2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

Assembly Substitute Amendment (ASA-AB736)

Receive	d: 10/14/2005				Received By: gr	nalaise											
Wanted: Soon For: Jeff Stone (608) 266-8590 This file may be shown to any legislator: NO					Identical to LRB: By/Representing: Marsha Dake Drafter: gmalaise												
									May Co	ntact:				Addl. Drafters:			
									Subject:	Employ	Priv - prevail	Extra Copies:					
Submit	via email: YES																
Request	er's email:	Rep.Stone	@legis.state.	.wi.us													
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Drug-fre	ee construction	sites															
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/1			pgreensl 11/04/200:	5	lnorthro 11/04/2005	lnorthro 11/04/2005											
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Vers. Drafted Reviewed **Typed Proofed** Submitted **Jacketed** Required 12/19/2005 _____ 12/19/2005 12/19/2005 12/19/2005 12/19/2005

FE Sent For:

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Request	er's email:	Rep.Stone@	elegis.state.	wi.us												
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LRBs0259 12/14/2005 04:40:05 PM Page 2

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Wanted: Soon					Identical to LRB:			
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This file	e may be shown	to any legislato	or: NO		Drafter: gmalais	se		
May Co	ontact:				Addl. Drafters:			
Subject	: Employ	y Priv - prevail	ing wage		Extra Copies:			
Submit	via email: YES							
Reques	ter's email:	Rep.Stone	@legis.state	e.wi.us				
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Assembly Substitute Amendment (ASA-AB736)

Received: 10/14/2005	Received By: gmalaise
Wanted: Soon	Identical to LRB:
For: Jeff Stone (608) 266-8590	By/Representing: Marsha Dake
This file may be shown to any legislator: NO	Drafter: gmalaise
May Contact:	Addl. Drafters:
Subject: Employ Priv - prevailing wage	Extra Copies:
Submit via email: YES	
Requester's email: Rep.Stone@legis.state.wi	i.us
Carbon copy (CC:) to:	
Pre Topic:	
No specific pre topic given	
Topic:	
Drug-free construction sites	
Instructions:	
See attached	
Drafting History:	
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FE Sent For:

gmalaise

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Malaise, Gordon

From:

Dake, Marsha

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Friday, October 14, 2005 11:59 AM Malaise, Gordon Sub Amend language for AB 736/Rep. Stone

Attachments:

Revision for Sub Amend.DOC



Revision for Sub Amend.DOC (38...

Substance Abuse Prevention

Mission/Purpose: The State of Wisconsin recognizes and supports drug-free <u>and alcohol-free</u> workplace programs as an important element in the national strategy to reduce the devastating effects of drug and alcohol abuse in our society. The State <u>urges requires</u> contractors, subcontractors, suppliers and vendors to establish and enforce drug-free <u>and alcohol-free</u> workplace policies and programs.

Statement: The possession, use of, distribution or purchase of illegal drugs, or use of alcohol at work by any employee on State of Wisconsin a project of public works that is subject to s. 103.49 or s. 66.0903 should be is strictly prohibited.

The terms of this Substance Abuse Statement Policy will cover all construction personnel who are working on State of Wisconsin covered job sites. This will include employees of all contractors, subcontractors, contractor suppliers, and their employees, who come to the job sites to do work.

Contractor's Written Program: Each contractor should shall have in place a written Substance Abuse Program. Each contractor's Substance Abuse Program should have, as a minimum, the following:

A statement of the provisions for pre-hire, random, reasonable suspicion and post-accident testing of employees who are involved in an accident relating to work on the job site. An accident is defined as any incident, including "near misses," where injury or damage to property did or could have occurred.

employees who give their supervisors or company officials sufficient reason to believe that they may be under the influence of alcohol or drugs and therefore may endanger the well-being of other employees or themselves while working on the job site.

Representatives of the State contracting agency who which believes that any contractor's employee may be under the influence of alcohol or drugs shall, where deemed appropriate, contact the contractor's appropriate management/supervision authority and request that appropriate action be taken. The individual's employer should shall ensure that the employee who is suspected of being under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol will be immediately removed from the job site.

Provisions for testing employees who are involved in an accident relating to work on the job site. An accident is defined as any incident, including "near misses", where injury or damage to property did or could have occurred.

Any employee who tests positive for illegal drugs or alcohol should shall not be allowed to continue working on the job site until after the employer has provided documentation to the State that the employee has tested negative for drugs and/or alcohol and has been approved to return to work by an employee assistance provider and local drug and alcohol rehabilitation counselor.

Where there is substantiated evidence that an employee has violated this policy, provisions to notify the employee that will result in the employee being denied further access to any state-owned job site.

Procedures for testing and handling of positive drug <u>and alcohol</u> tests must be in compliance and consistent with State and Federal laws.

Costs of Substance Abuse Programs and Testing: The cost associated with the development, implementation and enforcement of Substance Abuse Programs and any testing required will be the responsibility of each individual contractor for the respective employees working on the job site. The State contracting agency will not be responsible for any cost of substance abuse testing, rehabilitation or medical reviews related to substance abuse. The contractor further agrees to indemnify and hold the State contracting agency harmless from any damages or other costs incurred which are related to the implementation or enforcement of any substance abuse policy or program.

Malaise, Gordon

From:

Dake, Marsha

Sent:

Tuesday, October 18, 2005 9:41 AM

To:

Malaise, Gordon

Subject:

FW: Substance Abuse Testing on Public Sector Projects

Attachments: 7c#p04!.DOC

Gordon,

Below are additional points for consideration in the substitute amendment to AB 736.

Thank you,

Marsha Dake Rep. Stone Office

From: Beiriger, Jeffrey J. [mailto:beiriger@cf-law.com]

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2005 9:25 AM

To: Dake, Marsha Cc: Brian Mitchell

Subject: Substance Abuse Testing on Public Sector Projects

Marsha,

I know that this went to the drafter, but we have some feedback that we thought we'd share. As you see fit, this may be useful to share this with the drafter sooner rather than later.

First, we've eliminated the preamble language. That is a convention not often used these days.

Second, John at ABC suggested we look at the language on suppliers and vendors and decide whether they should be among those required to comply. We were thinking along the lines of the prevailing wage, where offsite work is not covered and where suppliers/vendors are generally not subject to that law. It may be helpful to the drafter to see the language in the prevailing wage law to see specifically how suppliers/vendors are exempted.

Third, there is a reference to an employee being denied access to "state-owned" job sites. This should be the job sites owned by the public-sector contracting agency and not just limited to state jobs.

Finally, the language suggests that the handling of "positive" tests be in conformance with applicable state and federal laws. I think this is a reference to the manner in which confidentiality is maintained, but it seems to suggest that only "positive" tests need to be conducted in accordance with recognized standards. We suggest removing "positive" so that it is clear that <u>all</u> testing is done in compliance with state and federal laws.

If you have any questions, please call me at (414) 227-1202.

Thanks,

Jeff

Jeffrey J. Beiriger, CAE Cook & Franke SC 660 East Mason Street Milwaukee, WI 53202-3877 Direct: (414) 227-1202 Mobile: (414) 331-2059

Substance Abuse Prevention

Mission/Purpose: The State of Wisconsin recognizes and supports drug-free and alcohol-free workplace programs as an important element in the national strategy to reduce the devastating effects of drug and alcohol abuse in our society. The State urges requires contractors, and subcontractors, suppliers and vendors to establish and enforce drug-free and alcohol-free workplace policies and programs.

Statement: The possession, use of, distribution or purchase of illegal drugs, or use of alcohol at work by any employee on State of Wisconsin a project of public works that is subject to s. 103.49 or s. 66.0903 should be is strictly prohibited.

The terms of this Substance Abuse Statement Policy will cover all construction personnel who are working on State of Wisconsin covered job sites. This will include employees of all contractors, and subcontractors, contractor suppliers, and their employees, who come to the job sites to do work.

Contractor's Written Program: Each contractor should shall have in place a written Substance Abuse Program. Each contractor's Substance Abuse Program should have, as a minimum, the following: a A statement of the provisions for pre-hire, random, reasonable suspicion and post-accident testing of employees who are involved in an accident relating to work on the job site. An accident is defined as any incident, including "near misses," where injury or damage to property did or could have occurred.

employees who give their supervisors or company officials sufficient reason to believe that they may be under the influence of alcohol or drugs and therefore may endanger the well-being of other employees or themselves while working on the job site.

Representatives of the State contracting agency who which believes that any contractor's employee may be under the influence of alcohol or drugs shall, where deemed appropriate, contact the contractor's appropriate management/supervision authority and request that appropriate action be taken. The individual's employer should shall ensure that the employee who is suspected of being under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol will be immediately removed from the job site.

Provisions for testing employees who are involved in an accident relating to work on the job site. An accident is defined as any incident, including "near misses", where injury or damage to property did or could have occurred.

Any employee who tests positive for illegal drugs or alcohol should shall not be allowed to continue working on the job site until after the employer has provided documentation to the State that the employee has tested negative for drugs and/or alcohol and has been approved to return to work by an employee assistance provider and local drug and alcohol rehabilitation counselor.

Where there is substantiated evidence that an employee has violated this policy, provisions to notify the employee that will result in the employee being denied further access to any state- of the contracting agency's owned job sites.

Procedures for testing and handling of positive drug and alcohol tests must be in compliance and consistent with State and Federal laws.

Costs of Substance Abuse Programs and Testing: The cost associated with the development, implementation and enforcement of Substance Abuse Programs and any

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State of Misconsin 2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

(Soan)

NOV 4 (if possible)

LRBs0259/

ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT, TO 2005 ASSEMBLY BILL 736



AN ACT ...; relating to: substance abuse by employees who are required to be paid the prevailing wage rate for work performed on projects of public works, other

than state highway projects.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, subject to certain exceptions, a contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a contractor or subcontractor that is performing work on a a state or local public works project whose estimated cost of completion is \$41,000 or more for a single-trade public works project or \$200,000 or more for a multiple-trade public works project (employer) must pay all laborers, workers, mechanics, and truck drivers employed on the project (employees) at the rate paid for a majority of the hours worked in the employee's trade or occupation in the county in which the project is located (prevailing wage law).

This substitute amendment prohibits an employee from using, possessing, attempting to possess, distributing, delivering, or being under the influence of a controlled substance or controlled substance analog (drug), and from using or being under the influence of alcohol, while performing work on a public works project, other than a state highway project, that is subject to the prevailing wage law (project).

The substitute amendment requires an employer to have in place a written program for the prevention of substance abuse among its employees that, at a minimum, includes all of the following:

- 1. A prohibition against its employees using, possessing, attempting to possess, distributing, delivering, or being under the influence of a drug, and using or being under the influence of alcohol, while performing work on a project.
- 2. The employer's policy concerning prethire, random, reasonable suspicion, and post-accident drug and alcohol testing of its employees.
- 3. A procedure for notifying an employee who violates the prohibition under the substitute amendment, who tests positive for the presence of a drug or alcohol in his or her system, or who refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's program that the employee may not perform work on a project until he or she tests negative for the presence of drugs and alcohol in his or her system and is approved to commence or return to work on the project by an employee assistance counselor and by a substance abuse counselor.

The substitute amendment requires an employer to immediately remove an employee from work on a project if any of the following occurs:

- 1. The employee violates the prohibition under the substitute amendment, tests positive for the presence of a drug or alcohol in his or her system, or refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's substance abuse prevention program.
- 2. A representative of the local governmental unit or state agency that has contracted for the performance of work on the project (contracting agency) has a reasonable suspicion that the employee is in violation of the prohibition under the substitute amendment and requests the employer to immediately remove the employee from work on the project.

Under the substitute amendment, an employee who is barred or removed from work on a project may commence or return to work on the project upon his or her employer providing to the contracting agency documentation showing that the employee has tested negative for the presence of drugs and alcohol in his or her system and is approved to commence or return to work on the project by an employee assistance counselor and by a substance abuse counselor.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 103.503 of the statutes is created to read:

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103.503 Substance abuse prevention on public works projects. (1)
Definitions. In this section:

(a) "Accident" means an incident caused, contributed to, or otherwise involving an employee that resulted or could have resulted in death, personal injury, or

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program shall include all of the following:

1	property damage and that occurred while the employee was performing the work
(2)	described in s. 66.0903 (4) or 103.49 (4) (2m) on a project.
3	(b) "Alcohol" has the meaning given in s. $340.01 (1q)$.
4	(c) "Contracting agency" means a local governmental unit, as defined in s.
5	66.0903 (1) (d), or a state agency, as defined in s. 103.49 (1) (f), that has contracted
6	for the performance of work on a project.
7	(d) "Drug" means any controlled substance, as defined in s. 961.01 (4), or
8	controlled substance analog, as defined in s. 961.01 (4m), for which testing is
9	required by an employer under its substance abuse prevention program under this
10	section.
11	(e) "Employee" means a laborer, worker, mechanic, or truck driver who
12	performs the work described in s. 66.0903 (4) or 103.49 (2m) on a project.
13	(f) "Employer" means a contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a contractor or
14	subcontractor that performs work on a project.
15	(g) "Project" mean a project of public works that is subject to s. 66.0903 or
16	103.49.
17	(2) Substance abuse prohibited. No employee may use, possess, attempt to
18	possess, distribute, deliver, or be under the influence of a drug, or use or be under the
19	influence of alcohol, while performing the work described in s. 66.0903 (4) or 103.49
20	(2m) on a project.
21	(3) Substance abuse prevention programs required. (a) Before an employer
22	may commence work on a project, the employer shall have in place a written program
23	for the prevention of substance abuse among its employees. At a minimum, the

1. A prohibition against the actions or conditions specified in sub. (2).

- 2. The employer's policy concerning prethire, random, reasonable suspicion, and post-accident drug and alcohol testing of its employees.
- 3. A procedure for notifying an employee who violates sub. (2), who tests positive for the presence of a drug or alcohol in his or her system, or who refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the program that the employee may not perform work on a project until he or she meets the conditions specified in sub. (4) (b) 1. and 2.
- (b) Each employer shall be responsible for the cost of developing, implementing, and enforcing its substance abuse prevention program, including the cost of drug and alcohol testing of its employees under the program. The contracting agency is not responsible for that cost, for the cost of any medical review of a test result, or for any rehabilitation provided to an employee. An employer shall agree, as a condition of receiving a contract to perform work on a project, to indemnify and hold harmless the contracting agency against any loss, expense, liability, damage, or other costs, including reasonable attorney fees, that the contracting agency may incur as a result of implementation and enforcement of this section or of an employer's substance abuse prevention program under this section.
- (4) DEBARMENT OR REMOVAL OF EMPLOYEE FROM PROJECT. (a) No employer may permit an employee who violates sub. (2), who tests positive for the presence of a drug or alcohol in his or her system, or who refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's substance abuse prevention program under sub. (3) to perform work on a project until he or she meets the conditions specified in par. (b) 1. and 2. An employer shall immediately remove an employee from work on a project if any of the following occurs:

- 1. The employee violates sub. (2), tests positive for the presence of a drug or alcohol in his or her system, or refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's substance abuse prevention program.
- 2. A representative of the contracting agency has a reasonable suspicion that the employee is in violation of sub. (2) and requests the employer to immediately remove the employee from work on the project.
- (b) An employee who is barred or removed from work on a project under par.
 (a) may commence or return to work on the project upon his or her employer providing to the contracting agency documentation showing all of the following:
- 1. That the employee has tested negative for the presence of drugs and alcohol in his or her system.
- 2. That the employee has been approved to commence or return to work on the project by an employee assistance counselor and by a substance abuse counselor, clinical supervisor, or prevention specialist certified under s. 440.88, an alcohol and drug counselor or chemical dependency counselor certified as described under s. 457.02 (5), or a social worker authorized under s. 457.02 (5m) to treat alcohol or substance dependency or abuse as a specialty.
- (c) Testing for the presence of drugs or alcohol in an employee's system and the handling of test specimens shall be conducted in accordance with guidelines for laboratory testing procedures and chain-of-custody procedures established by the substance abuse and mental health services administration of the federal department of health and human services.

Section 2. Nonstatutory provisions.

(1) Transitional provisions. An employer, as defined in section 103.503 (1) (f) of the statutes, as created by this act, that is required under section 103.503 (3) of

LRBs0259/? GMM...:..... **SECTION 2**

the statutes, as created by this act, to have but that does not have a substance abuse prevention program in place on the effective date of this subsection shall provide notice to all of its employees, as defined in section 103.503 (1) (e) of the statutes, as created by this act, that a substance abuse prevention program is being implemented and may not begin drug and alcohol testing under that program until 60 days after the date of the notice. An employer that has a substance abuse prevention program that includes drug and alcohol testing in place on the effective date of this subsection is not required to provide notice under this subsection.

SECTION 3. Initial applicability.

(1) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS. This act first applies to an employee who is affected by a collective bargaining agreement that contains provisions inconsistent with this act on the day on which the collective bargaining agreement expires or is extended, modified, or renewed, whichever occurs first.

SECTION 4. Effective date.

(1) This act takes effect on the first day of the 19th month beginning after publication.

Annie Early

From: Sent:

Beiriger, Jeffrey J. [beiriger@cf-law.com] Monday, November 14, 2005 6:29 AM

To:

Marsha.Dake@legis.state.wi.us

Subject:

Substance Abuse Testing - Substitute Amendment

Marsha,

We have reviewed the Substitute Amendment for AB 736 and have the following comments:

- On page 3, lines 17-20, there is discussion regarding the definition of substance abuse. Our concern is that the language regarding alcohol (here and in other places in the draft) is more restrictive than most policies. Every policy we know of prohibts the use of alcohol on the jobsite, but does not use a zero cut-off level for testing. The policies we are aware of refer to blood alcohol levels of 0.04 or 0.08. The previous draft used 0.04 blood alcohol content and we would suggest that level. A statutory reference may be appropriate, so that any further reduction in the BAC would be adopted by reference.
- On page 4, line 1, we think the langauge should be clear that prehire, random, post-accident, and reasonable suspicion testing are all required elements of the employer's testing program. Perhaps the use of "encompassing" rather than "concerning" in line 1?
- On page 4, line 18, we're not certain about the word "debarment." That has a certain meaning for contractors and we're not familiar with its use with regard to employees. It may be enough to simply eliminate it along with the word "or."
- On page 5, line 4, we would like to get a sense from the drafter of who he has in mind with respect to the "representaive of the contracting agency," just to be certain we're all on the same page.
- ✓ On page 5, lines 12-17, we would prefer to see the language regarding return-to-work refer back to the employer's program, rather than specifically set forth the return-to-work provisions. The provision requiring a negative drug test before returning to the project is fine, it's just that not all treatment is referred to a substance abuse counselor. Some matters are handled at the employee assistance level alone.
- On page 6, line 16, we suggest an implementation date on the first day of the 13th month. The 19th month was selected for the previous draft to allow 6 month's notice and 12 months of participation in a random testing pool. With the changes made in the substitute amendment, we think 12 months is adequate notice for employees and for employers, associations, unions, etc. to find a source for or develop a program.

One of us will be in contact today should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey J. Beiriger Cok & Franke, SC 414/227-1202

Malaise, Gordon

From:

Dake, Marsha

Sent:

Wednesday, December 07, 2005 11:32 AM

To:

Malaise, Gordon

Subject:

FW: AB 736 - Substance Abuse Testing

Attachments: Substance Abuse Testing - Substitute Amendment.txt

Gordon.

Here are the changes for the Sub amendment to AB 736. One document is an attachment, the other appears below.

Please call me with an questions or concerns.

Thanks,

Marsha Dake Rep. Stone 6-8590

From: Beiriger, Jeffrey J. [mailto:beiriger@cf-law.com]

Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2005 3:46 PM

To: Dake, Marsha

Cc: Brian Mitchell; Annie Early

Subject: AB 736 - Substance Abuse Testing

Marsha.

The changes that were suggested last week are all good with everyone. There were two additional things we checked on. My follow up and questions to AGC-WI and ABC follow:

Two things....



I checked with an employment attorney at my office and they are unaware of any Wisconsin statute which requires a specific amount of advance notice for implementing a drug testing policy. He suggested there may be some practical reasons, but nothing legal. To that end, we could eliminate the 60 day notice requirement. My gut tells me to include something, however, even if it's three days or seven days, so long as it is less than the time from project award to project start. Any thoughts?

And with respect to pre-job testing, I'm assuming that we still want to exempt from pre-job testing those employees who have been subject to random testing for a period of time prior to the start of the project (3 months, 6 months). We didn't really talk about it, but most everyone who has an existing testing program would need to pre-job test their employees the way the bill is currently drafted. This may work for the casual bidder of public-sector projects, but for the contractors who do already have testing or who would choose to comply by implementing random testing on a company-wide basis, it would be the more effective and efficient means to comply. Any thoughts?

The answers they provided were to proceed with the first issue without the 60 day notice. It's not required by law and no matter what number of days we write into the bill, there's going to be somebody who will not like it. In any event, this issue really only comes up the first time someone bids a public sector project and we're giving people 12 months to get ready for the bill to be effective.

As for the second issue, the group agreed that participation in a random testing pool for a period of ninety

days prior to the beginning of the project will exempt the employee from having to take a pre-job drug/alcohol test. If you're not in a pool, you would need to test. In effect, random testing is the deterrent and the most cost-effective way to comply. If we don't add this provision, every employee would need to be tested before going on every public sector site. The drafter should be able to preserve some of the language from the original draft with respect to this provision.

With the provisions of last week and the above, we think we're where we need to be on the redraft.

Thanks for your help!

Jeff

Jeffrey J. Beiriger, CAE Cook & Franke SC 660 East Mason Street Milwaukee, WI 53202-3877 Direct: (414) 227-1202 Mobile: (414) 331-2059 beiriger@cf-law.com www.cf-law.com

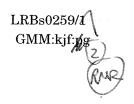


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State of Misconsin 2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

W.d. 12/14



ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT,

TO 2005 ASSEMBLY BILL 736

For purposes of the substitute amendment, an amplyer is considered to be under the influence of alishol if he ar the has an alishol concentration that is equal to ar greater than 0.04.

AN ACT to create 103.503 of the statutes; relating to: substance abuse by employees who are required to be paid the prevailing wage rate for work performed on projects of public works, other than state highway projects.

(legen

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, subject to certain exceptions, a contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a contractor or subcontractor that is performing work on a a state or local public works project whose estimated cost of completion is \$41,000 or more for a single-trade public works project or \$200,000 or more for a multiple-trade public works project (employer) must pay all laborers, workers, mechanics, and truck drivers employed on the project (employees) at the rate paid for a majority of the hours worked in the employee's trade or occupation in the county in which the project is located (prevailing wage law).

This substitute amendment prohibits an employee from using, possessing, attempting to possess, distributing, delivering, or being under the influence of a controlled substance or controlled substance analog (drug), and from using or being under the influence of alcohol, while performing work on a public works project, other than a state highway project, that is subject to the prevailing wage law (project).

The substitute amendment requires an employer to have in place a written program for the prevention of substance abuse among its employees that, at a minimum, includes all of the following:

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1. A prohibition against its employees using, possessing, attempting to possess, distributing, delivering, or being under the influence of a drug, and using or being under the influence of alcohol, while performing work on a project.

2. The employer's policy concerning prehire, random, reasonable suspicion,

and post-accident drug and alcohol testing of its employees.

3. A procedure for notifying an employee who violates the prohibition under the substitute amendment, who tests positive for the presence of a drug of alcohol in his or her system, or who refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's program that the employee may not perform work on a project until he or she tests negative for the presence of drugs and alcohol in his or her system and is approved to commence or return to work on the project by an employee assistance counselor and by a substance abuse counselor. In a coordance with the employer's problem

The substitute amendment requires an employer to immediately remove an above employee from work on a project if any of the following occurs:

1. The employee violates the prohibition under the substitute amendment, tests positive for the presence of a drug or alcohol in his or her system, or refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's substance abuse prevention program.

(An Muse of employee)

2. A representative of the local governmental unit or state agency that has contracted for the performance of work on the project (contracting agency) has a reasonable suspicion that the employee is in violation of the prohibition under the substitute amendment and requests the employer to immediately remove the employee from work on the project.

Under the substitute amendment, an employee who is barred or removed from work on a project may commence or return to work on the project upon his or her employer providing to the contracting agency documentation showing that the employee has tested negative for the presence of drugs and alcohol in his or her system, and is approved to commence or return to work on the project by an employee assistance counselor and by a substance abuse counselor.

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The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 103.503 of the statutes is created to read:

103.503 Substance abuse prevention on public works projects. (1)

DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) "Accident" means an incident caused, contributed to, or otherwise involving an employee that resulted or could have resulted in death, personal injury, or

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- property damage and that occurred while the employee was performing the work described in s. 66.0903 (4) or 103.49 (2m) on a project.
 - (b) "Alcohol" has the meaning given in s. 340.01 (1q).
 - (c) "Contracting agency" means a local governmental unit, as defined in s. 66.0903 (1) (d), or a state agency, as defined in s. 103.49 (1) (f), that has contracted for the performance of work on a project.
 - (d) "Drug" means any controlled substance, as defined in s. 961.01 (4), or controlled substance analog, as defined in s. 961.01 (4m), for which testing is required by an employer under its substance abuse prevention program under this section.
 - (e) "Employee" means a laborer, worker, mechanic, or truck driver who performs the work described in s. 66.0903 (4) or 103.49 (2m) on a project.
 - (f) "Employer" means a contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a contractor or subcontractor that performs work on a project.
 - (g) "Project" mean a project of public works that is subject to s. 66.0903 or 103.49.
 - (2) Substance abuse prohibited. No employee may use, possess, attempt to possess, distribute, deliver, or be under the influence of a drug, or use or be under the influence of alcohol, while performing the work described in s. 66.0903 (4) or 103.49 (2m) on a project.
 - (3) SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS REQUIRED. (a) Before an employer may commence work on a project, the employer shall have in place a written program for the prevention of substance abuse among its employees. At a minimum, the program shall include all of the following:
 - 1. A prohibition against the actions or conditions specified in sub. (2).

An employee is considered to be under the influence of alcohol for purposes of this subsection if the or she has an alcohol concentration that is equal to or greater than the amount specified in s. 885, 235 (1g)(d).

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- 3. A procedure for notifying an employee who violates sub. (2), who tests positive for the presence of a drug or alcohol in his or her system, for who refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the program that the employee may not perform work on a project until he or she meets the conditions specified in sub. (4) (b) 1. and 2.
- (b) Each employer shall be responsible for the cost of developing, implementing, and enforcing its substance abuse prevention program, including the cost of drug and alcohol testing of its employees under the program. The contracting agency is not responsible for that cost, for the cost of any medical review of a test result, or for any rehabilitation provided to an employee. An employer shall agree, as a condition of receiving a contract to perform work on a project, to indemnify and hold harmless the contracting agency against any loss, expense, liability, damage, or other costs, including reasonable attorney fees, that the contracting agency may incur as a result of implementation and enforcement of this section or of an employer's substance abuse prevention program under this section.
- (4) DEBARMENT OF REMOVAL OF EMPLOYEE PROJECT. (a) No employer may permit an employee who violates sub. (2), who tests positive for the presence of a drug or alcohol in his or her system, or who refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's substance abuse prevention program under sub. (3) to perform work on a project until he or she meets the conditions specified in par. (b) 1. and 2. An employer shall immediately remove an employee from work on a project if any of the following occurs:

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- 1. The employee violates sub. (2), tests positive for the presence of a drug or alcohol in his or her system, or refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's substance abuse prevention program.

 2. A representative of the contracting agency has a reasonable suspicion that
 - 2. A representative of the contracting agency has a reasonable suspicion that the employee is in violation of sub. (2) and requests the employer to immediately remove the employee from work on the project.
 - (b) An employee who is barred or removed from work on a project under par.(a) may commence or return to work on the project upon his or her employer providing to the contracting agency documentation showing all of the following:
 - 1. That the employee has tested negative for the presence of drugs and alcohol in his or her system and is not under the influence of alcohol as described in
 - 2. That the employee has been approved to commence or return to work on the project by an employee assistance counselor and by a substance abuse counselor, clinical supervisor, or prevention specialist certified under s. 440.88, an alcohol and drug counselor or chemical dependency counselor certified as described under s. 457.02 (5), or a social worker authorized under s. 457.02 (5m) to treat alcohol or substance dependency or abuse as a specialty substance where prevention programs
 - (c) Testing for the presence of drugs or alcohol in an employee's system and the handling of test specimens shall be conducted in accordance with guidelines for laboratory testing procedures and chain-of-custody procedures established by the substance abuse and mental health services administration of the federal department of health and human services.

SECTION 2. Nonstatutory provisions.

(1) Transitional provisions. An employer, as defined in section 103.503 (1) (f) of the statutes, as created by this act, that is required under section 103.503 (3) of

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in place, a substance abuse prevention program in place on the effective date of this subsection shall provide notice to all of its employees, as defined in section 103.503 (1) (e) of the statutes, as created by this act, that a substance abuse prevention program is being implemented and may not begin drug and alcohol testing under that program until 60 days after the date of the notice. An employer that has a substance abuse prevention program that includes drug and alcohol testing in place on the effective date of this subsection is not required to provide notice under this subsection.

SECTION 3. Initial applicability.

(1) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING ACREEMENTS. This act first applies to an employee who is affected by a collective bargaining agreement that contains provisions inconsistent with this act on the day on which the collective bargaining agreement expires or is extended, modified, or renewed, whichever occurs first.

SECTION 4. Effective date.

(1) This act takes effect on the first day of the 19th month beginning after publication.

(END)

Senter 2 (1) & this act first applies to a contract to peckorn work on a project, as defined in section 103.503 (1)(g) of the statutes, as created by this act, for which bids are opened on the effective date of this subsection or it bids are not solicited to for the contract, to a contract to perform such work entered into on the effective date of this subsection, except that this

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#### Barman, Mike

From:

Barman, Mike

Sent:

Wednesday, December 14, 2005 3:06 PM

To:

Rep.Stone

Cc:

Malaise, Gordon; Dake, Marsha

Subject:

LRB 05s0259 re-draft

The re-draft of LRB 05s0259/2 has been ready to go since 12:07 PM Tuesday (12/13/2005).

We need the amendment jacket back from the "/1" version before we can send you the new "/2" version. Please give us a call if you have any questions. Thanks

Mike Barman (Senior Program Assistant)

State of Wisconsin - Legislative Reference Bureau Legal Section - Front Office 1 East Main Street, Suite 200 Madison, WI 53703

 $(608)\ 266\text{-}3561$  / mike.barman@legis.state.wi.us



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## State of Misconsin 2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

TODAY !!!

LRBs0259/2 GMM:kjf:

# ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT, TO 2005 ASSEMBLY BILL 736

(Regen)

AN ACT to create 103.503 of the statutes; relating to: substance abuse by employees who are required to be paid the prevailing wage rate for work performed on projects of public works, other than state highway projects.

#### Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, subject to certain exceptions, a contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a contractor or subcontractor that is performing work on a a state or local public works project whose estimated cost of completion is \$41,000 or more for a single-trade public works project or \$200,000 or more for a multiple-trade public works project (employer) must pay all laborers, workers, mechanics, and truck drivers employed on the project (employees) at the rate paid for a majority of the hours worked in the employee's trade or occupation in the county in which the project is located (prevailing wage law).

This substitute amendment prohibits an employee from using, possessing, attempting to possess, distributing, delivering, or being under the influence of a controlled substance or controlled substance analog (drug), and from using or being under the influence of alcohol, while performing work on a public works project, other than a state highway project, that is subject to the prevailing wage law (project). For purposes of the substitute amendment, an employee is considered to be under the influence of alcohol if he or she has an alcohol concentration that is equal to or greater than 0.04.

The substitute amendment requires an employer to have in place a written program for the prevention of substance abuse among its employees that, at a minimum, includes all of the following:

- 1. A prohibition against its employees performing work on a project using, possessing, attempting to possess, distributing, delivering, or being under the influence of a drug, and using or being under the influence of alcohol, while performing work on a project.
- 2. A requirement that its employees performing work on a project submit to random, reasonable suspicion, and post–accident drug and alcohol testing and to drug and alcohol testing before commencing work on a project (prejob testing), except that prejob testing of an employee is not required if the employee has been participating in a random testing program during the 90 days preceding the date on which the employee commenced work on the project.
- 3. A procedure for notifying an employee who violates the prohibition under the substitute amendment, who tests positive for the presence of a drug in his or her system, or who refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's substance abuse prevention program that the employee may not perform work on a project until he or she tests negative for the presence of drugs in his or her system, is not under the influence of alcohol, and is approved to commence or return to work on the project in accordance with the employer's substance abuse prevention program.

The substitute amendment requires an employer to immediately remove an employee from work on a project if any of the following occurs:

- 1. The employee violates the prohibition under the substitute amendment, tests positive for the presence of a drug in his or her system, or refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's substance abuse prevention program.
- 2. An officer or employee of the local governmental unit or state agency that has contracted for the performance of work on the project (contracting agency) has a reasonable suspicion that the employee is in violation of the prohibition under the substitute amendment and requests the employer to immediately remove the employee from work on the project.

Under the substitute amendment, an employee who is barred or removed from work on a project may commence or return to work on the project upon his or her employer providing to the contracting agency documentation showing that the employee has tested negative for the presence of drugs in his or her system, is not under the influence of alcohol, and is approved to commence or return to work on the project by an employee assistance counselor and by a substance abuse counselor.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

**SECTION 1.** 103.503 of the statutes is created to read:

In accordance with the employer's substance abuse prevention program

- 103.503 Substance abuse prevention on public works projects. (1)

  Definitions. In this section:
  - (a) "Accident" means an incident caused, contributed to, or otherwise involving an employee that resulted or could have resulted in death, personal injury, or property damage and that occurred while the employee was performing the work described in s. 66.0903 (4) or 103.49 (2m) on a project.
    - (b) "Alcohol" has the meaning given in s. 340.01 (1q).
  - (c) "Contracting agency" means a local governmental unit, as defined in s. 66.0903 (1) (d), or a state agency, as defined in s. 103.49 (1) (f), that has contracted for the performance of work on a project.
  - (d) "Drug" means any controlled substance, as defined in s. 961.01 (4), or controlled substance analog, as defined in s. 961.01 (4m), for which testing is required by an employer under its substance abuse prevention program under this section.
  - (e) "Employee" means a laborer, worker, mechanic, or truck driver who performs the work described in s. 66.0903 (4) or 103.49 (2m) on a project.
  - (f) "Employer" means a contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a contractor or subcontractor that performs work on a project.
- (g) "Project" mean a project of public works that is subject to s. 66.0903 or 103.49.
  - (2) Substance abuse prohibited. No employee may use, possess, attempt to possess, distribute, deliver, or be under the influence of a drug, or use or be under the influence of alcohol, while performing the work described in s. 66.0903 (4) or 103.49 (2m) on a project. An employee is considered to be under the influence of alcohol for

- purposes of this subsection if he or she has an alcohol concentration that is equal to or greater than the amount specified in s. 885.235 (1g) (d).
- (3) Substance abuse prevention programs required. (a) Before an employer may commence work on a project, the employer shall have in place a written program for the prevention of substance abuse among its employees. At a minimum, the program shall include all of the following:
  - 1. A prohibition against the actions or conditions specified in sub. (2).
- 2. A requirement that employees performing the work described in s. 66.0903 (4) or 103.49 (2m) on a project submit to random, reasonable suspicion, and post-accident drug and alcohol testing and to drug and alcohol testing before commencing work on a project, except that testing of an employee before commencing work on a project is not required if the employee has been participating in a random testing program during the 90 days preceding the date on which the employee commenced work on the project.
- 3. A procedure for notifying an employee who violates sub. (2), who tests positive for the presence of a drug in his or her system, or who refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the program that the employee may not perform work on a project until he or she meets the conditions specified in sub. (4) (b) 1. and 2.
- (b) Each employer shall be responsible for the cost of developing, implementing, and enforcing its substance abuse prevention program, including the cost of drug and alcohol testing of its employees under the program. The contracting agency is not responsible for that cost, for the cost of any medical review of a test result, or for any rehabilitation provided to an employee. An employer shall agree, as a condition of receiving a contract to perform work on a project, to indemnify and

- hold harmless the contracting agency against any loss, expense, liability, damage, or other costs, including reasonable attorney fees, that the contracting agency may incur as a result of implementation and enforcement of this section or of an employer's substance abuse prevention program under this section.
- (4) EMPLOYEE ACCESS TO PROJECT. (a) No employer may permit an employee who violates sub. (2), who tests positive for the presence of a drug in his or her system, or who refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's substance abuse prevention program under sub. (3) to perform work on a project until he or she meets the conditions specified in par. (b) 1. and 2. An employer shall immediately remove an employee from work on a project if any of the following occurs:
- 1. The employee violates sub. (2), tests positive for the presence of a drug in his or her system, or refuses to submit to drug or alcohol testing as required under the employer's substance abuse prevention program.
- 2. An officer or employee of the contracting agency has a reasonable suspicion that the employee is in violation of sub. (2) and requests the employer to immediately remove the employee from work on the project.
- (b) An employee who is barred or removed from work on a project under par.(a) may commence or return to work on the project upon his or her employer providing to the contracting agency documentation showing all of the following:
- 1. That the employee has tested negative for the presence of drugs in his or her system and is not under the influence of alcohol as described in sub. (2).
- 2. That the employee has been approved to commence or return to work on the project in accordance with the employer's substance abuse prevention program.

- (c) Testing for the presence of drugs or alcohol in an employee's system and the handling of test specimens shall be conducted in accordance with guidelines for laboratory testing procedures and chain-of-custody procedures established by the substance abuse and mental health services administration of the federal department of health and human services.
- (5) LOCAL ORDINANCES; STRICT CONFORMITY REQUIRED. A local governmental unit, as defined in s. 66.0903 (1) (d), may enact an ordinance regulating the conduct regulated under this section only if the ordinance strictly conforms to this section.

#### SECTION 2. Initial applicability.

(1) This act first applies to a contract to perform work on a project, as defined in section 103.503 (1) (g) of the statutes, as created by this act, for which bids are opened on the effective date of this subsection or, if bids are not solicited for the contract, to a contract to perform such work entered into on the effective date of this subsection, except that this This act first applies to an employee who is affected by a collective bargaining agreement that contains provisions inconsistent with this act on the day on which the collective bargaining agreement expires or is extended, modified, or renewed, whichever occurs first.

#### SECTION 3. Effective date.

(1) This act takes effect on the first day of the 13th month beginning after publication.