



H.B. 222

126th General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Reps. Hood, Brinkman

BILL SUMMARY

- Repeals the Prevailing Wage Law.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Overview

Ohio's Prevailing Wage Law (Chapter 4115. of the Revised Code), requires that any public authority wishing to engage in construction of a public improvement ensure that the workers employed on the project are paid the "prevailing rate of wages." The prevailing wage is the sum of the basic hourly rate of pay, contributions by a contractor or subcontractor to a fund, plan, or program, and the costs to the contractor or subcontractor in providing various fringe benefits (unless the benefits are required under federal, state, or local law).

The requirement to pay the prevailing wage applies to any officer, board, or commission of the state, any political subdivision, and any institution supported in whole or in part by public funds. The law applies to any new construction of a public improvement¹ fairly estimated to cost more than \$65,843, and any renovation of a public improvement estimated to cost more than \$19,752 and if the construction or renovation is performed by other than full-time employees of the political subdivision of the governmental public authority who are not in the classified service of the public authority.

¹ *The Prevailing Wage Law defines a "public improvement" as all buildings, roads, streets, alleys, sewers, ditches, sewage disposal plants, water works, and all other structures or works constructed by a public authority of the state, a political subdivision of the state, or by any person who contracted with the state or political subdivision to undertake such construction (R.C. 4115.03(C)).*

Various projects are exempt from the prevailing wage requirements such as public improvement projects where the federal government furnishes funds for the improvement and specifies under its prevailing wage statute the minimum rates of pay for workers on the projects. Public improvements undertaken by or under contract for boards of education or governing boards of educational service centers. Various other exemptions also exist.

The law is administered by the Department of Commerce and by individual "prevailing wage coordinators" whom a public authority must appoint for each project. The law further imposes various record-keeping and procedural requirements upon public authorities.

The bill

The bill repeals the Prevailing Wage Law. (R.C. 121.08, 122.452, 164.07, 165.031, 166.02, 176.011, 176.05, 307.022, 307.671, 307.673, 307.674, 307.696, 351.06, 1311.25, 1509.071, 1521.26, 1551.13, 1551.33, 1710.02, 1728.07, 3383.07, 3706.042, 4115.03, 4115.031, 4115.032, 4115.033, 4115.034, 4115.04, 4115.05, 4115.06, 4115.07, 4115.071, 4115.08, 4115.09, 4115.10, 4115.101, 4115.11, 4115.12, 4115.13, 4115.131, 4115.132, 4115.133, 4115.14, 4115.15, 4115.16, 4115.21, 4115.99, 4116.01, 4582.12, 4582.37, 4981.23, 5540.03, 6117.012, and 6121.061.)

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	04-26-05	p. 703

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