

Department of Legislative Services  
 Maryland General Assembly  
 2013 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

House Bill 1283 (Delegate Mizeur, *et al.*)  
 Economic Matters

Prevailing Wage Enforcement Act

This bill requires that all civil penalties and liquidated damages paid by contractors who violate the State’s prevailing wage law be paid to the Division of Labor and Industry (DLI) within the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR), and not to the general fund.

Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** Special fund revenues for DLLR increase by an estimated \$238,500 in FY 2014, \$59,600 of which is due to the redirection of liquidated damages currently paid to *local* public bodies to DLI. The remaining \$178,900 is due to the redirection of current revenues from the general fund to DLI, with a corresponding decrease in general fund revenues. Out-year estimates reflect annualization.

(in dollars)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
GF Revenue	(\$178,900)	(\$238,500)	(\$238,500)	(\$238,500)	(\$238,500)
SF Revenue	\$238,500	\$318,000	\$318,000	\$318,000	\$318,000
Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0
Net Effect	\$59,600	\$79,500	\$79,500	\$79,500	\$79,500

*Note:*( ) = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect

**Local Effect:** Local government revenues decline by approximately \$59,600 in FY 2014 due to the redirection of liquidated damages from *local* public bodies to the State. Out-year estimates reflect annualization.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

## Analysis

**Current Law:** Public works are structures or works, including a bridge, building, ditch, road, alley, waterwork, or sewage disposal plant, that are constructed for public use or benefit or paid for entirely or in part by public money. Contractors working on eligible public works projects must pay their employees the prevailing wage rate. Eligible public works projects are those carried out by:

- the State; or
- a political subdivision, agency, person, or entity for which at least 50% of the project cost is paid for by State funds.

Any public works contract valued at less than \$500,000 is not required to pay prevailing wages. The State prevailing wage rate also does not apply to any part of a public works project funded with federal funds for which the contractor must pay the prevailing wage rate determined by the federal government.

Prevailing wages are wages paid to at least 50% of workers in a given locality who perform the same or similar work on projects that resemble the proposed public works project. If fewer than 50% of workers in a job category earn the same wage, the prevailing wage is the rate paid to at least 40% of those workers. If fewer than 40% receive the same wage rate, the prevailing wage is calculated using a weighted average of local pay rates. The State Commissioner of Labor and Industry is responsible for determining prevailing wages for each public works project and job category, subject to the advice and recommendations of a six-member advisory council appointed by the Governor.

The commissioner has the authority to enforce contractors' compliance with the prevailing wage law. Contractors are liable for the following civil penalties or liquidated damages for violating various provisions of the State's prevailing wage statute:

- a civil penalty of up to \$50 for failing to post notice of the prevailing wages that must be paid;
- liquidated damages of \$10 for each calendar day that a submission of payroll records to the commissioner is late;
- a civil penalty of \$1,000 for each false or fraudulent payroll record submitted; and
- liquidated damages of \$20 per day for each employee who is not paid the appropriate prevailing wage.

Civil penalties are paid to the State's general fund regardless of whether the project is a State or local public works project; however, liquidated damages are paid to the public

body (either the State or the local government) that procured the project for which a violation occurs.

Contractors found to have violated the prevailing wage law must also pay restitution to the employees. If an employer fails to comply with an order by the commissioner to pay restitution, either the commissioner or an employee may sue the employer to recover the difference between the prevailing wage and paid wage. The court may order the employer to pay double or triple damages if it finds that the employer withheld wages or fringe benefits willfully and knowingly or with deliberate ignorance or reckless disregard for the law.

The University System of Maryland, Morgan State University, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and the Maryland Stadium Authority are all exempt from the prevailing wage law.

**Background:** The federal Davis-Bacon Act, originally enacted in 1931, requires contractors working on federal public works contracts valued at more than \$2,000 to pay their employees the prevailing local wage for their labor class, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor. The general intent of the law, and similar state and local laws, is to stabilize local wage rates by preventing unfair bidding practices and wage competition. Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia currently have prevailing wage laws; since 1979, nine states have repealed their prevailing wage laws.

Maryland adopted a prevailing wage law in 1945 (Chapter 999), but it only applied to road projects in Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties. In 1969, the statute was amended to include State public works contracts exceeding \$500,000. There have been periodic changes to the law and the definition of prevailing wage. In 1983, the law was broadened to include public works projects in which the State funds 50% or more of the total project costs and 75% or more in the case of public schools. Chapter 208 of 2000 (SB 202) reduced the prevailing wage threshold for public schools from 75% to 50% of construction costs, thereby bringing school construction projects in line with prevailing wage requirements for other public works projects.

Over the past four fiscal years, DLLR has assessed an average of \$318,000 in liquidated damages annually against contractors. No civil penalties have been assessed. DLLR has previously estimated that 75% of liquidated damages are for State projects and 25% are for local projects.

By law, the Governor is required to appropriate at least \$385,000 annually to DLI for prevailing wage enforcement. The Governor's proposed fiscal 2014 budget includes \$811,083 for the prevailing wage unit.

**State Fiscal Effect:** General administration of DLI is funded primarily from the Workers' Compensation Commission (WCC), with additional funding coming from federal Occupational Safety and Health funds; less than 10% of general administration is paid for with general funds. The prevailing wage unit within DLI, which enforces the prevailing wage statute, is entirely general funded.

The bill makes no provision for the allocation or expenditure of penalty revenue retained by DLI under the bill. It is unclear whether the funds (1) are retained to increase funding for prevailing wage enforcement; (2) supplant a portion of special funds from WCC for DLI general administration; or (3) are credited against the minimum mandated general fund allocation to the prevailing wage unit, allowing general funds to be redirected to other purposes or agencies. The bill specifically states that the penalty revenue may not be deposited into the general fund, but it does not establish or designate a special fund within DLLR to receive the revenue. Nevertheless, for the purpose of this analysis, the Department of Legislative Services assumes that the intent of the bill is to enhance enforcement of the prevailing wage statute, so revenues are treated as special funds and are retained for additional prevailing wage enforcement.

Under this assumption, the bill's fiscal effect for the State manifests in two ways:

1. a slight increase in special fund revenues due to the redirection of liquidated damages currently paid to *local* public bodies to DLLR in the form of unspecified special funds; and
2. an increase in special fund revenues to DLLR and a corresponding reduction in revenues to the general fund due to retaining State liquidated damages and civil penalties in DLI.

As noted above, liquidated damages assessed against contractors on local projects are paid to the local governmental unit that procured the public work. Under the bill, those liquidated damages are redirected to DLLR in the form of special funds. Assuming that 25% of total liquidated damages are for local projects, State special fund revenues increase by approximately \$79,500 annually; in fiscal 2014, however, revenues increase by an estimated \$59,625 due to the bill's October 1, 2013 effective date.

Regarding the second effect, civil penalties and liquidated damages paid to the State currently accrue to the general fund, but the bill expressly forbids the payment of those revenues to the general fund. Therefore, special fund revenues to DLLR increase by approximately \$238,500 for prevailing wage enforcement, which is the State's current share of liquidated damages. There is a corresponding reduction in revenue to the general fund. In fiscal 2014, the increase for DLLR is approximately \$178,875 due to the bill's October 1, 2013 effective date. Increased revenues for prevailing wage

enforcement may result in additional positions for the prevailing wage unit, but that contingency is not reflected in this analysis.

**Local Fiscal Effect:** Local government revenues decline by approximately \$79,500 annually due to the redirection of liquidated damages from local public bodies to DLLR. In fiscal 2014, revenues decline by approximately \$59,625 due to the bill's October 1, 2013 effective date.

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### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** HB 948 of 2012 received an unfavorable report from the House Economic Matters Committee.

**Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - March 1, 2013  
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