

March 10, 2011

Representative Kurt Olson

Chair of Labor and Commerce Committee

Dear Mr. Olson,

I am a 43 year resident of Alaska and am writing to oppose any changes to the current threshold for Davis Bacon or definitions of maintenance. Currently there are 13 other states with equal or lower thresholds. None of those states have a \$12 Billion state surplus. This bill is nothing more than an attempt to lower the wages for an Alaskan worker trying to make a decent living for his family, while putting more money in the pockets of the contractors. Even if the threshold were zero, as is the case with 9 other states, the proposed maintenance definition would put a substantial amount of work outside of prevailing wages. Workers in smaller communities would be paid a substandard living, while the cost to live in Alaska continues to climb.

Below is a series of case studies from cities and states that have kept or eliminated prevailed wage. The results of the studies speak for themselves.

1. Mahalia, Nooshin, *Prevailing Wages and Government Contracting Costs: A Review of the Research*, Economic Policy Institute, 2008.

Summary: The report concludes that, "An overwhelming preponderance of the literature shows that prevailing wage regulations have no effect one way or the other on the cost to government of contracted public works projects." Workers on prevailing wage projects tend to be higher skilled, better trained, more productive, and less prone to serious and fatal injuries on the job site. Prevailing wage regulations contribute to enhanced tax revenues, and higher wages support local consumer spending. Prevailing wage regulations discourage unscrupulous contractors who typically cheat on payroll taxes, employ low skilled workers and shirk health and safety requirements on the job site. Prevailing wage regulations also help expand apprenticeship training programs which enrich the community by offering avenues for residents to secure good paying middle class jobs. Removing prevailing wage regulations and thereby lowering wage and benefit standards on local projects shifts substantial costs onto the tax payer by pushing workers into requiring more subsidies in healthcare, housing and other social services. It also displaces or diminishes middle class jobs that have traditionally supported local consumer spending which hurts local businesses.

2. The Fiscal Policy Institute, *The Economic Development Benefits of Prevailing Wage*, May, 2006.

Summary: An extensive economics literature shows that prevailing wage in construction means more cost-effective construction, and more skilled and better-paid workers. Skilled construction workers who receive higher wages are about 20 percent more productive than less skilled workers. All else being equal, higher productivity means lower unit costs. Industrial development authorities exist to enhance local economic development. Applying prevailing wage requirements to publicly-subsidized construction is likely to lead to a series of benefits that is the flip side of what has happened where prevailing wage has been repealed: higher construction wages, greater health and pension coverage, greater apprenticeship opportunities for less educated workers, and the more effective functioning of the construction labor market overall.

3. Gasperow, Bob, Construction Labor Research Council, Federal Highway Administration, *Do Higher Wages Raise Labor Costs?*, Reported, May, 2001.

Summary: A 14-year study of highway construction in the United States from 1980-1993, found that skills and productivity, not differences in wage rates, are the critical determiner of bottom line labor costs. The federal study found that the payment of prevailing wages and the use of higher paid; higher skilled workers reaped an average of \$123,057 per mile in savings. The study found that "There is no basis to the claim that lower wage rates result in lower construction costs."

4. Phillips, Peter, Ph.D., *A Comparison of Public School Construction Costs In Three Midwestern States That Have Changed Their Prevailing Wage Laws in the 1990s*, February, 2001.

Summary: A study of public school construction costs in Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan over the period 1991-2000, found that the use of prevailing wages raised school construction costs by less than 1%, a statistically insignificant result. Instead of raising costs, the study found that the payment of prevailing wages and benefits forces contractors to hire and train a more skilled and productive labor force. The failure to pay living wages reduces wages, training and health and pension benefits. As a result trained workers migrate to other areas and young less trained workers have an injury rate 15% higher than trained workers.

5. Waddoups, C. Jeffrey, Ph.D., *Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance and Uncompensated Care: The Role of the University Medical Center in Clark County*, January, 1999.

Summary: A study of the University Medical Center (UMC) in Las Vegas (Clark County, Nevada), found that the failure to pay prevailing wages and health benefits shifts the burden of health care from employers to public health "safety nets." This adds costs to taxpayers as it allows employers to "free-ride" at the public's expense. The additional cost of this shift represents one-third of all uncompensated care at UMC, costing the taxpayers over \$10 million per year.

6. Phillips, Peter, Ph.D., *Presentation on Prevailing Wage Laws, Michigan Prevailing Wage Symposium*, March, 1999.

Summary: A study of school construction costs from 1992-1998 for 104 schools found that with the payment of prevailing wages average costs were \$99 per square foot. When prevailing wages were not paid the average cost was \$104.

7. Prus, Mark, Ph.D., *Prevailing Wage Laws and School Construction Costs: An Analysis of Public School Construction In Maryland and the Mid Atlantic States*, January, 1999.

Summary: A study for the Prince George County's County City Council in Maryland compared school construction in three mid-Atlantic states (Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia) with prevailing wages between 1991-1997 with two states (North Carolina and Virginia) that did not pay prevailing wages. The study found that the slight increase in costs for states with prevailing wages was statistically insignificant. Further, future savings in maintenance costs because of higher quality construction produced additional savings for the states.

8. Dillon, Rodger, California Senate Office of Research, *Potential Economic Impacts: Proposals of the Department of Industrial Relations to Alter Methodology Relating to Prevailing Wages*, May, 1996.

Summary: A proposal to lower prevailing wages has the unintended consequence of reducing \$800 million in total tax revenues, far overshadowing the expected \$160-200 million in savings from the proposal. The proposal would also shift huge numbers of construction workers to public health care systems because of the commensurate loss of health insurance and pension benefits. The proposal would also make public work sites more dangerous because studies have shown that union sites are safer because of the additional safety training received by union workers. Finally, the reduction of prevailing wages would reduce the number of minority workers on public works sites. The proposal was not adopted.

9. Reich, Michael, Ph.D., UC Berkeley Institute of Industrial Relations, *Prevailing Wage Laws and the California Economy*, February, 1996.

Summary: A reduction in prevailing wages would have the result of lowering tax revenues, reduce job site productivity, reduce worker training and job site safety, decrease the numbers of minorities in

training programs, reduce health care and pension benefits, impact negatively on local and state health care systems, and slow the expansion of the California economy.

10. Phillips, Peter, Ph.D., et al, University of Utah, *Losing Ground: Lessons from the Repeal of Nine 'Little Davis-Bacon' Acts*, February, 1995.

Summary: A major study of nine states (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Utah) that had repealed prevailing wages found that the repeals had negative impacts on all state budgets. The loss of construction earnings and sales tax revenues had an adverse impact, and cost overruns on road construction also increased costs. In Utah, for example, these cost overruns tripled after the repeal. Training was reduced by 40%, minority representation was reduced in training programs and injuries increased by 15%.

The study concluded that if the federal Davis-Bacon Act was repealed that federal tax revenues would drop by \$1 billion per year, and that there would be 76,000 additional workplace injuries in construction annually, with more than 675,000 work days lost each year. These increases would be felt in increased workers compensation costs and costs placed on public health systems by workers without health and pension benefits.

11. Phillips, Peter, Ph.D., University of Utah, *Kansas and Prevailing Wage Legislation*, Prepared for the Kansas Senate Labor and Industries Committee, 1998.

Summary: After repeal of Kansas' prevailing wage law in 1987; Construction wage incomes fell by 10% throughout construction industry; Employer health insurance and retirement contributions fell by 17%; Apprenticeship training fell by 38%. Minority apprenticeship training fell by 54%; Serious injury rates in Kansas construction increased by 21%; The projected 6%-17% saving rates on state construction costs used to sell the repeal failed to materialize. Per square foot construction costs for schools are virtually the same across the Great Plains states regardless of prevailing wage regulations.

12. Phillips, Peter, Ph.D., University of Utah, *Quality Construction-Strong Communities: The Effect of Prevailing Wage Regulations on the Construction Industry in Iowa*, 2006.

Summary: Productivity was found to play a major role in explaining why less expensive labor does not always result in lower government construction costs in the absence of prevailing wage laws. In prevailing wage states, construction workers earned an average of 15% more in wages and about 25% more in Social Security, unemployment insurance, and worker's compensation. States with prevailing wage laws showed 13-15% more value-added per worker compared to states without the legislation. The result showed that prevailing wage laws raised productivity, possibly by inducing better management of projects, higher training standards, and more capital investment. Non-prevailing wage states created an environment where contractors would cut corners on safety, training, and payroll regulations in an attempt to offer lower bids. In Iowa, an estimated 2,500 workers were misclassified as independent subcontractors in order to save on payrolls. The misclassification of workers deprives the state of worker compensation and unemployment insurance payments, and allows the contractor to dodge health insurance, pension, and Social Security contributions.

Other Studies

(All of these studies have findings consistent with the studies summarized above).

13. Bilginsoy, Cihan, Department of Economics, University of Utah, *Apprenticeship Training and Prevailing Wage Laws*, February, 1996.

14. Carlson, Richard, Spectrum Economics, Inc., *Impact of Repealing California's Prevailing Wage Laws on California's Local Economies*, February, 1996.

15. Petersen, Jeffrey, Ph.D., School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, *Health Care and Pension Benefits for Construction Workers: The Role of Prevailing Wage Laws*, April, 1997.

16. Petersen, Jeffrey, Ph.D., School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, *The Effects for California Construction Workers from Changing the Method of Calculating Prevailing Wage Benefits*,

February, 1996.

17. Phillips, Peter, Ph.D., Economics Department, University of Utah, *Results of a Multi variate Regression Analysis of Construction Workers Incomes with a Focus on the Implementation of Prevailing Wage Policies*, February, 1996.

18. Prus, Mark, Department of Economics, SUNY, Cortland, *The Effect of State Prevailing Wage Laws*, January, 1996.

19. Waitzman, Norman, Ph.D., Department of Economics, University of Utah, *Worker Beware: The Relationship Between the Strength of State Prevailing Wage Laws and Injuries in Construction, 1976-1991*, 1996.

These statistics cited from www.smartcitiesprevail.org

As you can see from these studies, other states and communities have attempted to manipulate the wage of the middle class worker and the end result was detrimental to the intended purpose.

From the 2009 Nonresidents Working in Alaska Report, released from the Alaska Department of Labor in January of this year; the number of non-resident worker increased while the number of resident worker fell. Non resident's earnings increased 1.9% over 2008, to \$1.8 Billion dollars. Add to that, \$25 Million paid to interstate claimants in unemployment benefits. This is a substantial amount of money that more than likely never stayed in any community of Alaska long enough to have a positive economic impact.

In closing, why would anyone want to further diminish the wages and drive down the standard of living in communities across Alaska? I strongly oppose House Bill 155. Let an honest worker make an honest wage.

Respect,


Kevin Pomeroy

Business Representative

Laborers' Local 942



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the LABOR OF COMMERCE
committee name

committee on 155 dated MARCH 9, 2011
bill/subject

I OPPOSE ~~THIS~~ IT WOULD
~~BE~~ THIS BILL. ~~IT~~ LEAD TO LOWER
QUALITY CONSTRUCTION ON OUR PUBLIC ~~PROJECT~~
WHICH IS A SAFETY CONCERN.

~~DECREASED~~ WAGES WOULD LOWER
~~THE~~ STANDARD OF LIVING STATEWIDE.
IT WOULD NEGATIVELY AFFECT ALL WORKERS
UNION AND NON UNION.

DAVID LUNDBERG

Signed:

DAVID LUNDBERG

Testifier

CARPENTERS LOCAL 1281

Representing (Optional)

18717 THIRD ST. EAGLE RIVER, AK. 99577

Address

907-696-4914

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Labor & Commerce
committee name
committee on Bill 155 dated 3-9-11
bill/subject

I oppose HB155. It is unnecessary.
It threatens an established standard
of living, and has the potential to
compromise safety on our public
infrastructure.

Signed: Mark Hefebauer
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

9225 Endicott St. #1, Anch. AK, 99502
Address

206-455-7990 Videophone
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Labor Commerce Committee
committee name

committee on HB155 dated 3/9/11
bill/subject

I, Joel Cavanaugh of Chugiak, AK am opposed to House Bill 155. I am just starting an 8,000 hour apprenticeship and I am counting on future jobs/projects to support my future. I believe that if it's not broke, why try to change it. This is not a union/non union issue, it is a standards of living issue for the residents of the state of Alaska. As a laborer we count on Davis-Bacon jobs to help put food on the table and support our families. This bill only helps employers pay less wages, it in not way helps Alaskan workers. The work in this state should employ workers of the state of Alaska. If this bill were to pass the quality of work being done would be put in jeopardy. Like I said the standard has worked just fine in the past. There for I oppose house bill 155 and support my local views of union and non union workers alike. It would be very detrimental to the workers of our state if house bill 155 were to pass. I am opposed to House Bill 155.

Signed: _____

Testifier

Myself

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 671545 Chugiak, AK 99567

Address

907-748-5479

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Labor Commerce Committee
committee name

committee on HB 155 dated 3-7-2011
bill/subject

I, William Menning of Wasilla, AK AM OPPOSED TO House bill 155. The current ~~Budget~~ Requirement of Paying Prevailing Wages For Publicly Funded Projects Costing over \$2000 is fine. This Bill will NOT serve the Taxpayers Justice. It will only serve to Deteriorate Quality & Skill that we currently Enjoy @ Established Rates. Further, the Wages Paid to workers men & women on these Projects serves the Local community & stimulates the Local economy. To do away with Language that Requires Local Hire would Be tantamount to Taking American Jobs & sending them overseas. Finally, to "Redefine" or Tinker with these Projects by delineating a difference Between Construction & Maintenance will only open the door to "political word play" AS OPPOSED TO completing the requirements & intent of the law AS IT IS WRITTEN - which is a check & balance for the Taxpayer.

Signed:

Testifier

SELF

Representing (Optional)

2150 S. Paddock Dr Wasilla AK 99654

Address

907-357-8709

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Labor & Commerce
committee name
committee on House Bill 155, dated 3/9/2011
bill/subject

I am supporting my local union in the
opposition of house bill 155.

Signed: _____

Testifier

Chris

Representing (Optional) _____

Address _____

Phone No. _____



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Labor & Commerce
committee name

committee on HB #155 dated March 9, 2011
bill/subject

I OPPOSE House Bill 155. I feel
it would decrease wages, lower the
standard of living and eliminate
the local hire provision.
Thank you!

Signed: AW C Watson / Allison Watson
Testifier

Self
Representing (Optional)

1740 Beaver Pl #6 Anchorage
Address

310-8071
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE
committee name

committee on HB 155
bill/subject

dated MARCH 9, 2011

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

I represent myself in testifying today: I am a resident of Anchorage, a construction worker, a Municipal property tax payer, and a lifelong Alaskan and I oppose House Bill 155.

HB 155 threatens working Alaskan families statewide. Its passage would reduce or eliminate local hire provisions in current law, allowing Alaskan work and wages to be "exported" out-of-state. HB 155 also promotes low wages for skilled work and would drive down the standard of living for Alaska's middle class.

This kind of legislation contributes to state and municipal budget crises like the ones we see occurring in many other states today. It is legislation that ultimately reduces municipal property tax bases by further "hollowing out" the American middle class.

Don't allow Alaska to make the mistake of disregarding its middle class. HB 155 threatens the standards by which union and non-union workers alike make our livings.

Thank you for your time in taking my testimony. Please join me in opposing HB 155.

Signed:

SUSANNA MISHLER

Testifier

ELECTRICAL APPRENTICES

Representing (Optional)

2408 COTTONWOOD ST., ANC, 99508

Address

907 229 4237

Phone No.

465-3835



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

HAC

Committee on

HB 155

Bill / Subject

Committee Name

Dated

3-9-2011

I oppose HB #155 as an Alaskan worker and a resident of this state for nearly 19 years. I believe this bill threatens and takes away from my family and life long Alaskan friends.

SIGNED:

Testifier

SARAH J ECKHART

LOCAL 942 & The Alaskan Workers

Representing

PO BOX 55526 NORTH POLE AK 99705

Address / Phone Number

978-8736



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

HLAC

Committee on

HB 155

Bill / Subject

Committee Name

Dated

3/7/11

I oppose HB #155 as an
Alaskan worker. This Bill threatens to
Take from my family & I

SIGNED:

Testifier

Representing

Address / Phone Number



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

HLAC

Committee on

HB 155

Bill / Subject

Committee Name

Dated 3/9/11

I APOSE ~~to~~ House bill 155
In support of local 942

SIGNED:

Testifier

Cyrille allu

Representing

488-6928

Address / Phone Number

HLAC 3/9/11

I am writing to oppose house bill 155. With more jobs going to out of state workers it is even more important to not make changes to the Davis-Bacon threshold. Lowering the threshold and tampering with the definition of maintenance would only hurt our local economy by reducing or eliminating the 90% local hire provisions on 100's if not thousands of jobs. With the state of Alaska having a surplus of \$12 billion dollars, there is no need further incentivize companies to import lower paid workers to take food off the plate of hard working Alaskan families.

I strongly urge you to **not** pass HB 155 out of committee.

James M Uland
412 HAINES AVE
FAIR BANKS AK
99701

Ph. 907-451-9969

LABORES LOCAL 942

HLAC
3/9/11

My name is Alex Marchuk I'm am a third generation construction worker and have lived in Alaska all my life. I have worked construction across the Interior of Alaska both union and non union, the Davis Bacon wage has kept food on the table when I was young and now as an adult in construction Davis Bacon allows me to make a living wage . With a short construction season in Alaska workers need to "money up" for winter by lowering wages you will make it harder for working man to provide for his family.

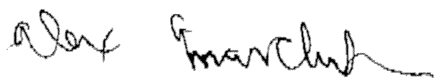
Lowering wages on hundreds of projects across the State and giving up local hire protection is not the answer. With this bill you aim to diminish wages, when you drop wages you lower the standard of living for workers in the State, at time when there is a 12 billion dollar state surplus. This bill seems to a direct attack on workers' and their families. The goal of this bill is to reduce workers pay so the State can get more work done with less money, but the reality is that the contractors bids will not be any lower instead they will pay workers less and pocket more money themselves. There has been no talk of fixing the price that companies can charge for material or rental equipment or limiting the profit a company can make on a State Project. You are asking workers to bear the burden of working more for less so companies can make more profit. House bill 155 hurts Alaskan working families and I urge you to kill this Bill.

Do not mess with a law that works, with Davis Bacon in place, all contractors have to pay the same wages for the same work, without Davis Bacon you give the bidding advantage to unscrupulous contractors who will pay their workers the least. You would allow contractors to bring their workers from who knows where and have them work for substandard wages without having to house or feed them. Leave the law alone, protect local hire with Davis Bacon; and keep the per-diem language, keep wages set for workers, and please keep the Davis Bacon threshold at \$2000.

Please do not pass House Bill 155.

Thank you for your time

Sincerely,



Alex Marchuk

HLAC
3/9/11

HB 155 is bad for Alaska and bad for Alaskan workers. Manipulating the definition of Maintenance versus construction is just an end run around the law. If a municipality is performing the work, their employees are exempt from the prevailed wage laws. If the work has to go to contract and go through a fair bidding process, the worker should be paid the prevailed wage. Any attempt to alter the maintenance definition is an attempt to further drive down wages for and Alaskan worker in an already distressed economy.

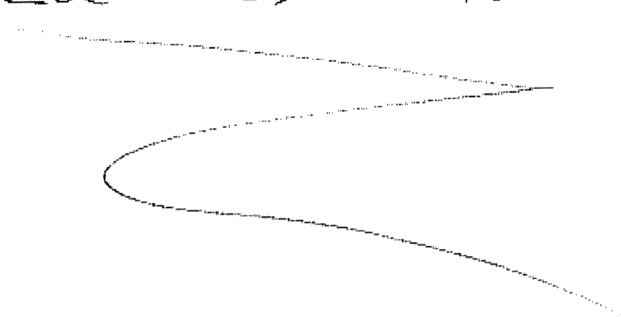
Leave this law alone. I oppose House Bill 155

Lorinda Pauley
Local Laborers 942
2601 Barnett #2
Fairbanks, AK. 99701

HLAC
3/9/11

I do not support any changes to Davis-Bacon, Title 36. Every summer I see campers and "extended stay" hotel rooms filled with out of state workers coming up to take advantage of Alaska's construction season. Every fall they take their money and leave. Changing the threshold would only invite more companies to get away with not having to hire 90% Alaskan workers for these jobs. As a resident of Alaska, I see the cost of living continuing to go up and I see lawmakers trying to find ways to pull more money out of the pockets of the Alaskan workers. House Bill 155 is bad for Alaskan worker and their families. I request you put this bill where it belongs, in the document shredder.

Sincerely
Ronnie Dubs
Laborers 942



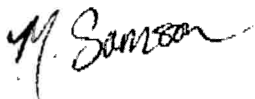
HLAC
3/9/11

Dear Labor and Commerce committee,

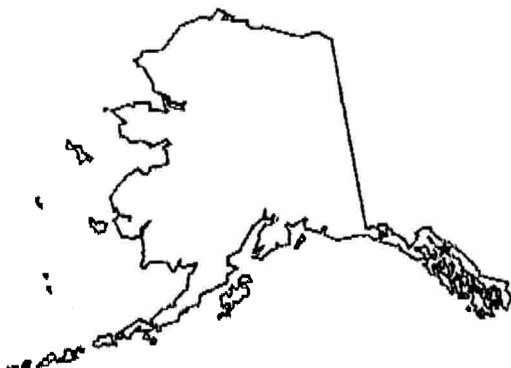
Do not mess with a law that works with Davis Bacon in place, all contractors have to pay the same wages for the same work, without Davis Bacon you give the bidding advantage to unscrupulous contractors who will pay their workers the least. You would allow contractors to bring their workers from who knows where and have them work for substandard wages without having to house or feed them. Leave the law alone, protect local hire with Davis Bacon; and keep the per-diem language, keep wages set for workers, and please keep the Davis Bacon threshold at \$2000.

Lowering wages on hundreds of projects across the State and giving up local hire protection is not the answer. With this bill you aim to diminish wages, when you drop wages you lower the standard of living for workers in the State, at time when there is a 12 billion dollar state surplus. This bill seems to be a direct attack on workers' and their families. The goal of this bill is to reduce workers pay so the State can get more work done with less money, but the reality is that the contractors bids will not be any lower instead they will pay workers less and pocket more money themselves. There has been no talk of fixing the price that companies can charge for material or rental equipment or limiting the profit a company can make on a State Project. You are asking workers to bear the burden of working more for less so companies can make more profit. House bill 155 hurts Alaskan working families and I urge you to kill this Bill.

Thank you for listening,



Mark Samson
435 Todd Ct.
Fairbanks AK, 99709
452-0595
Laborers 9/2



Refrigeration & Food Equipment Inc.

1901 W. Tudor Road

Anchorage, AK 99517

Ph: (907) 248-2525

Fax: (907) 243-6709

Email: tim.agosti@alaska.com

March 9, 2011

The Honorable Kurt Olson
Alaska State Representative
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RE: House Bill 155

I would like to express my support for raising the threshold to \$75000 dollars for contracts that would be subject to the Little Davis Bacon prevailing wages. I have personally seen where public entities in the state were not able to purchase and install a piece of equipment from us because of the existing 1930's era \$2000 threshold. They had to delay or cancel their remodel process because of the extra cost associated with a prevailing wage requirement.

With the raised threshold, this would spur these entities to proceed with deferred maintenance projects on the books and reduce their costs also.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Agosti', written over a horizontal line.

Tim Agosti
President



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Labor Commerce
committee name

committee on Bill 155 dated 3-9-11
bill/subject

I strongly oppose house bill 155. I do NOT believe Davis Bacon should be adjusted. The law works the way it is currently written. No changes should be made.

Signed: Kayle Dixon
Testifier

myself
Representing (Optional)

684 E. Auklet Ave Palmer, AK 99645
Address

(907) 715-7603
Phone No.

HARBOR PLUMBING & HEATING, INC.
P.O. BOX 32117
JUNEAU, AK 99803-2117
(907) 789-7222
(907) 789-0314 FAX

FAX LETTER

Date: March 9, 2011

ATTN: Labor and Commerce Committee

FAX: (907) 465-2693

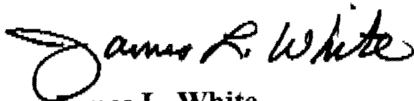
Re: HB 155

Chairman,

I strongly oppose HB 155. It is unnecessary. It threatens an established standard of living, and has potential to compromise safety on our public infrastructure.

This is neither a union or non-union issue; in fact it will definitely hurt non-union workers more than union workers. As a 30-year union member and contractor, I advocate for all workers, not just union members.

Sincerely,



James L. White
President



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the LABOR & Commerce
committee name

committee on House Bill 155, dated 03-09-11
bill/subject

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

I AM WRITING TO TELL YOU
THAT I STRONGLY OPPOSE HOUSE BILL 155.
AS A LONG TIME ALASKAN THE DAVIS-BACON
WAGES AND WORK HAS ALLOWED FOR HIGH
QUALITY EMPLOYEES AND WORK. ANY CHANGES
TO THE WAY IT IS NOW WOULD ONLY
HURT THE QUALITY OF WORK BEING PERFORMED
AND THE QUALITY OF EMPLOYEES

Signed: _____

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

12200 WOODCHASE AVE, ANCH, AK 99576
Address

(907) 952-8765

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the LABOR AND COMMERCE
committee name
committee on HOUSE BILL 155 dated 3-9-2011
bill/subject

LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE,

I AM WRITING IN REGARDS TO HOUSE BILL 155,
I STRONGLY OPPOSE THIS BILL, AS WELL AS ANY CHANGE
TO THE CURRENT DAVIS-BACON, TITLE 36 LANGUAGE. AS
A 22 YEAR OLD UNION ELECTRICIAN, I FEEL THAT
THIS BILL IS BAD FOR CONSTRUCTION, BAD FOR
ALASKANS, AND ALASKAS ECONOMY ALIKE. I DONT
SUPPORT THIS, NOR ANY CHANGE TO THE CURRENT
LAW. THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "KYLE MCALLEN".

KYLE MCALLEN

Testifier

MY FUTURE

Representing (Optional)

5501 PENN CIRCLE ANCHORAGE, AK

Address

332-5501

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Labor and Commerce
committee name
committee on House Bill 155, dated 3/9/11
bill/subject

I am a 3rd generation
Alaskan Construction Worker and I
am NOT in support of House Bill 155.
I believe this bill will have only negative
affects on Alaska's middle class workforce.

Signed: Luke Frison
Testifier
My Self / I.B.E.W.
Representing (Optional)
12525 Scanne Street Anchorage, AK 99516
Address
907-360-7663
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Labor and Commerce
committee name
committee on House Bill 155, dated 3/9/2011
bill/subject

*I don't agree with bill 155. I think it
should stay the way it is. It will be
fine the way it is. It will be bad for both
non-union and union.*

Signed: *[Signature]*
Testifier
my self
Representing (Optional)
761 Selina Ln #1 Wasilla, AK
Address
355-1495
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Labor and Commerce
committee name

committee on H.B. 155 dated 3/9/11
bill/subject

I oppose H.B. 155. The Bill should be left as is. Any changes would allow unskilled labor to construct + maintain our construction projects. As a lifetime alaskan and 30 year member of IBEW Local 1547, Changing H.B 155 will only lower our quality of life and allow cheaper labor. (Hence poor workmanship,

Signed: Allen R...
Testifier
Local 1547
Representing (Optional)
9255 Kirkwell Cir.
Address
248-6388
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Labor and Commerce
committee name

committee on HB 155, dated 3/9/2011
bill/subject

I am opposed to HB 155. As written I feel that this bill would take money out of the hands of the working people and not save ~~money~~ the state money. It promotes lower wages and drives down the standard of living in communities throughout Alaska. Removing title 36 language, requiring Alaska hire, would only take more jobs away from Alaskans. Please vote against this bill and save good paying jobs for Alaskans.

Signed: Edward L Barrows Edward L Barrows
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

2330 N. Larry Trail Wasilla Alaska 99654

Address

(907) 376-3525

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Labor and Commerce
committee name

committee on House bill 155 dated 3/9/11
bill/subject

I am in opposition of House Bill 155. I believe that raising the threshold of Davis Bacon wages will only start a process that will eventually cripple Alaska's economy. I don't believe this will substantially lower the bidding costs. Instead it will put money in the contractors pocket while the working man is taking pay cuts, thus lowering the standard of living for thousands of Alaska's men and women.

Please don't change anything.

Thank you very much for your time

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kyle Strong".

Testifier

Kyle Strong

Representing (Optional)

1061 N. Redoubt City, Wasilla, AK 99654
Address

(907) 841-2888
Phone No.