Fiscal Estimate - 2015 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental				
LRB Number 15-1561/2	Introduction Number	SB-049				
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						
Fiscal Effect						
Appropriations Reve	ease Existing to absorb	Costs - May be possible within agency's budget es No				
Permissive Mandatory Perm 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decre	5. Types of L Governme Affected Towns ease Revenue hissive Mandatory	nt Units Village Cities es Others WTCS				
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR PRO PRO SEG SEGS						
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date				
UWS/ Adam Pfost (608) 262-4836	Freda Harris (608) 262-2734	2/27/2015				

Fiscal Estimate Narratives UWS 2/27/2015

LRB Number	15-1561/2	Introduction Number	SB-049	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

According to the Department of Workforce Development, prevailing wage laws were enacted to discourage the awarding of public works contracts to employers who frequently underbid local employers by paying their workers substantially less than other workers in an area. Governmental agencies were precluded from awarding contracts exclusively to local employers because bid laws required that contracts be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. This problem created instability in the local construction industry.

The proposed bill eliminates the state prevailing wage laws.

Because labor is a significant component of construction costs, elimination of the prevailing wage law could have an impact on the cost of university capital projects. However, the UW System does not have adequate information to create a meaningful fiscal estimate for this bill. In particular, an analysis cannot be completed for the following reasons:

- The UW System has limited access to the true cost of labor on university construction projects.
- The impact of eliminating the prevailing wage law will vary across the state based on local labor markets. The UW System does not have detailed labor information on Wisconsin labor market dynamics.
- It is unclear how many university capital projects will be approved and constructed in the next decade. As such, the potential savings or additional costs cannot be estimated.
- Anecdotally, there is a shortage of skilled labor for capital projects as Wisconsin workers take work in other states and retire. For examples, please see http://host.madison.com/business/as-trades-rebound-demand-for-apprentices-grows/article_2e2c2729-964c-5648-bd2a-045b93d01432.html and http://www.wpr.org/unions-dakotas-seek-construction-workerswilling-put-down-roots. The UW System does not have adequate quantitative data to assess the possible migration of skilled workers to other states if the prevailing wage law is repealed.
- Some authors suggest that a reduction in wages for skilled workers will result in employers hiring more workers who are less skilled to compensate for lost productivity. Hiring more workers would offset potential savings from lower wages. However, the referenced papers are not peer reviewed, and UW System does not have data to confirm this hypothesis.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

The UW System is cognizant of the importance of quality in the construction of its facilities. University laboratories and buildings are often highly-technical facilities that are more difficult to construct than standard residential or commercial buildings. Proper construction is important to managing ongoing maintenance, repair, and renovation costs.

Additionally, university buildings are generally expected to last longer than commercial buildings. Lowquality construction can result in higher costs over decades.

University buildings may also house expensive research equipment or sensitive electronic infrastructure that can be catastrophically damaged if the building fails (e.g., water pipe rupture in a server room). Loss of service, loss of employee productivity, the cost of repairs, and equipment replacement are costly.