

## 97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2011 and 2012 SB3695

Introduced 2/10/2012, by Sen. Michael W. Frerichs

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

820 ILCS 130/2 from Ch. 48, par. 39s-2 820 ILCS 130/5 from Ch. 48, par. 39s-5 820 ILCS 130/5.1 new 820 ILCS 130/11 from Ch. 48, par. 39s-11

Amends the Prevailing Wage Act. Requires contractors to include in recording keeping the gross and net wage, hourly overtime rate, fringe benefit rates, and the sponsor and administrator of fringe benefit plans. Provides for filing of the records with the Department of Labor. Authorizes that Department to require electronic filing. Requires that Department to create and provide a form for the filing of certified payrolls. Allows any interested party to bring an action under the Act. Defines terms.

LRB097 19168 JLS 64410 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY 1 AN ACT concerning wages.

## 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, 5, and 11 and by adding Section 5.1 as follows:
- 6 (820 ILCS 130/2) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-2)
- Sec. 2. This Act applies to the wages of laborers, mechanics and other workers employed in any public works, as hereinafter defined, by any public body and to anyone under contracts for public works. This includes any maintenance, repair, assembly, or disassembly work performed on equipment whether owned, leased, or rented.
- 13 As used in this Act, unless the context indicates 14 otherwise:
- "Public works" means all fixed works constructed or 15 16 demolished by any public body, or paid for wholly or in part 17 out of public funds. "Public works" as defined herein includes all projects financed in whole or in part with bonds, grants, 18 19 loans, or other funds made available by or through the State or any of its political subdivisions, including but not limited 20 21 to: bonds issued under the Industrial Project Revenue Bond Act 22 (Article 11, Division 74 of the Illinois Municipal Code), the Industrial Building Revenue Bond Act, the Illinois Finance 23

Authority Act, the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority Act, or 1 2 the Build Illinois Bond Act; loans or other funds made 3 available pursuant to the Build Illinois Act; or funds from the Fund for Illinois' Future under Section 6z-47 of the State 5 Finance Act, funds for school construction under Section 5 of the General Obligation Bond Act, funds authorized under Section 6 7 3 of the School Construction Bond Act, funds for school infrastructure under Section 6z-45 of the State Finance Act, 8 9 and funds for transportation purposes under Section 4 of the General Obligation Bond Act. "Public works" also includes (i) 10 11 all projects financed in whole or in part with funds from the 12 Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity under the 13 Illinois Renewable Fuels Development Program Act for which 14 there is no project labor agreement; (ii) all work performed 15 pursuant to a public private agreement under the Public Private 16 Agreements for the Illiana Expressway Act; and (iii) all 17 projects undertaken under a public-private agreement under the Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act. "Public 18 works" also includes all projects at leased facility property 19 20 used for airport purposes under Section 35 of the Local Government Facility Lease Act. "Public works" also includes the 21 22 construction of a new wind power facility by a business 23 designated as a High Impact Business under Section 5.5(a)(3)(E) of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act. "Public works" does not 24 include work done directly by any public utility company, 25 26 whether or not done under public supervision or direction, or

- 1 paid for wholly or in part out of public funds. "Public works"
- 2 does not include projects undertaken by the owner at an
- 3 owner-occupied single-family residence or at an owner-occupied
- 4 unit of a multi-family residence.
- 5 "Construction" means all work on public works involving
- 6 laborers, workers or mechanics. This includes any maintenance,
- 7 repair, assembly, or disassembly work performed on equipment
- 8 whether owned, leased, or rented.
- 9 "Contractor" and "subcontractor" include an individual,
- 10 partnership, association, corporation, limited liability
- 11 company, business trust, and a person or group of persons
- 12 acting directly or indirectly in the interest of a contractor
- or subcontractor in relation to any laborer, worker, or
- mechanic employed.
- "Entity" means a sole proprietor, partnership, firm,
- 16 corporation, limited liability company, association, or other
- business enterprise, but does not include (i) the State of
- 18 Illinois or its officers, agencies, or political subdivisions
- or (ii) the federal government.
- "Interested party" means a person or entity with an
- interest in compliance with this Act.
- "Locality" means the county where the physical work upon
- 23 public works is performed, except (1) that if there is not
- 24 available in the county a sufficient number of competent
- 25 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, reclamation improvement or other district and every other political subdivision, district or municipality of the state whether such political subdivision, municipality or district operates under a special charter or not.

The terms "general prevailing rate of hourly wages", "general prevailing rate of wages" or "prevailing rate of wages" when used in this Act mean the hourly cash wages plus annualized fringe benefits for training and apprenticeship programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, health and welfare, insurance, vacations and pensions paid generally, in the locality in which the work is being performed, to employees engaged in work of a similar character on public works.

- 1 (Source: P.A. 96-28, eff. 7-1-09; 96-58, eff. 1-1-10; 96-186,
- eff. 1-1-10; 96-913, eff. 6-9-10; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 97-502,
- 3 eff. 8-23-11.)

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- 4 (820 ILCS 130/5) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-5)
- 5 Sec. 5. Certified payroll.
- 6 (a) Any contractor and each subcontractor who participates
  7 in public works shall:
  - (1) make and keep, for a period of not less than 3 years from the date of the last payment on a contract or subcontract for public works, records of all laborers, mechanics, and other workers employed by them on the project; the records shall include each worker's name, address, telephone number when available, social security number, classification or classifications, gross and net the hourly wages paid in each pay period, the number of hours worked each day, the hourly wage rate, the hourly overtime wage rate, hourly fringe benefit rates, the plan administrator of each fringe benefit, if applicable, and the starting and ending times of work each day; and
  - (2) no later than the tenth day of each calendar month file a certified payroll for the immediately preceding month with the public body in charge of the project.  $\underline{A}$  certified payroll must be filed on a form created and provided by the Department of Labor. A certified payroll

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must be filed for only those calendar months during which construction on a public works project has occurred. The certified payroll shall consist of a complete copy of the records identified in paragraph (1) of this subsection (a), but may exclude the starting and ending times of work each day. The certified payroll shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the contractor or subcontractor or an agent of the officer, employee, or contractor subcontractor which avers that: (i) he or she has examined the certified payroll records required to be submitted by the Act and such records are true and accurate; (ii) the hourly rate paid to each worker is not less than the general prevailing rate of hourly wages required by this Act; and (iii) the contractor or subcontractor is aware that filing a certified payroll that he or she knows to be false is a Class A misdemeanor. A general contractor is not prohibited from relying on the certification of a lower tier subcontractor, provided the general contractor does knowingly rely upon subcontractor's not а certification. Any contractor or subcontractor subject to this Act and any officer, employee, or agent of such contractor or subcontractor whose duty as such officer, employee, or agent it is to file such certified payroll who willfully fails to file such a certified payroll on or before the date such certified payroll is required by this paragraph to be filed and any person who willfully files a

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false certified payroll that is false as to any material fact is in violation of this Act and guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. The public body in charge of the project shall keep the records submitted in accordance with this paragraph (2) of subsection (a) for a period of not less than 3 years from the date of the last payment for work on a contract or subcontract for public works. The records submitted in accordance with this paragraph (2) subsection (a) shall be considered public records, except employee's address, telephone number, and social an security number, and made available in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act. The public body shall accept any reasonable submissions by the contractor that meet the requirements of this Section.

(b) Upon 7 business days' notice, the contractor and each subcontractor shall make available for inspection and copying at a location within this State during reasonable hours, the records identified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Section to the public body in charge of the project, its officers and agents, the Director of Labor and his deputies and agents, and to federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors.

23 (Source: P.A. 97-571, eff. 1-1-12.)

24 (820 ILCS 130/5.1 new)

Sec. 5.1. Electronic database. Subject to appropriation,

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the Department shall develop and maintain an electronic

database capable of accepting and retaining certified payrolls

submitted under this Act. The database shall accept certified

payroll forms provided by the Department that are fillable and

designed to accept electronic signatures.

6 (820 ILCS 130/11) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-11)

Sec. 11. No public works project shall be instituted unless the provisions of this Act have been complied with. The provisions of this Act shall not be applicable to Federal construction projects which require a prevailing determination by the United States Secretary of Labor. The Illinois Department of Labor represented by the Attorney General is empowered to sue for injunctive relief against the awarding of any contract or the continuation of work under any contract for public works at a time when the prevailing wage prerequisites have not been met. Any contract for public works awarded at a time when the prevailing wage prerequisites had not been met shall be void as against public policy and the contractor is prohibited from recovering any damages for the voiding of the contract or pursuant to the terms of the contract. The contractor is limited to a claim for amounts actually paid for labor and materials supplied to the public body. Where objections to a determination of the prevailing rate of wages or a court action relative thereto is pending, the public body shall not continue work on the project unless

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sufficient funds are available to pay increased wages if such are finally determined or unless the Department of Labor certifies such determination of the prevailing rate of wages as correct.

Any interested party laborer, worker or mechanic employed by the contractor or by any sub contractor under him who is paid for his services in a sum less than the stipulated rates for work done under such contract, shall have a right of action for whatever difference there may be between the amount so paid, and the rates provided by the contract together with costs and such reasonable attorney's fees as shall be allowed by the court. Such contractor or subcontractor shall also be liable to the Department of Labor for 20% of such underpayments and shall be additionally liable to the laborer, worker or mechanic for punitive damages in the amount of 2% of the amount of any such penalty to the State for underpayments for each month following the date of payment during which such underpayments remain unpaid. Where a second or subsequent action to recover underpayments is brought against a contractor or subcontractor and the contractor or subcontractor is found liable for underpayments to any laborer, worker, or mechanic, the contractor or subcontractor shall also be liable to the Department of Labor for 50% of the underpayments payable as a result of the second or subsequent action, and shall be additionally liable for 5% of the amount of any such penalty to the State for underpayments for each month following the date

of payment during which the underpayments remain unpaid. The Department shall also have a right of action on behalf of any individual who has a right of action under this Section. An action brought to recover same shall be deemed to be a suit for wages, and any and all judgments entered therein shall have the same force and effect as other judgments for wages. At the request of any laborer, workman or mechanic employed by the contractor or by any subcontractor under him who is paid less than the prevailing wage rate required by this Act, the Department of Labor may take an assignment of such wage claim in trust for the assigning laborer, workman or mechanic and may bring any legal action necessary to collect such claim, and the contractor or subcontractor shall be required to pay the costs incurred in collecting such claim.

(Source: P.A. 94-488, eff. 1-1-06.)