

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2015 and 2016 SB1272

Introduced 2/17/2015, by Sen. Antonio Muñoz

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

820 ILCS 130/2 from Ch. 48, par. 39s-2 820 ILCS 130/3 from Ch. 48, par. 39s-3

Amends the Prevailing Wage Act. Provides that the Act applies to work involving the testing of materials and the operation of survey equipment.

LRB099 07699 JLS 27832 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning employment.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Prevailing Wage Act is amended by changing Sections 2 and 3 as follows:
- 6 (820 ILCS 130/2) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-2)
- 7 Sec. 2. This Act applies to the wages of laborers, mechanics and other workers employed in any public works, as 8 9 hereinafter defined, by any public body and to anyone under contracts for public works. This includes any maintenance, 10 11 repair, assembly, or disassembly work performed on equipment whether owned, leased, or rented. This also includes hand 12 coring and drilling for testing of materials; field inspection 13 of uncured concrete, asphalt, welds, structural steel, 14 fireproofing, masonry, soil, facade, reinforcing steel, 15 formwork, cured concrete, and concrete and asphalt batch 16 17 plants; adjusting proportions of bituminous mixtures; as well as operating survey equipment for construction layout or grade 18 19 checking.
- 20 As used in this Act, unless the context indicates 21 otherwise:
- "Public works" means all fixed works constructed or demolished by any public body, or paid for wholly or in part

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out of public funds. "Public works" as defined herein includes all projects financed in whole or in part with bonds, grants, loans, or other funds made available by or through the State or any of its political subdivisions, including but not limited to: bonds issued under the Industrial Project Revenue Bond Act (Article 11, Division 74 of the Illinois Municipal Code), the Industrial Building Revenue Bond Act, the Illinois Finance Authority Act, the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority Act, or the Build Illinois Bond Act; loans or other funds made available pursuant to the Build Illinois Act; loans or other funds made available pursuant to the Riverfront Development Fund under Section 10-15 of the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act; or funds from the Fund for Illinois' Future under Section 6z-47 of the State Finance Act, funds for school construction under Section 5 of the General Obligation Bond Act, funds authorized under Section 3 of the School Construction Bond Act, funds for school infrastructure under Section 6z-45 of the State Finance Act, and funds for transportation purposes under Section 4 of the General Obligation Bond Act. "Public works" also includes (i) all projects financed in whole or in part with funds from the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity under the Illinois Renewable Fuels Development Program Act for which there is no project labor agreement; (ii) all work performed pursuant to a public private agreement under the Public Private Agreements for the Illiana Expressway Act or the Public-Private Agreements for the South Suburban Airport

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Act; and (iii) all projects undertaken under a public-private agreement under the Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act. "Public works" also includes all projects at leased facility property used for airport purposes under Section 35 of the Local Government Facility Lease Act. "Public works" also includes the construction of a new wind power facility by a business designated as a High Impact Business under Section 5.5(a)(3)(E) of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act. "Public works" does not include work done directly by any public utility company, whether or not done under public supervision or direction, or paid for wholly or in part out of public funds. "Public works" also includes any corrective action performed pursuant to Title XVI of the Environmental Protection Act for which payment from the Underground Storage Tank Fund is requested. "Public works" does not include projects undertaken by the owner at an owner-occupied single-family residence or at an owner-occupied unit of a multi-family residence. "Public works" does not include work performed for soil and water conservation purposes agricultural lands, whether or not done under supervision or paid for wholly or in part out of public funds, done directly by an owner or person who has legal control of those lands.

"Construction" means all work on public works involving laborers, workers or mechanics. This includes any maintenance, repair, assembly, or disassembly work performed on equipment

whether owned, leased, or rented. "Construction" also includes hand coring and drilling for testing of materials; field inspection of uncured concrete, asphalt, welds, structural steel, fireproofing, masonry, soil, facade, reinforcing steel, formwork, cured concrete, and concrete and asphalt batch plants; adjusting proportions of bituminous mixtures; as well as operating survey equipment for construction layout or grade checking.

"Locality" means the county where the physical work upon public works is performed, except (1) that if there is not available in the county a sufficient number of competent skilled laborers, workers and mechanics to construct the public works efficiently and properly, "locality" includes any other county nearest the one in which the work or construction is to be performed and from which such persons may be obtained in sufficient numbers to perform the work and (2) that, with respect to contracts for highway work with the Department of Transportation of this State, "locality" may at the discretion of the Secretary of the Department of Transportation be construed to include two or more adjacent counties from which workers may be accessible for work on such construction.

"Public body" means the State or any officer, board or commission of the State or any political subdivision or department thereof, or any institution supported in whole or in part by public funds, and includes every county, city, town, village, township, school district, irrigation, utility,

- 1 reclamation improvement or other district and every other
- 2 political subdivision, district or municipality of the state
- 3 whether such political subdivision, municipality or district
- 4 operates under a special charter or not.
- 5 The terms "general prevailing rate of hourly wages",
- 6 "general prevailing rate of wages" or "prevailing rate of
- 7 wages" when used in this Act mean the hourly cash wages plus
- 8 annualized fringe benefits for training and apprenticeship
- 9 programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of
- 10 Apprenticeship and Training, health and welfare, insurance,
- 11 vacations and pensions paid generally, in the locality in which
- the work is being performed, to employees engaged in work of a
- 13 similar character on public works.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 97-502, eff. 8-23-11; 98-109, eff. 7-25-13;
- 15 98-482, eff. 1-1-14; 98-740, eff. 7-16-14; 98-756, eff.
- 16 7-16-14.)
- 17 (820 ILCS 130/3) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-3)
- 18 Sec. 3. Not less than the general prevailing rate of hourly
- 19 wages for work of a similar character on public works in the
- locality in which the work is performed, and not less than the
- 21 general prevailing rate of hourly wages for legal holiday and
- 22 overtime work, shall be paid to all laborers, workers and
- 23 mechanics employed by or on behalf of any public body engaged
- 24 in the construction or demolition of public works. This
- 25 includes any maintenance, repair, assembly, or disassembly

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work performed on equipment whether owned, leased, or rented.

2 This work also includes hand coring and drilling for testing of

materials; field inspection of uncured concrete, asphalt,

4 welds, structural steel, fireproofing, masonry, soil, facade,

reinforcing steel, formwork, cured concrete, and concrete and

asphalt batch plants; adjusting proportions of bituminous

mixtures; as well as operating survey equipment for

construction layout or grade checking. Only such laborers,

workers and mechanics as are directly employed by contractors

or subcontractors in actual construction work on the site of

the building or construction job, and laborers, workers and

mechanics engaged in the transportation of materials and

equipment to or from the site, but not including the

transportation by the sellers and suppliers or the manufacture

or processing of materials or equipment, in the execution of

any contract or contracts for public works with any public body

shall be deemed to be employed upon public works. The wage for

a tradesman performing maintenance is equivalent to that of a

19 tradesman engaged in construction or demolition.

20 (Source: P.A. 95-341, eff. 8-21-07; 96-186, eff. 1-1-10.)