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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 4, 5, and 9 as follows:

(820 ILCS 130/4) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-4)

Sec. 4. (a) The public body awarding any contract for public work or otherwise undertaking any public works, shall ascertain the general prevailing rate of hourly wages in the locality in which the work is to be performed, for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract, and where the public body performs the work without letting a contract therefor, shall ascertain the prevailing rate of wages on a per hour basis in the locality, and such public body shall specify in the resolution or ordinance and in the call for bids for the contract, that the general prevailing rate of wages in the locality for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or perform such work, also the general prevailing rate for legal holiday and overtime work, as ascertained by the public body or by the Department of Labor shall be paid for each craft or type of worker needed to execute the contract or to perform such work, and it shall be mandatory upon the contractor to whom the contract is awarded

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and upon any subcontractor under him, and where the public body performs the work, upon the public body, to pay not less than the specified rates to all laborers, workers and mechanics employed by them in the execution of the contract or such work; provided, however, that if the public body desires that the Department of Labor ascertain the prevailing rate of wages, it shall notify the Department of Labor to ascertain the general prevailing rate of hourly wages for work under contract, or for work performed by a public body without letting a contract as required in the locality in which the work is to be performed, for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or project or work to be performed. Upon such notification the Department of Labor shall ascertain such general prevailing rate of wages, and certify the prevailing wage to such public body. The public body awarding the contract shall cause to be inserted in the project specifications and the contract a stipulation to the effect that not less than the prevailing rate of wages as found by the public body or Department of Labor or determined by the court on review shall be paid to all laborers, workers and mechanics performing work under the contract.

(b) It shall also be mandatory upon the contractor to whom the contract is awarded to insert into each subcontract and into the project specifications for each subcontract a written stipulation to the effect that not less than the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to all laborers, workers, and

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mechanics performing work under the contract. It shall also be mandatory upon each subcontractor to cause to be inserted into tiered subcontract each lower and into the specifications for each lower tiered subcontract a stipulation to the effect that not less than the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to all laborers, workers, and mechanics performing work under the contract. A contractor subcontractor who fails to comply with this subsection (b) is in violation of this Act.

- (c) It shall also require in all such contractor's bonds that the contractor include such provision as will guarantee the faithful performance of such prevailing wage clause as provided by contract. All bid specifications shall list the specified rates to all laborers, workers and mechanics in the locality for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract.
- (d) If the Department of Labor revises the prevailing rate of hourly wages to be paid by the public body, the revised rate shall apply to such contract, and the public body shall be responsible to notify the contractor and each subcontractor, of the revised rate.
- (e) Two or more investigatory hearings under this Section issue of establishing a new prevailing classification for a particular craft or type of worker shall be consolidated in a single hearing before the Department. Such consolidation shall occur whether each separate investigatory

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- 1 hearing is conducted by a public body or the Department. The 2 party requesting a consolidated investigatory hearing shall have the burden of establishing that there is no existing 3 prevailing wage classification for the particular craft or 4
 - of worker in any of the localities under consideration.

It shall be mandatory upon the contractor or construction manager to whom a contract for public works is awarded to post, at a location on the project site of the public works that is easily accessible to the workers engaged on the project, the prevailing wage rates for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or project or work to be performed. A failure to post a prevailing wage rate as required by this Section is a violation of this Act.

- (Source: P.A. 92-783, eff. 8-6-02; 93-15, eff. 6-11-03; 93-16, 14
- eff. 1-1-04; 93-38, eff. 6-1-04; revised 10-29-04.) 15
- 16 (820 ILCS 130/5) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-5)
- Sec. 5. Certified payroll. 17
- 18 (a) While participating on public works, the contractor and each subcontractor shall: 19
- 20 (1) make and keep, for a period of not less than 5 $\frac{3}{2}$ 21 years, records of all laborers, mechanics, and other 22 workers employed by them on the project; the records shall include each worker's name, address, telephone number when 23 24 available, social security number, classification or 25 classifications, the hourly wages paid in each pay period,

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the number of hours worked each day, and the starting and ending times of work each day; and

(2) submit monthly, in person, by mail, or electronically a certified payroll to the public body in charge of the project. 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 which avers that: (i) 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 B misdemeanor. A general contractor is not prohibited from relying on the certification of a lower tier subcontractor, provided the general contractor does not knowingly rely upon subcontractor's false certification. Any contractor or subcontractor subject to this Act who fails to submit a certified payroll or knowingly files a false certified payroll is in violation of this Act and quilty of a Class B 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. The records submitted in accordance with this

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- paragraph (2) of subsection (a) shall be considered public records, except an employee's address, telephone number, and social 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 7 8 subcontractor shall make available for inspection the records 9 identified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Section 10 to the public body in charge of the project, its officers and 11 agents, and to the Director of Labor and his deputies and 12 agents. Upon 7 business days' notice, the contractor and each 13 subcontractor shall make such records available reasonable hours at a location within this State. 14
- 15 (Source: P.A. 93-38, eff. 6-1-04; 94-515, eff. 8-10-05; 94-1023, eff. 7-12-06.)

17 (820 ILCS 130/9) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-9)

Sec. 9. To effectuate the purpose and policy of this Act each public body shall, during the month of June of each calendar year, investigate and ascertain the prevailing rate of wages as defined in this Act and publicly post or keep available for inspection by any interested party in the main office of such public body its determination of such prevailing rate of wage and shall promptly file, no later than July 15 of each year, a certified copy thereof in the office of the

Secretary of State at Springfield and the office of the Illinois Department of Labor.

The Department of Labor shall during the month of June of each calendar year, investigate and ascertain the prevailing rate of wages for each county in the State. If a public body does not investigate and ascertain the prevailing rate of wages during the month of June as required by the previous paragraph, then the prevailing rate of wages for that public body shall be the rate as determined by the Department under this paragraph for the county in which such public body is located.

Where the Department of Labor ascertains the prevailing rate of wages, it is the duty of the Department of Labor within 30 days after receiving a notice from the public body authorizing the proposed work, to conduct an investigation to ascertain the prevailing rate of wages as defined in this Act and such investigation shall be conducted in the locality in which the work is to be performed. The Department of Labor shall send a certified copy of its findings to the public body authorizing the work and keep a record of its findings available for inspection by any interested party in the office of the Department of Labor at Springfield.

The public body except for the Department of Transportation with respect to highway contracts shall within 30 days after filing with the Secretary of State, or the Department of Labor shall within 30 days after filing with such public body, publish in a newspaper of general circulation within the area

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determination is effective, a notice the of its determination and shall promptly mail a copy of its determination to any employer, and to any association of employers and to any person or association of employees who have filed their names and addresses, requesting copies of any determination stating the particular rates and the particular class of workers whose wages will be affected by such rates.

At any time within 30 days after the Department of Labor has published on its official web site a prevailing wage schedule, any person affected thereby may object in writing to the determination or such part thereof as they may deem objectionable by filing a written notice with the public body or Department of Labor, whichever has made such determination, stating the specified grounds of the objection. It shall thereafter be the duty of the public body or Department of Labor to set a date for a hearing on the objection after giving written notice to the objectors at least 10 days before the date of the hearing and said notice shall state the time and place of such hearing. Such hearing by a public body shall be held within 45 days after the objection is filed, and shall not be postponed or reset for a later date except upon the consent, in writing, of all the objectors and the public body. If such hearing is not held by the public body within the time herein specified, the Department of Labor may, upon request of the objectors, conduct the hearing on behalf of the public body.

The public body or Department of Labor, whichever has made

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conclusion of the hearing.

such determination, is authorized in its discretion to hear 1 2 each timely filed written objection. Two or more hearings under 3 this Section on the issue of establishing a new prevailing wage classification for a particular craft or type of worker shall 4 5 be consolidated in a single hearing before the Department. Such consolidation shall occur whether each separate hearing is 6 conducted by a public body or the Department. The party 7 requesting a consolidated hearing shall have the burden of 8 9 establishing that there is no existing prevailing wage 10 classification for the particular craft or type of worker in 11 any of the localities under consideration filed separately or 12 consolidate for hearing any one or more written objections filed with them. At such hearing the public body or Department 13 of Labor shall introduce in evidence the investigation it 14 15 instituted which formed the basis of its determination, and the 16 public body or Department of Labor, or any interested objectors 17 may thereafter introduce such evidence as is material to the issue. Thereafter, the public body or Department of Labor, must 18 19 upon the written objection and make such final 20 determination as it believes the evidence warrants, promptly file a certified copy of its final determination with 21 22 such public body and the Secretary of State, and serve a copy 23 by personal service or registered mail on all parties to the proceedings. The final determination by the Department of Labor 24

or a public body shall be rendered within 30 days after the

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Ιf 1 proceedings to review judicially the final 2 determination of the public body or Department of Labor are not instituted as hereafter provided, such determination shall be 3 final and binding. 4

The provisions of the Administrative Review Law, and all amendments and modifications thereof, and the rules adopted pursuant thereto, shall apply to and govern all proceedings for the judicial review of final administrative decisions of any public body or the Department of Labor hereunder. The term "administrative decision" is defined as in Section 3-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Appeals from all final orders and judgments entered by the court in review of the final administrative decision of the public body or Department of Labor, may be taken by any party to the action.

Any proceeding in any court affecting a determination of the Department of Labor or public body shall have priority in hearing and determination over all other civil proceedings pending in said court, except election contests.

In all reviews or appeals under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to represent the Department of Labor, and defend its determination. The Attorney General shall not represent any public body, except the State, in any such review or appeal.

25 (Source: P.A. 93-38, eff. 6-1-04.)

26 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon

becoming law. 1