## Fiscal Estimate - 2017 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental			
LRB Number <b>17-0747/1</b>	Introduction Number	AB-0296			
<b>Description</b> elimination of the requirement that laborers, workers, mechanics, and truck drivers employed on the site of a project of public works be paid the prevailing wage					
Fiscal Effect					
Appropriations Reve	rease Existing to absorb	Costs - May be possible o within agency's budget Yes No e Costs			
Permissive Mandatory Pern  2. Decrease Costs 4. Decr	5. Types of I Governme Affected Town rease Revenue nissive Mandatory Mandatory School	ent Units s			
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations					
GPR FED PRO PRS	SEG SEGS 20.445 (1)(a), 2	0.445 (1)(o)			
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date			
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## Fiscal Estimate Narratives DWD 5/8/2017

LRB Number 17-0747/1	Introduction Number	AB-0296	Estimate Type	Original	
Description					
elimination of the requirement that laborers, workers, mechanics, and truck drivers employed on the site					
of a project of public works be paid the prevailing wage					

## Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Generally, under current prevailing wage laws, laborers, workers, mechanics and truck drivers on the site of certain public works projects must be paid the prevailing wage rate, as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor under the federal Davis-Bacon Act; and may not be required or permitted to work a greater number of hours per day and per week than the prevailing hours of labor unless they are paid overtime (equal to 1.5 times their base pay rate) for all hours worked in excess. Currently, the prevailing hours of labor are no more than 10 hours per day and 40 hours a week. Current prevailing wage laws also contain two separate laws governing state and highway prevailing wages. Finally, under current law, no local government may enact or administer prevailing wage law ordinances.

This bill eliminates the state and highway project prevailing wage laws. The bill also maintains the prohibition against local governments enacting or administering their own prevailing wage laws or ordinances.

Individuals not paid prevailing wages on projects (or projects that have had wage determinations prior to the law change) can file complaints within an established 2-year statute of limitations after the work is performed. Consequently, DWD would not see an immediate reduction in complaint investigations for at least 2 years after the bills effective date. Moreover, large prevailing wage projects take years to complete and ongoing investigative work by the Equal Rights Division on some complaints may last for up to 5 years after the initial filing.

DWD is unable to definitively determine the fiscal impact of the bill on local and state governments beyond staff specific efficiencies.

## **Long-Range Fiscal Implications**

Upon passage of the bill, in the long-run DWD would not need certain computer applications that determined prevailing wage rates, and be relieved from conducting Equal Rights investigations relating to prevailing wage laws. Eventually the Equal Rights Division is projected to be able to reduce a total 4.0 FTE, 2 Equal Rights Officers, 1 Program Manager, and 1 Operations Program Associate, with a long-run projected savings of approximately \$358,000 annually in salary, fringe, supplies and services costs. However as noted above, the timeline for these reductions is indeterminate.