & Polyurethanes.	15.42	1.91

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ELECTRICIANS

(LINE CONSTRUCTION)

Decision MT-84-50241

CODE NUMBER	CRAFT Or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	FLATHEAD LAKE LINCOLN	CODE NUMBER	REMAINDER OF COUNTIES
8-1	Line Const.	Cable Splicer	C 19.68	8-1-1	C 17.61
8-2	Line Const.	Lineman Operator	C 17.68	8-2-2	C 16.48
8-3	Line Const.	Line Equipment Operator	C 15.07	8-3-3	C 14.59
8-4	Line Const.	Jackhammerman, Compressorman	C 13.06	8-4-4	
8-5	Line Const.	Groundman A	C 12.26	8-5-5	C 11.86
8-6	Line Const.	Pole Sprayer	C 15.71	8-6-6	
8-7	Line Const.	Tree Trimmer	C 16.30	8-7-7	0
8-8	Line Const.	Powerman	C 13.06	8-8-8	

FRINGE BENEFIT PAYMENTS PER HOUR
IN ADDITION TO HOURLY RATE

CRAFT or TRADE	AREA	
Line Const.	Flathead, Lake, Lincoln	B 1.50 + 3½%
Line Const.	Remainder of Counties	B 1.75 + 3½%

All work for Power Utilities
all Highway Lighting, Street Lighting & Motor Traffic Controlling.

WAGE RATES - ELECTRICIANS
(INSIDE CRAFT)

Decision MT-84-5041

FRINGE BENEFIT PAYMENTS PER HOUR
IN ADDITION TO HOURLY RATE

CODE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	RATE
AREA 1:	Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Madison, Silver Bow and Powell Counties	
AREA 2:	Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, Dawson, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Powder River, Prairie, Rosebud, Stillwater, Treasure, Wibaux, and Yellowstone Counties.	
AREA 3:	Blaine, 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:	Cascade County	
AREA 6:	Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli and Sanders Counties	
AREA 7:	Gallatin County	
AREA 8:	Park and Sweet Grass Counties	

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

9-1-1	Journeyman Electrician	C 16.35	C 1.55 + 3½%
9-2-1	Journeyman Electrician	C 18.05	C 1.55 + 3½%
9-2-2	Cable Splicers	C 18.95	C 1.55 + 3½%
9-3-1	Electrician	C 15.15	C 1.80 + 3½%
9-3-2	Cable Splicers	C 15.90	C 1.80 + 3½%
9-4-1	Journeyman Electrician	C 16.60	C 1.80 + 3½%
9-5-1	Journeyman Electrician	C 17.20	C 1.80 + 3½%
9-5-2	Cable Splicer	C 18.06	C 1.80 + 3½%
9-6-1	Journeyman Electrician	C 18.95	C 1.35 + 3½%
9-6-2	Cable Splicer	C 19.89	C 1.35 + 3½%
9-7-1	Journeyman Electrician	C 15.40	C 1.55 + 3½%
9-7-2	Cable Splicer	C 16.17	C 1.55 + 3½%
9-8-1	Journeyman Electrician	C 15.40	C 1.55 + 3½%
9-8-2	Cable Splicer	C 16.17	C 1.55 + 3½%

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S H E E T M E T A L W O R K E R S (STATEWIDE)

CODE NUMBER	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	AREA	FRINGE BENEFIT PAYMENTS PER HOUR IN ADDITION TO HOURLY RATE	
10-1	Sheet Metal	Journeyman	C 16.42	C 3.51	

P L U M B E R S

Decision MT-84-5041
US Department of Labor
Minimum Wage Rates

CODE NUMBER	CRAFT or TRADE	CLASSIFICATION	AREA	FRINGE BENEFIT PAYMENTS PER HOUR IN ADDITION TO HOURLY RATE	
				RATE	
11-1-1	Plumber	Journeyman	A-1	E 18.63	E 3.50
11-2-1	Plumber	Journeyman	A-2	E 17.95	E 2.42
11-3-1	Plumber	Journeyman	A-3	E 18.40	E 2.25
11-4-1	Plumber	Journeyman	A-4	E 19.25	E 3.00

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

PLUMBERS

AREA 1: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, and Sanders Counties

AREA 2: Blaine, Cascade, Chouteau, 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

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SECTION II: ALL OTHER WAGE RATES

TITLE & DOT	REGIONS	PREVAILING WAGE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING	VACATION*	TRAVEL AND PER DIEM
						(TO BE DEDUCTED FROM WAGES)	

SECTION A - CONSTRUCTION AND SPECIAL TRADES

Bricklayer 861.381-018	1	14.25	1.60	.75	0	0	0-25 miles free zone 25-34 miles \$ 5.00 per day 35-59 miles \$10.00 per day 60-89 miles \$20.00 per day 90+ miles \$25.00 per day
	2	17.60	0	1.00	0	0	0-30 miles free zone 30-60 miles \$10.00 60+ miles \$18.00 \$25.00 overnight
	3	16.50	0	1.10	0	0	0-25 miles free zone 25-90 miles \$.25 per mile \$25.00 overnight
	4	15.00	0	1.10	0	0	0-10 miles free zones 10-20 miles \$ 4.00 per day 20-35 miles \$13.00 per day 35-55 miles \$17.00 per day 55+ miles \$24.00 per day
	5	17.95	0	1.10	0	0	0-10 miles free zones 10-20 miles \$ 4.00 per day 20-35 miles \$13.00 per day 35-55 miles \$17.00 per day 55+ miles \$24.00 per day
Carpenter 860.381-022	1	12.98	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	2	12.50	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional

*Vacation benefits are included in the prevailing wage rate. It can be deducted from the wage rate provided the employer is signatory to a collectively bargained agreement which contains a vacation fund and the benefit is then paid into the fund. If an employer is not signatory to a collectively bargained agreement the benefit must be paid as wages.

TITLE & DOT	REGIONS	PREVAILING WAGE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING	VACATION* (TO BE DEDUCTED FROM WAGES)	TRAVEL AND PER DIEM
Carpenter (Continued) 860.381-022	3	12.93	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	4	13.03	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	5	12.50	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-25 miles free zone 25-50 miles \$10.00 per day 50-75 miles \$14.00 per day 75+ miles \$22.00 per day
	1	13.85	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	2	13.85	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	3	13.90	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	4	13.85	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	5	13.50	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-25 miles free zone 25-50 miles \$10.00 per day 50-75 miles \$14.00 per day 75+ miles \$22.00 per day
Carpenters Foreman 860.131-018	1	13.85	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	2	13.85	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	3	13.90	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	4	13.85	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	5	13.50	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-25 miles free zone 25-50 miles \$10.00 per day 50-75 miles \$14.00 per day 75+ miles \$22.00 per day

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

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DATE 1/20/27

BILL NO. 5B 10

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TITLE & DOT	REGIONS	PREVAILING WAGE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING	VACATION* (TO BE DEDUCTED FROM WAGES)	TRAVEL AND PER DIEM	
Cement Mason 844.364-010	1	13.03	1.35	.75	0	0	All regions:	0-15 miles free zone
	2	13.03	1.35	.75	0	0		15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional
	3	13.03	1.35	.75	0	0		30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional
	4	13.03	1.35	.75	0	0		50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	5	13.03	1.35	.75	0	0		
Construction Worker (General Laborer) 869.664-014	1	11.20	1.75	.85	.05	.50	All regions:	0-15 miles free zone
	2	11.10	1.75	.85	.05	.50		15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional
	3	10.50	1.75	.85	.05	.50		30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional
	4	12.25	1.75	.85	.05	.50		50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	5	10.50	1.75	.85	.05	.50		
Dry Wall Applicator 842.381-010	1	13.03	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	Regions 1-4:	0-15 miles free zone
	2	13.03	1.70	1.50	.06	.50		15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional
	3	13.15	1.70	1.50	.06	.50		30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional
	4	13.03	1.70	1.50	.06	.50		50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	5	12.98	1.70	1.50	.06	.50		0-25 miles free zone
Electrician 824.261-010	1	17.20 (16.25 for projects less than \$250,000)	1.30	3%+.50	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	0		0-10 miles free zone
								10-45 miles \$.36 per mile
								45+ miles \$36.00 per day
	2	16.42 (15.15 for projects less than \$250,000)	1.30	3%+.50	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	0		0-5 miles free zone
								5-55 miles \$.33 per mile
								55+ miles \$33.00 per day
	3	17.20 (14.90 for projects less than \$250,000)	1.30	3%+.75	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	0		0-4 miles free zone
								4-54 miles \$.32 per mile
								54+ miles \$32.00 per day
	4	15.35 (14.90 for projects less than \$250,000)	1.30	3%+1.00	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	0		0-18 miles free zone
								18-50 miles \$.32 per mile
								50+ miles \$32.00 per day
	5	16.42 (15.75 for projects less than \$90,000)	1.30	3%+1.00	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	0		0-18 miles free zone
								18-50 miles \$.32 per mile
								50+ miles \$32.00 per day

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TITLE & DOT	REGIONS	PREVAILING WAGE & WELFARE	HEALTH	PENSION	APPRENTICESHIP (TO BE DEDUCTED FROM WAGES)	VACATION*	TRAVEL AND PER DIEM
Communications Technician	1	12.50	1.30	3%+.50	0	0	All regions: \$.30 per mile using employees vehicle and expenses
	2	12.50	1.30	3%+.50	0	0	
	3	12.50	1.30	3%+.50	0	0	
	4	12.50	1.30	3%+.50	0	0	
	5	12.50	1.30	3%+.50	0	0	
Electrician Foreman 829.131-014	1	17.39 (All projects)	1.30	3%+.50	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	0	0-10 miles free zone 10-45 miles \$.36 per mile 45+ miles \$36.00 per day
	2	18.40 (16.21 for projects less than \$250,000)	1.30	3%+.50	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	0	0-5 miles free zone 5-55 miles \$.33 per mile 55+ miles \$33.00 per day
	3	18.40 (15.94 for projects less than \$250,000)	1.30	3%+.75	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	0	0-4 miles free zone 4-54 miles \$.32 per mile 54+ miles \$32.00 per day
	4	15.94 (All projects)	1.30	3%+1.00	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	0	0-18 miles free zone 18-50 miles \$.32 per mile 50+ miles \$32.00 per day
	5	20.00 (16.85 for projects less than \$90,000)	1.30	3%+1.00	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	0	0-18 miles free zone, 18-50 miles \$.32 per mile, 50+ miles \$32.00 per day
Millwright 638.281-018	1	14.23	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	Regions 1-4: 0-15 miles free zone
	2	14.03	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional
	3	14.15	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional
	4	14.03	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	5	13.98	1.70	1.50	.06	.50	0-25 miles free zone 25-50 miles \$10.00 50-75 miles \$14.00 75+ miles \$22.00
Painter 840.381-010	1	12.66	1.27	.50	.04	0	0-15 miles free zone 15+ miles \$.20 per mile using employee's vehicle \$25.00 overnight

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 11/28/87

BILL NO. SB 10

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TITLE & DOT	REGIONS	PREVAILING WAGE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING	VACATION* (TO BE DEDUCTED FROM WAGES)	TRAVEL AND PER DIEM
Painter (continued) 840.381-010	2	10.52	1.23	.50	0	0-30 miles free zone	
						30+ miles \$.20 per mile using employee's vehicle	
						\$20.00 overnight	
	3	12.99	1.37	.50	1%	0-10 miles free zone	
						10+ miles \$.20 per mile using employee's vehicle	
	4	12.82	1.37	.50	.10	\$28.00 overnight	
						\$.25 per mile using employee's vehicle	
						\$25.00 overnight	
	5	12.66	1.37	.50	.10	\$.25 per mile using employee's vehicle	
						\$25.00 overnight	
Plumber 862.381-030	1	17.95	1.15	1.10	.25	0-20 miles free zone	
						20-35 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ hours pay	
						35-50 miles 1 hours pay	
	2	18.55	1.30	1.10	.20	50+ miles \$32.00 per day	
						0-10 miles free zone	
					1.45	10-35 miles \$15.00 or transportation	
						35+ miles \$30.00 per day	
	3	17.95	1.15	1.10	.17	0-15 miles free zone	
						15+ miles \$.40 per mile using employee's vehicle	
						\$32.00 overnight	
	4	18.95	1.55	1.20	.25	0-10 miles free zone	
						10-20 miles \$ 4.50	
5						20-25 miles \$ 6.00	
						25-30 miles \$ 7.50	
						30-35 miles \$ 9.00	
						35-40 miles \$10.50	
						\$35.00 per day	
		18.95	1.55	1.20	.25	0-10 miles free zone	
						10-20 miles \$ 4.50	
						20-25 miles \$ 6.00	
						25-30 miles \$ 7.50	
						30-35 miles \$ 9.00	
						35-40 miles \$10.50	
						\$35.00 per day	

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TITLE & DOT	REGIONS	PREVAILING WAGE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING	VACATION* (TO BE DEDUCTED FROM WAGES)	TRAVEL AND PER DIEM
Sprinkler Fitters	1	18.13	1.70	1.60	.10	0	All regions: 0- 40 miles free zone
	2	18.13	1.70	1.60	.10	0	40- 60 miles \$10.50 per day
	3	18.13	1.70	1.60	.10	0	60- 80 miles \$15.00 per day
	4	18.13	1.70	1.60	.10	0	80-100 miles \$19.00 per day
	5	18.13	1.70	1.60	.10	0	100+ miles \$35.00 per day and \$.25 per mile using employee's vehicle
Plumber Foreman 862.131-018	1	20.41	1.15	1.10	.25	2.00	0-20 miles free zone
							20-35 miles ½ hour pay
							35-50 miles 1 hour pay
							50+ miles \$32.00 per day
	2	20.40	1.30	1.10	.20	1.45	0-10 miles free zone
							10-35 miles \$15.00 or transportation
							35+ miles \$30.00 per day
	3	20.64	1.15	1.10	.17	.75	0-15 miles free zone
							15+ miles \$.40 per mile using employee's vehicle
							\$32.00 overnigh
	4	21.18	1.55	1.20	.25	1.00	0-10 miles free zone
							10-20 miles \$ 4.50
							20-25 miles \$ 6.00
							25-30 miles \$ 7.50
							30-35 miles \$ 9.00
							35-40 miles \$10.50
							\$35.00 per day
	5	21.18	1.55	1.20	.25	1.00	0-10 miles free zone
							10-20 miles \$ 4.50
							20-25 miles \$ 6.00
							25-30 miles \$ 7.50
							30-35 miles \$ 9.00
							35-40 miles \$10.50
							\$35.00 per day

SECTION B - EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

Dump Truck Driver 902.683-010	1	14.08	1.73	1.24	0	0	All regions: 0-15 miles free zone
	2	14.08	1.73	1.24	0	0	15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional
	3	14.08	1.73	1.24	0	0	30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional

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DATE 1/20/87
PUB NO. 5310

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TITLE & DOT	REGIONS	PREVAILING WAGE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	VACATION*		TRAVEL AND PER. DIEM.
					APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING	(TO BE DEDUCTED FROM WAGES)	
Dump Truck Driver (continued) 902.683-010	4 5	14.08 14.08	1.73 1.73	1.24 1.24	0 0	0 0	50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
Front-End Loader Operator 921.683-042	1 2 3 4 5	14.27 12.33 14.81 14.81 14.27	1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62	1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05	.07 .07 .07 .07 .07	.60 .60 .60 .60 .60	All regions: 0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
Heavy Truck Driver 905.663-014	1 2 3 4 5	10.10 10.10 12.50 10.10 12.58	1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73	1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	All regions: 0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
Operating Engineer 859.683-010	1 2 3 4 5	14.13 14.13 14.13 14.13 14.13	1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62	1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05	.07 .07 .07 .07 .07	.60 .60 .60 .60 .60	All regions: 0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
Truck Crane Operator 921.663-062	1 2 3 4 5	14.72 14.72 13.93 13.93 13.93	1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62	1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05	.07 .07 .07 .07 .07	.60 .60 .60 .60 .60	All regions: 0-15 miles free zone 15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional 30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional 50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
SECTION C - METAL WORKERS							
Reinforced Steel Placing Foreman 801.134-010	1	18.18	2.36	2.15	.20	1.50	0-16 miles free zone 16-25 miles \$ 6.50 25-35 miles \$10.00 35-45 miles \$14.00 45-60 miles \$18.00 60+ miles \$30.00

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TITLE & DOT	REGIONS	PREVAILING WAGE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING	VACATION* (TO BE DEDUCTED FROM WAGES)	TRAVEL AND PER DIEM
Reinforced Steel Placing Foreman (continued) 801.134-010	2	16.11	1.30	1.60	.25	0	0-7½ miles free zone 7½-12 miles \$ 2.50 12-25 miles \$ 4.50 25-50 miles \$ 9.00 50+ miles \$25.00 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day
Reinforcing Metal Worker 801.684-026	1	16.68	2.36	2.15	.20	1.50	0-16 miles free zone 16-25 miles \$ 6.50 25-35 miles \$10.00 35-45 miles \$14.00 45-60 miles \$18.00 60+ miles \$30.00 0-7½ miles free zone 7½-12 miles \$ 2.50 12-25 miles \$ 4.50 25-50 miles \$ 9.00 50+ miles \$25.00 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day
	2	15.36	1.30	1.60	.25	0	0-7½ miles free zone 7½-12 miles \$ 2.50 12-25 miles \$ 4.50 25-50 miles \$ 9.00 50+ miles \$25.00 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day
	3	15.36	1.30	1.60	.25	0	0-7½ miles free zone 7½-12 miles \$ 2.50 12-25 miles \$ 4.50 25-50 miles \$ 9.00 50+ miles \$25.00 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day
	4	15.36	1.30	1.60	.25	0	0-7½ miles free zone 7½-12 miles \$ 2.50 12-25 miles \$ 4.50 25-50 miles \$ 9.00 50+ miles \$25.00 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day
	5	15.36	1.30	1.60	.25	0	0-7½ miles free zone 7½-12 miles \$ 2.50 12-25 miles \$ 4.50 25-50 miles \$ 9.00 50+ miles \$25.00 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day 40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day
	1	12.50	1.15	1.73	.56	0	All regions: 0-20 miles free zone 21+ miles \$.25 per mile using employers vehicles \$.55 per mile using employees vehicles \$30.00 overnight \$12.00 return day
	2	16.42	1.15	1.73	.56	0	
	3	16.42	1.15	1.73	.56	0	
	4	16.42	1.15	1.73	.56	0	
	5	12.50	1.15	1.73	.56	0	

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Sheet Metal Worker
804.381-010

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TITLE & DOT	REGIONS	PREVAILING WAGE	HEALTH & WELFARE	PENSION	APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING	VACATION* (TO BE DEDUCTED FROM WAGES)	TRAVEL AND PER DIEM
Structural Steel Worker 801.361-014	1	16.68	2.36	2.15	.20	1.50	0-16 miles free zone 16-25 miles \$ 6.50 25-35 miles \$10.00 35-45 miles \$14.00 45-60 miles \$18.00 60+ miles \$30.00
	2	15.36	1.30	1.60	.25	0	0-7½ miles free zone 7½-12 miles \$ 2.50 12-25 miles \$ 4.50 25-50 miles \$ 9.00 50+ miles \$25.00
	3	15.36	1.30	1.60	.25	0	40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day
	4	15.36	1.30	1.60	.25	0	40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day
	5	15.36	1.30	1.60	.25	0	40+ miles \$.30 per mile transportation allowance \$25.00 subsistence per day

SECTION D - SERVICES

Garbage Collector 909.687-010	1	9.31	.52	.86	0	.36	None
	2	10.38	.87	.75	0	.48	None
	3	9.93	.45	.61	0	.55	None
	4	6.00	.36	.27	0	.40	None
	5	5.15	.89	.41	0	.37	None
Groundskeeper 406.684-014	1	5.83	.32	0	0	0	None
	2	5.83	.32	0	0	0	None
	3	5.83	.32	0	0	0	None
	4	5.83	.32	0	0	0	None
	5	6.00	.32	0	0	0	None
Janitor 382.664-010	1	5.57	1.21	0	0	0	None
	2	5.00	.33	0	0	0	None
	3	4.51	.52	0	0	0	None

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Janitor (continued)	4	4.50	.92	0	0	0	None
382.664-010	5	5.00	.65	0	0	0	None
Janitorial Services	1	8.10	1.21	0	0	0	None
Supervisor	2	7.52	.33	0	0	0	None
381.137-010	3	9.13	.52	0	0	0	None
	4	8.72	1.11	0	0	0	None
	5	7.37	1.48	0	0	0	None
Mechanic, Automobile	1	14.94	1.73	1.24	0	0	All regions: 0-15 miles free zone
620.261-010	2	12.32	1.73	1.24	0	0	15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional
	3	14.94	1.73	1.24	0	0	30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional
	4	14.94	1.73	1.24	0	0	50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	5	14.94	1.73	1.24	0	0	
Mechanic, Construction	1	14.17	1.62	1.05	.07	.60	All regions: 0-15 miles free zone
Equipment	2	14.17	1.62	1.05	.07	.60	15-30 miles \$.65 per hour additional
620.261-022	3	14.17	1.62	1.05	.07	.60	30-50 miles \$.85 per hour additional
	4	14.17	1.62	1.05	.07	.60	50+ miles \$1.25 per hour additional
	5	14.17	1.62	1.05	.07	.60	

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

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STATE OF MONTANA
PREVAILING WAGE RATES
ADDENDUM

Listed below is a clarification of several issues concerning the published prevailing wage rates. Please make the changes to your copy of the rates.

- ① Title page - the effective dates should read:
EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 1986 - NOVEMBER 30, 1987
- ② page 2, paragraph 2, sentence 2: currently reads,
"Federal Davis-Bacon wage rates have been adopted...";
it should read "Proposed Federal Davis-Bacon wage rates
have been adopted..."
- ③ page 2, paragraph 4 in entirety should read:
Note that Section 18-2-405 of the wage and hour laws
states that ... "whenever the employer is not a
signatory party to a collective bargaining agreement,
those monies designated as negotiated fringe benefits
shall be paid to the employee as wages." In Section I
all fringe benefits are in addition to the prevailing
wage rates. In Section II the vacation benefit amount
is included in the prevailing wage rate. It can be
deducted from the wage rate provided the employer is
signatory to a collectively bargained agreement which
contains a vacation fund and the benefit is then paid
into the fund. If an employer is not signatory to a
collectively bargained agreement the vacation benefit
must be paid as wages. It is not to be considered a
part of the hourly rate of pay for overtime purposes.
The other fringe benefits in Section II (health &
welfare, pension, apprenticeship training, travel and
per diem) are to be paid in addition to the prevailing
wage rates.

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT
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DATE 1/20/87
BILL NO. SB 10



JAMES W. MURRY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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406/442-1708

TESTIMONY OF JAMES W. MURRY ON SENATE BILL 10 BEFORE THE SENATE LABOR AND
EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE, JANUARY 20, 1987

Mr. Chairman, my name is Jim Murry and I'm here today on behalf of
the Montana State AFL-CIO to testify against Senate Bill 10.

For the second time in less than a week, Montanans have been confronted
with a bill that would curtail the protections granted them under our prevailing
wage law, also known as the Little Davis-Bacon Act. Senate Bill 10 proposes
that local governments be exempted from the provisions of Little Davis-Bacon
when only local funds are used. While not as bad as its companion bill,
House Bill 119 which would totally repeal Montana's prevailing wage laws,
Senate Bill 10 would nevertheless be harmful to workers, to fair contractors,
to local communities, to taxpayers and to the general public.

In 1931, then-President Herbert Hoover signed the federal prevailing
wage law, the Davis-Bacon Act, for a very simple reason: to prevent cutthroat
bidding on federally funded construction projects where contractors were
slashing wages to get government contracts. This measure, passed by a conserva-
tive, business-oriented administration, was in response to the shoddy work
that resulted from contractors engaging in this kind of bid-rigging. Knowing
a sound piece of legislation when they saw it, the Montana Legislature wisely
passed its own version of the Davis-Bacon Act that same year of 1931.

Mr. Chairman, there is absolutely no reason why Montanans should, in
any way, curtail the protections they have enjoyed under our state's prevailing
wage laws for over half a century. The reasons for having a prevailing
wage law are as apparent today as they were in 1931.

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Members of the committee, the fact of the matter is that almost everyone benefits under Little Davis-Bacon except unscrupulous contractors. Workers, fair minded contractors, federal, state and in this case local governments, all profit from Montana's prevailing wage laws. So do the taxpayers, mainstreet businesses and the general public.

The old saying, "You get what you pay for," is especially true in the construction industry. Construction projects, particularly those such as schools and local government facilities, by their very nature require highly skilled labor. While there is no doubt that wages for construction workers could be cut to the minimum, any initial savings would be quickly erased by an extended construction time and poor quality work. The result would be more maintenance and repair, which school boards and local government can ill afford in this era of strained budgets.

"You get what you pay for" is reflected in the fact that Montana has one of the most productive workforces in the nation. According to a study conducted by Inc. magazine in 1985, Montana's workforce ranked fourth highest in the nation in terms of value added per worker per year. By adding value of more tha \$62,000 per worker annually, Montana workers are \$24,000 above the national median in this measure of productivity.

But if SB 10 were adopted, most of our state's construction workers would be forced to seek employment out of state. No longer will these highly trained, productive workers spend their hard earned dollars with Montana mainstreet businesses. The result will be a continued erosion of our tax base, as these Montana workers will no longer be paying local taxes for schools, roads and other vital community services. On the other hand, many out-of-state contractors who frequently pay substandard wages will have

a competitive bid advantage, by bringing in a low paid, out of state workforce who will be using community services but contributing little to the economy.

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We urge you to vote against SB 10 and thereby give Montana's communities greater assurance that the work done on locally funded projects is performed by highly skilled, well trained, experienced MONTANA workers; rather than by unqualified, out of state workers who are forced to work for starvation wages.

Montanans have benefitted from the protections granted by Little Davis-Bacon for over fifty years, and our children deserve the same quality in their schools and our citizens in their local government facilities as our citizens expect from state or federally funded public works projects.

The reasons for the continuation of the worker, employer and community protections in our Little Davis-Bacon Act are more compelling now than ever before.

We hope you agree with our position and vote against Senate Bill 10.

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THIS BILL WOULD EXEMPT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FROM COMPLYING WITH
PREVAILING WAGE RATES ON LOCALLY FUNDED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

MY NAME IS DON GIMBEL, I AM PRESIDENT OF THE MONTANA STATE
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL.

WE GO ON RECORD STRONGLY OPPOSING SB 10, OR ANY BILL OR LEGIS-
LATION THAT WOULD WEAKEN OR CHALLENGE THE CONCEPT OF PREVAILING
WAGES. WE FEEL THAT LABOR LEGISLATION SHOULD BE PRIMARILY AIMED
AT HELPING THE GENERAL PUBLIC, BASICALLY HUMAN RIGHTS, MINORITIES,
WOMEN AND THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED. THESE PEOPLE ALREADY KNOW ABOUT
SUB-STANDARD WAGES. MANY CRITICS HAVE THE MISLEADING IMPRESSION
THAT THE PREVAILING RATE IS THE UNION SCALE. THIS IS NOT TRUE.
IN MONTANA THE DEPT. OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY DETERMINES THE RATE FOR
A PARTICULAR TYPE OF JOB, AFTER STUDYING VARIOUS STATISTICS AND
HOLDING HEARINGS AROUND THE STATE. THESE RATES, HOWEVER,
CANNOT BE HIGHER THAN WAGES SET FOR THE SAME JOBS IN COLLECTIVE
BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.

THE LITTLE DAVIS BACON LAW WAS ENACTED IN 1931, AND IS AN ASSET
TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN ASSURING AN AGGRESSIVE BID PROCEDURE BY
QUALIFIED CONTRACTORS. IN THE ABSENCE OF PREVAILING WAGE RATES,
CONSTRUCTION WORK COULD GO TO INCOMPETENT CONTRACTORS, WHO WOULD
BE COMPETITIVE ONLY BY VIRTUE OF LOWER WAGES. WITHOUT WAGE
PROTECTIONS, OUTSIDE CONTRACTORS COULD UNDERMINE LOCAL COMMUNITY
MINDED CONTRACTORS AND THEN SEND THEIR PAYCHECKS BACK TO WHERE
THEY CAME FROM, WAGES EARNED LOCALLY ARE SPENT LOCALLY.

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THIS LAW BENEFITS LOCAL COMMUNITIES BECAUSE IT NEARLY GUARANTEES QUALIFIED, SKILLED WORKERS ON PUBLIC PROJECTS, WHICH RESULTS IN REDUCED FUTURE MAINTENANCE COSTS. CUTS IN WAGES TRANSLATES INTO FEWER CONSUMER PURCHASES FROM LOCAL BUSINESS AND ALSO REDUCES TAX REVENUES. LOCALLY FUNDED PROJECTS SHOULD NOT BE EXEMPT FROM THE PREVAILING RATE. THEY DESERVE THE SAME HIGH QUALITY CONSTRUCTION WE EXPECT IN ALL PUBLICALLY FUNDED PROJECTS, SUCH AS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HOUSING, HOSPITALS AND ROAD PROJECTS.

ON THE SURFACE, COMPLAINTS ABOUT PREVAILING WAGE RATES SEEM REASONABLE, WHEN IN FACT THEY ARE NOT. CONTRACTING SHOULD BE BASED ON GOOD MANAGEMENT, NOT ON LOW COST LABOR STANDARDS. A LOWER WAGE MAY GET THE JOB DONE CHEAPER, BUT COST MAY IN FACT RISE LATER, AS PROBLEMS DEVELOPE IN THE BUILDING ITSELF. REMOVING GUIDELINES FROM THE RATE WOULD NOT ONLY ENCOURAGE A LOWER WAGE AND INVITE UNSKILLED, POORLY TRAINED WORKERS, BUT COULD HAVE A DEVASTING EFFECT ON JOB SAFETY AND SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAMS. ON THE JOB INJURIES ARE VERY COSTLY, NOT ONLY TO THE FAMILIES INVOLVED, BUT TO THE CONTRACTOR AND THE TAXPAYER, DUE TO LAWSUITS AND INCREASES IN INSURANCE PREMIUMS. MORE THAT EVER, WE NEED TO DWELL ON INCREASING CONSTRUCTION SAFETY PROGRAMS, AND REMOVING THE PREVAILING WAGE RATE IS DEFINITELY NOT THE WAY TO DO IT.

WE ARE OF THE BELIEF THAT YOU GET WHAT YOU PAY FOR, AND THE PREVAILING WAGE LAW ESTABLISHES THAT FACT. THE EMPLOYER IN CONSTRUCTION HAS MUCH LESS CONTROL OVER OTHER MAJOR COSTS, SUCH AS LAND, MATERIALS, AND INTEREST RATES, THAN HE HAS OVER WAGES AND LABOR COST. IT IS WAGES WHERE HE IS LIKELY TO FIGURE HE CAN DO THE MOST CUTTING.

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THIS LAW IS ESSENTIAL TO THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY BECAUSE IT IS ONE OF THE MOST UNSTABLE INDUSTRIES IN THE COUNTRY. IT PUTS ALL BIDDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING. TO PUT IT SIMPLY, PREVAILING WAGE RATES ARE A MINIMUM WAGE LAW FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY. IT IS FAIR TO THE WORKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES, AS WELL AS THE GENERAL PUBLIC. IT ENSURES QUALITY CRAFTSMANSHIP FOR SAFE AND SOUND CONSTRUCTION. IT AIDS THE ECONOMY OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES. THIS LAW IS JUST AS IMPORTANT TODAY AS WHEN IT WAS ENACTED, AND WORKS IN THE INTEREST OF ALL CONCERNED, SO LET'S KEEP IT THAT WAY.

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CITY COUNCIL

201 W. SPRUCE • MISSOULA, MT 59802 • (406) 721-4700

ATTENTION: MONTANA LEGISLATORS

The Missoula City Council, after considering the following points:

WHEREAS, we want our people to receive a living wage; and

WHEREAS, if a prevailing wage is required, the workers receive the fair wages; and

WHEREAS, if the prevailing wage is required, the better contractors will be encouraged to bid on the project; and

WHEREAS, the quality of work will be much better, as the prevailing wage will attract the most skilled workers, and the local government will be assured of the best constructed projects.

The Missoula City Council Opposes BOTH SENATE BILL 10 AND HOUSE BILL 119

Sincerely,

Bill M. Potts, President
Missoula City Council

January 13, 1987

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DATE 1/26/87

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TESTIMONY OF MARY MARZOTTO
BEFORE THE SENATE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
RELATIONS COMMITTEE
IN OPPOSITION TO SENATE BILL 10
January 20, 1987

My name is Mary Marzotto. I am a Supervisory Investigator for the Painting and Drywall Work Preservation Fund in California. I hold a Ph.D. from the University of California and have conducted labor market research for nearly 10 years. Prior to joining the WPF, I was a Research Director for a Labor Studies Institute in San Francisco, and a Professor of Sociology at Northeastern Illinois University.

The Painting and Drywall Work Preservation Fund is a labor-management cooperative venture. It was established in 1977 by representatives of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, the Painting and Decorating Contractors Associations and the Drywall Contractors' Associations. Its purpose is to preserve high standards of workmanship and fair competition, to solve problems of mutual concern not susceptible to resolution within the collective bargaining process and to explore new and innovative joint labor-management approaches to current or potential problems within the painting, decorating and drywall industries.

To accomplish these goals, the Work Preservation Fund carries out an active program to assure that laws governing public works construction are enforced by public agencies charged with their enforcement.

The services and expertise we provide includes researching

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legal matters concerning prevailing wage laws, force account limitations, apprenticeship requirements and license laws.

Public works law is a heavily regulated area. Each year, new bills are proposed. Ongoing analysis and strategy development is vital to the protection of industry and worker rights. The WPF monitors and analyzes pending legislation affecting public works laws both statewide and nationally. We draft legislation and provide expert testimony for legislative committees.

The Work Preservation Fund also publishes and markets the Public Works Manual, a comprehensive reference book of statutes regulation, cases and strategies for public works law enforcement and a guide to investigating public works law violations.

The concern of State Legislators must go further than any one issue in evaluating changes in the prevailing wage law.

The Davis-Bacon Act was initially passed in 1930. This federal prevailing wage law served as a model to many states, including Montana, which passed prevailing wage legislation in 1931 ("Little Davis-Bacon Act"). The object of these laws were, and are, to prevent the Federal and State Governments from undercutting local area labor standards in the process of letting contracts for government construction work. The prevailing wage laws reflect the policy that it is an improper use of the government's buying power to exploit local labor to get a cheaper price on a construction job.

Without these laws, conditions in the construction industry would be even more volatile and fluctuating than they already are.

This is because the structure of the industry and the nature of its business provide an ever present potential for cutthroat

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competition based on wage cutting. The industry has many small employers, and competition is intense. The competition seldom rests on product design, since the structure to be built and the materials to be used are commonly specified in considerable detail by the buyer, whether government or private. When the opportunities to trim costs are limited, contractors are naturally inclined to seek to underbid their competitors and make a profit by cutting wages. The prevailing wage laws put a floor under which the contractors cannot sink.

If a contractor bases his bid on lower than prevailing wages, he is not going to get skilled employees to work the job. A skilled journeyman craftsman, having spent several years of specialized training in an approved apprenticeship training program, will not seek employment with a contractor paying less than prevailing wages. With unskilled personnel, perhaps working under the supervision of one or two skilled craftsmen, the result will be reduced job quality, lower productivity and a slowdown in construction. These all mean increased costs in the long run to the owner and the taxpayer, who do not get full value for their money.

One of the key issues in the controversy over state prevailing wage laws is whether or not this legislation tends to increase the cost of public construction. When analyzing the cost impact of prevailing wage laws, a first step should be to look at the total costs of projects built under these laws, rather than looking primarily at wage rates. There may be significant differences in the quality of construction which don't immediately show up in project costs.

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Another important issue is the relative productivity of high wage vs. low wage workers. If one individual earns 20% more than another, but can complete 25% more work in the same amount of time, then employing the more highly paid person will actually save money.

There have been few studies which attempt to analyze the differences in construction costs from state to state. In reality there are a great many factors that account for these differences. None of these studies provide any evidence to support the claims that prevailing wage laws are inflationary.

Summary of Significant Studies

1. A 1965 study by Allan Mandelstamm, "The Effect of Unions on Efficiency in the Residential Construction Industry: A Case Study". Mandelstamm's study presents a detailed comparison of union and non-union home building in Michigan and concludes that greater productivity largely offsets the higher wages paid to union workers.
2. A 1979 study by Steven G. Allen, "Unionized Construction Workers Are More Efficient". Allen reports the results of a comprehensive econometric study indicating that unionized construction workers are between 29% and 51% more productive than their non-union counterparts.
3. U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, "Evaluation of the High Cost of Indian Housing". This study involves the federal Davis-Bacon Act rather than a state prevailing wage law, but the principle remains the same. HUD undertook this study to identify factors contributing to high costs for HUD-financed housing built on Indian reservation. One possibility they considered was

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that Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements might lead to excessive costs.

Their research found no correlation between high wages and high construction costs. Of five (5) Indian Housing Authorities with the highest average wage rates...only one had average dwelling construction costs which exceed the median.

4. Another significant source of information comes from data available from the 1971 suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act. The federal Davis-Bacon Act was suspended for a 35-day period by executive order of President Nixon.

If prevailing wages cause inflationary construction costs, the impact of this suspension should have been a sharp reduction in the cost of federal construction.

In reality, no such reduction occurred. Data are available for 1,263 projects which were bid under prevailing wage requirements and then re-bid during the suspension. On average, the second bid was lower than the first by only 6/10 of 1% (.06).

5. A 1980 Study of Public School Construction Costs by Steve Allen and David Reich. This study examined the costs of construction of new secondary schools. The study looked at data for 48 contiguous states (excluding Alaska and Hawaii), to ascertain the average cost of construction per classroom for the period 1968 through 1974. The figures were adjusted for general interstate price differences, geography and climate. The study also examined whether or not the states involved had prevailing wage laws.

If prevailing wage laws have a significant cost impact, then

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states with these laws would be expected to be found clustered at the top of the list, and states without these laws would be found near the bottom. In fact, no such pattern was found. Among the states with the highest costs, 12 had no prevailing wage law. Of 20 states with the lowest cost, 10 had prevailing wage laws.

The highest per classroom cost was \$114,284 in Vermont, a non-prevailing wage state. Montana ranked 28th with a per classroom cost of \$71,959 and California ranked 32nd with a cost of \$70,264.

All the available evidence indicates that prevailing wage protection does not lead to excess costs. Prevailing wage helps ensure that skilled and experienced construction workers will be hired. Prevailing wage promotes efficient, top quality work.

A final issue I would like to address is related to the cost of financing construction work. The construction industry pension funds have historically been construction-investment oriented. Their investments in direct construction financing and construction-related instruments, such as Government National Mortgage Association and Federal National Mortgage Association certificates may constitute up to 90% of the total assets of the pension funds. Traditionally, when interest rates soar and no long-range financing is available from conventional investment sources, Union pension funds supply large sums for financing construction projects in local communities. This is another reason why prevailing wage laws are a profitable community investment.

The prevailing wage laws provide enormous benefits to a number of different constituencies, including workers, contractors and

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the taxpayers themselves. The financial benefit to the economy is multiplied many times over the naked increased labor price. Rather than being a short term response to an economic emergency in the 1930's, prevailing wage laws represent an integral part of our nation's system of labor legislation, and they should be preserved and strengthened rather than repealed.

Thank you.

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Phone (206) 451-7718

District Council #17

UNITED FOOD & COMMERCIAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
AFL-CIO & CLC

130 Arbor Building, 1621 - 114th Avenue, S.E., Bellevue, WA 98004

TESTIMONY OF CLAUDIA CLIFFORD ON SENATE BILL 10, BEFORE THE SENATE
COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS, JANUARY 15, 1987.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Claudia Clifford and I am here today on behalf of the United Food and Commercial Workers in opposition to Senate Bill 10.

United Food and Commercial Workers represent approximately 4,000 workers in Montana and 1.5 million workers nationwide. Most members of UFCW are employed in retail businesses in Montana. The health and stability of local economies are of great concern to us. UFCW opposes SB10 because of its potentially detrimental effect on local economies.

The result of lowering wages in any sector of the economy soon impacts all businesses on Main Street. Simply said, the impacted workers have less money to spend at the store. Maintaining higher wages helps the local tax base to generate more revenue for local roads, schools, and community services.

The use of prevailing wage has an important effect on stabilizing local economies. Contractors can count on a reliable source of professional labor who provide quality work and contribute to the life of communities for many years. Without good wages Montana's population may become more transient as workers seek better paying jobs elsewhere.

This legislature has set important goals to bolster the businesses in Montana. Lowering wages seems detrimental to those efforts considering the impact on local economies. It is the health of local economies, and quality services available which will attract new businesses to Montana.

Mr. Chairman, because this proposed legislation would be harmful to Montana workers and their families, and to the local economies and retail stores, and because it contradicts efforts to help Montana businesses, I urge this committee to give SB10 a DO NOT PASS recommendation.

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Alaska Idaho Montana Oregon Washington
Representing UFCW in

TESTIMONY SENATE BILL 10

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

My name is Curt Wilson. I am representing the Montana District Council of Laborers'. Our organization has approximately 2,000 members in the state, some of whom you see here today.

Montana's working men & women take great pride in their work, and rightfully so, as numerous surveys & studies in recent years have shown that productivity in our state is among the highest in the Nation. An October 1985 study conducted by INC. MAGAZINE shows that Montana workers are ranked fourth highest in the nation in terms of value added per worker per year. With a value added of \$62,000.00 per worker per year Montana's working men and women are \$24,300.00 per worker per year above the National Medium in this measure of productivity.

Another fact about Montana's work force that should be taken into consideration before you decide whether or not to cut the wages of a large portion of the working men & women of Montana, in fact that group of working people that built this state, it's roads, bridges, buildings, and water & sewer systems, that fact being that Montana's work force is the fifth most well educated work force in the Nation and we rank 2nd in the Nation in the percentage of high school graduates that attend institutions of higher education.

Taking these facts into consideration it would seem rather bizzare that our lawmakers are even considering reducing our wages. All we are asking is a fair days wage for a fair days work. We have shown you what we can do ---- We ask you to recognize our abilities ---- Don't cut our wages.

V O T E A G A I N S T S E N A T E B I L L 1 0

Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,



Curt Wilson-President
Construction & General Laborers'
Local 1334

All facts presented herein were taken from the Economic Transition Task Force Report submitted to Governor Schwinden on 11-13-86.

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