

SB

1

<target><bill>SB 1</bill><subject>SB
1</subject><comm>SFIN26</comm></target>

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



SENATOR BILL WIELECHOWSKI
SENATOR JOHNNY ELLIS
SENATOR JOE THOMAS
SENATOR KIM ELTON
SENATOR HOLLIS FRENCH

Sponsor Statement: CS for SB 1 (L&C) Raising the Minimum Wage

Alaska's cost of living is one of the highest in the nation. The cost of food, housing, utilities, transportation and health care are far greater here than in most states. Despite this, Alaska has the lowest minimum wage on the west coast. Oregon, Washington, California and Hawaii all have higher minimum wages, as do twelve other states. In addition, in July 2009, the federal minimum wage will increase to \$7.25, surpassing Alaska's rate of \$7.15.

CS for SB 1 (L&C) will increase Alaska's minimum wage from \$7.15/hour to one dollar above the federal minimum wage. If Alaska's minimum wage, last raised in 2003, were to have kept pace with the rate of inflation, it would be roughly \$8.78/hour in 2010. This bill would raise our minimum wage in 2010 to \$8.25/hour.

An estimated 22,254 Alaskans (7.4% of the workforce) earn less than \$8.75/hour and would benefit from this legislation. Workers that earn the current Alaska minimum wage make roughly \$14,872/year, which is little more than the federal poverty level for Alaska (\$13,530). Twenty-five percent of those who earn just under \$8/hour are parents. Many are the sole wage earners in their household.

Economic studies show that higher wages lead to greater productivity, lower recruiting and training costs, decreased absenteeism, and increased worker morale. Studies have not documented negative employment impacts (e.g., job loss) due to increases in the minimum wage.

As welfare reform forces more poor families to rely on their earnings from low-paying jobs, a minimum wage increase will help alleviate poverty and improve the standard of living for many Alaskans families. Please join us in supporting this critical legislation.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
ADVISORY BOARD ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE
and ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH BOARD

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110608
431 N. Franklin Street, Suite 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0608
PHONE: (907) 465-8920
FAX: (907) 465-4410
TOLL FREE: (888) 464-8920

February 19, 2009

Senator Bill Wielechowski
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: SB 1 Raising Alaska's Minimum Wage

Dear Representative Wielechowski,

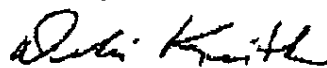
The Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and Alaska Mental Health Board appreciate your recognition of the need for an increase to Alaska's minimum wage. While the proposed increase to minimum wage does not alleviate all the problems faced by Alaska's working poor, it would help low-wage workers better provide for their families. Many of these low-wage workers are people experiencing mental illness or in recovery from mental illness or addiction, so we support moving minimum wage closer to a meaningful wage.

Despite arguments that raising minimum wage endangers small businesses and the jobs they provide — or that minimum wage is only paid to entry-level positions from which workers quickly graduate to a higher wage — research by the Economic Policy Institute shows “no significant job loss associated with the 1996-1997 [federal] minimum wage increase.” Instead, low-wage labor markets performed better after the minimum wage was increased.

Of low-wage workers, women and minority workers benefit most from an increase in minimum wage. Among low-income families with children, low-wage workers contribute over half of the family income — which means that raising the minimum wage will benefit the more than 19,000 Alaskan children living in poverty.

It is not just teenagers working for spending money who hold minimum wage jobs in Alaska. Parents, seniors trying to supplement their limited income, individuals experiencing disabilities, and students putting themselves through school are all represented in the low-wage labor market. Their work is a valuable part of our economy, and should be recognized as such. Thank you for your work, and please let us know if the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse can assist in the effort to pass this important legislation.

Sincerely,

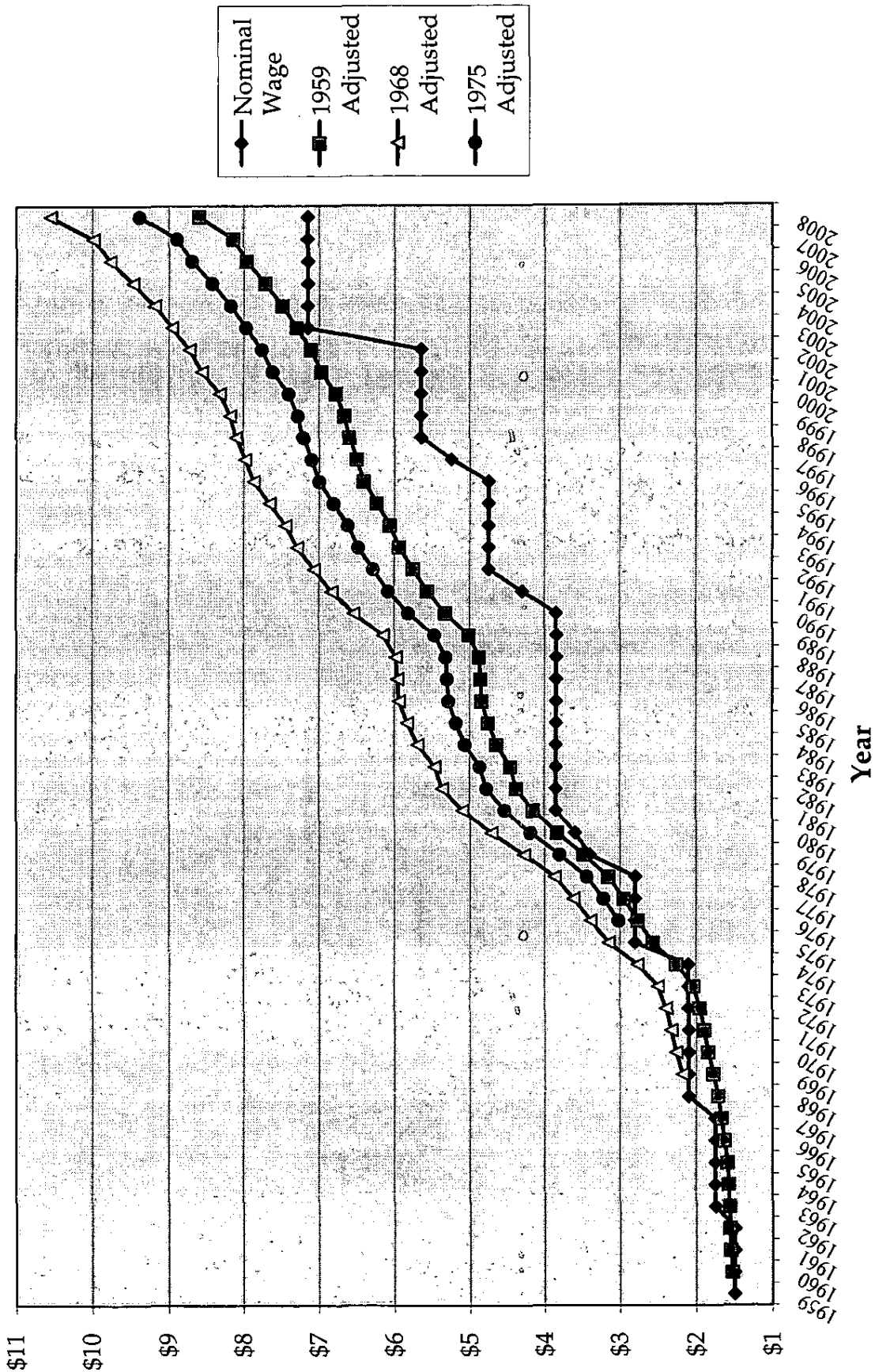


Debi Keith, Chair
AMHB



Lonnie Walters, Chair
ABADA

Alaska Minimum Wage



Alaska's Projected Minimum Wage in 2010
 Compared with Other Western States' Minimum Wages
 Which are Indexed to Inflation¹

	Alaska	Washington	Oregon	Colorado
2009 minimum wage	\$7.15	\$8.55	\$8.40	\$7.28
2010 projected minimum wage	\$7.15	\$8.88	\$8.72	\$7.56
2010 wage under SB 1	\$8.75	\$8.88	\$8.72	\$7.56

1

Based on the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation's forecasted inflation rate of 3.85%.

Raising the Minimum Wage: Senate Bill 1

Proposal:

Increase Alaska's minimum wage from \$7.15/hour to one dollar above the federal minimum wage, effective January 1, 2010.

Background:

- Alaska's cost of living is one of the highest in the nation. The cost of food, housing, utilities, and health care are far greater than in other states.
- Despite this, 16 states have a higher minimum wage than Alaska, including California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington. By July 2009, this number will increase to 39.
- Alaska's minimum wage was last raised in January 2003. Since then, the prices of fuel, medical care, and other goods in Alaska have skyrocketed.
- If Alaska's minimum wage were to keep pace with inflation, it would be \$8.78/hour in 2010, when Senate Bill 1 would go into effect. Projected 2010 minimum wages are \$8.88 in Washington and \$8.72 in Oregon. California is already at \$8.00/hour.
- At least nine states adjust their minimum wage annually for inflation, including Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, and Oregon.
- In 2009 the federal minimum wage will increase to \$7.25, surpassing Alaska's.
- An estimated 22,254 Alaskans (or 7.4% of the workforce) earn less than \$8.75/hour and would benefit from this legislation.
- Workers that earn the current Alaska minimum wage make roughly \$14,872/year, little more than the federal poverty level for Alaska, which is \$13,530. Twenty five percent of those who slightly less than \$8/hour are parents. Many are the sole wage earners in their household.
- Economic studies have not found negative employment impacts (e.g., job loss) due to modest increases in the minimum wage, perhaps because higher wages lead to greater productivity, lower recruiting and training costs, decreased absenteeism, and increased worker morale.
- As welfare reform forces more poor families to rely on their earnings from low-paying jobs, a minimum wage increase can help alleviate poverty.

2009 Poverty Guidelines for Alaska

Persons in family	Poverty guideline
1	\$13,530
2	18,210
3	22,890
4	27,570
5	32,250
6	36,930
7	41,610
8	46,290

For families with more than 8 persons, add \$4,680 for each additional person.

The current Alaska minimum wage yields an annual income of \$14,872. This is barely above the federal poverty level for a single person and is under the poverty level for a single parent with one child.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 2/25/09

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: _____

Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 1

SB 1 ALASKA MINIMUM WAGE

"An Act increasing the minimum hourly wage, and creating an annual adjustment to the minimum hourly wage based on the rate of inflation; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with SCS or CS SB1 (FIN)
- adopt previous SCS or CS _____
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt _____ Letter of Intent
- further referral to _____ Committee

SENATE BILL:
 Same Title
 New Title

HOUSE BILL:
 Same Title
 Technical Title Change
 New Title w/ SCR # _____

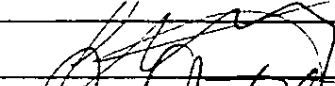

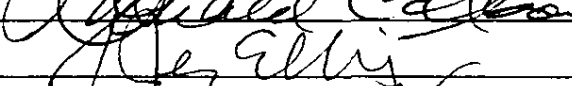

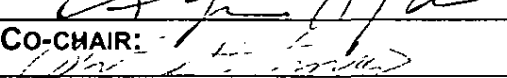

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
LWF	2/2/09			✓	1

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	Huggins			X	
	Thomas	✓			
	Ocoski			✓	
	Ellis	✓			
CO-CHAIR: 		✓			
CO-CHAIR: 				✓	

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2009 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: CSSB 1(L&C)
(S) Publish Date: 2/25/09

Identifier (file name): SB001-DOLWD-WH-02-02-09 Dept. Affected: Labor and Workforce Development
Title: Alaska Minimum Wage RDU: Labor Standard & Safety
Component: Wage and Hour
Sponsor: Senators Wielechowski, Ellis, Thomas, Davis, French
Requester: Senate Labor and Commerce Component Number: 345

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Contractual								
Supplies								
Equipment								
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES								
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()								
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts								
1003 GF Match								
1004 GF								
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
1157 Worker Safety Account								
TOTAL		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2009) cost: None

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

There is no anticipated financial impact to the department as a result of this legislation.

Prepared by: Grey Mitchell, Director
Division: Labor Standard & Safety
Approved by: Click Bishop, Commissioner
Agency: Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Phone 465-4855
Date/Time 2/2/09 9:32 AM
Date 2/2/09

Adopted

26-LS0006\C
Wayne
4/3/09

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 1(FIN)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS WIELECHOWSKI, ELLIS, THOMAS, DAVIS, AND FRENCH, Paskvan, Menard

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act increasing the minimum hourly wage; and providing for an effective date."

2 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 * **Section 1.** AS 23.10.065(a) is repealed and reenacted to read:

4 (a) Except as provided in (b) of this section and as otherwise provided by law,
5 for hours worked in a pay period, whether the work is measured by time, piece,
6 commission, or otherwise, an employer shall pay to each employee wages at a rate that
7 is not less than ~~the higher of \$7.25 an hour or, for work performed on or after the~~
8 ~~effective date of an actual increase of the federal minimum wage to a rate higher than~~
9 ~~\$7.15 an hour, 50 cents an hour more than the federal minimum wage.~~ An employer
10 may not apply tips or gratuities bestowed on employees as a credit toward payment of
11 the minimum hourly wage required by this section. Tip credit as defined by the Fair
12 Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended does not apply to the minimum wage
13 established by this section.

14 * **Sec. 2.** This Act takes effect January 1, 2010.

July 24 09

Adopted

26-LS0006\C.1
Wayne
4/7/09

AMENDMENT |

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR STEDMAN

TO: CSSB 1(FIN), Draft Version "C"

1 Page 1, lines 7 - 9:

2 Delete "the higher of \$7.15 an hour or, for work performed on or after the effective
3 date of an actual increase of the federal minimum wage to a rate higher than \$7.15 an hour,"

4 Insert "\$7.25 an hour until December 31, 2009, and thereafter not less than"

5

6 Page 1, line 14:

7 Delete "January 1, 2010"

8 Insert "July 24, 2009"

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2009 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: CSSB 1(L&C)
(S) Publish Date: 2/25/09

Identifier (file name): SB001-DOLWD-WH-02-02-09 Dept. Affected: Labor and Workforce Development
Title: Alaska Minimum Wage RDU: Labor Standard & Safety
Component: Wage and Hour
Sponsor: Senators Wielechowski, Ellis, Thomas, Davis, French
Requester: Senate Labor and Commerce Component Number: 345

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Contractual								
Supplies								
Equipment								
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES								
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()								
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)						
		FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
1002 Federal Receipts								
1003 GF Match								
1004 GF								
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
1157 Worker Safety Account								
TOTAL		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2009) cost: None

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

There is no anticipated financial impact to the department as a result of this legislation.

Prepared by: Grey Mitchell, Director
Division: Labor Standard & Safety
Approved by: Click Bishop, Commissioner
Agency: Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Phone 465-4855
Date/Time 2/2/09 9:32 AM
Date 2/2/09



Laborers' & Mechanics' Minimum Rates of Pay

**Title 36. Public Contracts
AS 36.05 & AS 36.10
Wage & Hour Administration
Pamphlet No. 600**

State of Alaska
Department of Labor
and Workforce Development

Sarah Palin, Governor
Commissioner Click Bishop

Effective April 1, 2008

Issue 16



**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

Jobs are Alaska's Future

April 1, 2008

TO ALL CONTRACTING AGENCIES:

At the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, our goal is putting Alaskans to work. This pamphlet is designed to help contractors awarded public construction contracts understand the most significant laws of the State of Alaska pertaining to prevailing wage and resident hire requirements.

The pamphlet identifies current prevailing wage rates and resident hire classifications for public construction contracts (any construction projects awarded by the State of Alaska or its political subdivisions, such as local governments and certain non-profit organizations).

Because these rates may change, this publication is printed in the spring and fall of every year, so please be sure you are using the appropriate rates. The rates published in this edition become effective April 1, 2008.

All projects with a final bid date of April 11, 2008, or later, must pay the prevailing wage rates contained in this pamphlet. As the law now provides, these rates will remain stable during the life of a contract or for 24 calendar months, whichever is shorter. **The date the prime contract is awarded is the date from which the 24 months will be counted.** Upon expiration of the initial 24-month period, the latest wage rates issued by the department shall become effective for a subsequent 24-month period or until the original contract is completed, whichever occurs first. This process shall be repeated until the original contract is completed.

The term "original" contract, as used herein, means the signed contract that resulted from the original bid and any amendments, including changes of work scope, additions, extensions, change orders, and other instruments agreed to by the parties that have not been subject to subsequent open bid procedures.

If a higher federal rate is required due to partial federal funding or other federal participation, the higher rate must be paid.

For additional copies of this pamphlet, contact the nearest office of the Division of Labor Standards and Safety, Wage and Hour office or visit the Internet site at:

<http://labor.state.ak.us/lss/pamp600.htm>

For questions regarding prevailing wage or resident hire requirements, please contact the nearest Wage and Hour office. These offices are listed on Page ix.



Clark Bishop
Commissioner

Table of Contents

Excerpts from Alaska Law

Sec. 36.05.010. Wage rates on public construction.....	iii
Sec. 36.05.040. Filing certified payrolls, wages paid and other information	iii
Sec. 36.05.045. Fees, notice of work and completions; withholding of payment	iii
Sec. 36.05.060. Penalty for violation of this chapter.....	iv
Sec. 36.05.070. Wage rates in specifications and contracts for public works.....	iv
Sec. 36.05.080. Failure to pay agreed wages.....	iv
Sec. 36.05.090. Payment of wages from withheld payments and listing contractors who violate contracts....	iv
Sec. 36.05.900. Definitions.....	v

Additional Information

Laborer Classification Clarification.....	v
Accommodations and Per Diem	v
Apprentice Hiring Requirements	vi
Apprentice Rates.....	vi
Fringe Benefit Plans.....	vii
Special Prevailing Wage Rate Determination.....	vii
Request for Notice of Proposed Change of Labor Standards Regulations	viii
Alaska Hire Employment Preference.....	ix
Debarment List	x

Wage Rates	Pages 1-22
-------------------------	-------------------

EXCERPTS FROM ALASKA LAW

Sec. 36.05.010. Wage rates on public construction.

A contractor or subcontractor who performs work on public construction in the state, as defined by AS 36.95.010, shall pay not less than the current prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the region in which the work is done. The current prevailing rate of wages is that contained in the latest determination of prevailing rate of wages issued by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development at least 10 days before the final date for submission of bids for the contract. The rate shall remain in effect for the life of the contract or for 24 calendar months, whichever is shorter. At the end of the initial 24-month period, if new wage determinations have been issued by the department, the latest wage determination shall become effective for the next 24-month period or until the contract is completed, whichever occurs first. This process shall be repeated until the contract is completed.

Sec. 36.05.040. Filing schedule of employees, wages paid, and other information.

All contractors or subcontractors who perform work on a public construction contract for the state or for a political subdivision of the state shall, before the Friday of every second week, file with the Department of Labor and Workforce Development a sworn affidavit for the previous reporting period, setting out in detail the number of persons employed, wages paid, job classification of each employee, hours worked each day and week, and other information on a form provided by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Sec. 36.05.045. Notice of work and completion; withholding of payment.

- (a) Before commencing work on a public construction contract, the person entering into the contract with a contracting agency shall designate a primary contractor for purposes of this section. Before work commences, the primary contractor shall file a notice of work with the Department of Labor and Workforce Development. The notice of work must list work to be performed under the public construction contract by each contractor who will perform any portion of work on the contract and the contract price being paid to each contractor. The primary contractor shall pay all filing fees for each contractor performing work on the contract, including a filing fee based on the contract price being paid for work performed by the primary contractor's employees. The filing fee payable shall be the sum of all fees calculated for each contractor. The filing fee shall be one percent of each contractor's contract price. The total filing fee payable by the primary contractor under this subsection may not exceed \$5,000. There is no fee for a contract under which the total amount payable by the contracting agency is less than \$25,000. In this subsection, "contractor" means an employer who is using employees to perform work on the public construction contract under the contract or a subcontract.
- (b) Upon completion of all work on the public construction contract, the primary contractor shall file with the Department of Labor and Workforce Development a notice of completion together with payment of any additional filing fees owed due to increased contract amounts. Within 30 days after the department's receipt of the primary contractor's notice of completion, the department shall inform the contracting agency of the amount, if any, to be withheld from the final payment.
- (c) A contracting agency
 - (1) may release final payment of a public construction contract to the extent that the agency has received verification from the Department of Labor and Workforce Development that
 - (A) the primary contractor has complied with (a) and (b) of this section;
 - (B) the Department of Labor and Workforce Development is not conducting an investigation under this title; and
 - (C) the Department of Labor and Workforce Development has not issued a notice of a violation of this chapter to the primary contractor or any other contractors working on the public construction contract; and
 - (2) shall withhold from the final payment an amount sufficient to pay the department's estimate of what may be needed to compensate the employees of any contractors under investigation on this construction contract, and any unpaid filing fees.

- (d) The notice and filing fee required under (a) of this section may be filed after work has begun if
 - (1) The public construction contract is for work undertaken in immediate response to an emergency; and
 - (2) The notice and fees are filed not later than 14 days after the work has begun.
- (e) A false statement made on a notice required by this section is punishable under AS 11.56.210.

Sec. 36.05.060. Penalty for violation of this chapter.

A contractor who violates this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days, or by both. Each day a violation exists constitutes a separate offense.

Sec. 36.05.070. Wage rates in specifications and contracts for public works.

- (a) The advertised specifications for a public construction contract exceeding \$2,000 to which the state or a political subdivision of the state is a party that requires or involves the employment of mechanics, laborers, or field surveyors shall contain a provision stating the minimum wages to be paid various classes of laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors and that the rate of wages shall be adjusted to the wage rate under AS 36.05.010.
- (b) Repealed by §17 ch 142 SLA 1972.
- (c) A contract for public works in the state or a political subdivision shall contain provisions that
 - (1) the contractor or subcontractors of the contractor shall pay all employees unconditionally and not less than once a week;
 - (2) wages may not be less than those stated in the advertised specifications, regardless of the contractual relationship between the contractor or subcontractors and laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors;
 - (3) the scale of wages to be paid shall be posted by the contractor in a prominent and easily accessible place at the site of the work;
 - (4) the state or a political subdivision shall withhold so much of the accrued payments as is necessary to pay to laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors employed by the contractor or subcontractors the difference between
 - (A) the rates of wages required by the contract to be paid laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors on the work, and
 - (B) the rates of wages in fact received by laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors.

Sec. 36.05.080. Failure to pay agreed wages.

Every contract within the scope of AS 36.05.070 shall contain a provision that if it is found that a laborer, mechanic, or field surveyor employed by the contractor or subcontractor has been or is being paid a rate of wages less than the rate of wages required by the contract to be paid, the state or its political subdivision may, by written notice to the contractor, terminate the contractor's right to proceed with the work or the part of the work for which there is a failure to pay the required wages and to prosecute the work to completion by contract or otherwise, and the contractor and the contractor's sureties are liable to the state or its political subdivision for excess costs for completing the work.

Sec. 36.05.090. Payment of wages from withheld payments and listing contractors who violate contracts.

- (a) The state disbursing officer in the case of a state contract and the local fiscal officer in the case of a political subdivision contract shall pay directly to laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors from accrued payments withheld under the terms of the contract the wages due laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors under AS 36.05.070.
- (b) The state disbursing officer or the local fiscal officer shall distribute to all departments of the state government and to all political subdivisions of the state a list giving the names of persons who have disregarded their obligations to employees. A person appearing on this list and a firm, corporation, partnership, or association in which the person has an interest may not work as a contractor or subcontractor on a public construction contract for the state or a political subdivision of the state until

three years after the date of publication of the list. If the accrued payments withheld under the contract are insufficient to reimburse all the laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors with respect to whom there has been a failure to pay the wages required under AS 36.05.070, the laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors have the right of action or intervention or both against the contractor and the contractor's sureties conferred by law upon persons furnishing labor or materials, and in the proceedings it is not a defense that the laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors accepted or agreed to accept less than the required rate of wages or voluntarily made refunds.

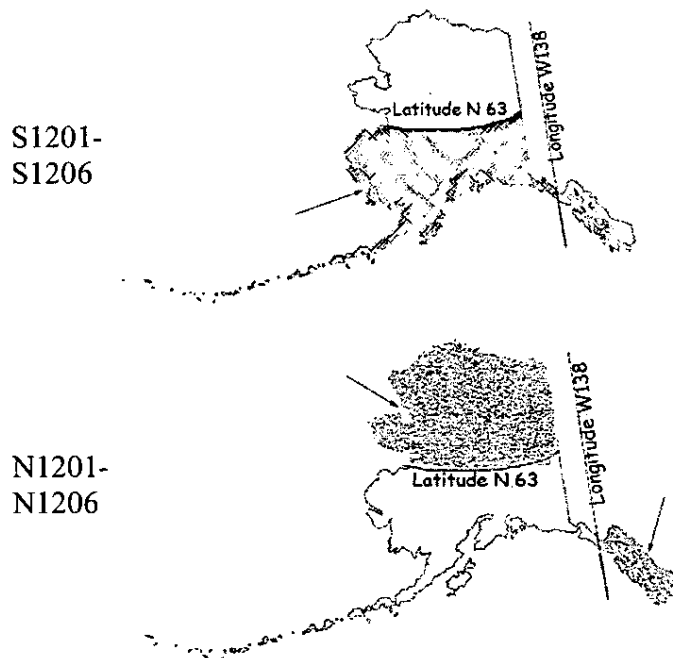
Sec. 36.05.900. Definitions.

In this chapter, "contracting agency" means the state or a political subdivision of the state that has entered into a public construction contract with a contractor.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LABORER CLASSIFICATION CLARIFICATION

The laborer rates categorized in class code S1201-S1206 apply in one area of Alaska; the area that is south of N63 latitude and west of W138 Longitude. The laborer rates categorized in class code N1201-N1206 apply in two areas of Alaska; the Alaska areas north of N63 latitude and east of W138 longitude. The following graphic representations should assist with clarifying the applicable wage rate categories:



ACCOMMODATIONS AND PER DIEM

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development has adopted a per diem requirement for blocklayers, bricklayers, carpenters, dredgemen, ironworkers, laborers, operative plasterers & cement masons, piledrivers, power equipment operators, surveyors, truck drivers/surveyors, and tunnel workers. This per diem rate creates an allowable alternative to providing board and lodging under the following conditions:

Employer-Provided Camp or Suitable Accommodations

Unless otherwise approved by the Commissioner, the employer shall ensure that a worker who is employed on a project that is 65 road miles or more from the U.S. Post Office in either Fairbanks, Juneau or Anchorage or is inaccessible by road in a 2-wheel drive vehicle and who is not a domiciled resident of the locality of the project shall receive meals and lodging. Lodging shall be in accordance with all applicable state and federal laws. In cases where the project site is not road accessible, but the employee can reasonably get to the project worksite from their permanent residence within one hour, the Commissioner may waive these requirements for that employee upon a written request from the employer.

The term "domiciled resident" means a person living within 65 road miles of the project, or in the case of a highway project, the mid-point of the project, for at least 12 consecutive months prior to the award of the project. However, if the employer or person provides sufficient evidence to convince the department that a person has established a permanent residence and an intent to remain indefinitely within the distance to be considered a "domiciled resident," the employer shall not be required to provide meals and lodging or pay per diem.

Where the employer provides or furnishes board, lodging or any other facility, the cost or amount thereof shall not be considered or included as part of the required prevailing wage basic hourly rate and cannot be applied to meet other fringe benefit requirements. The taxability of employer provided board and lodging shall be determined by the appropriate taxation enforcement authority.

Per Diem

Employers are encouraged to use commercial facilities and lodges; however, when such facilities are not available, per diem in lieu of meals and lodging must be paid at the basic rate of \$75.00 per day, or part thereof, the worker is employed on the project. Per diem shall not be allowed on highway projects west of Livengood on the Elliott Highway, at Mile 0 of the Dalton Highway to the North Slope of Alaska, north of Mile 20 on the Taylor Highway, east of Chicken, Alaska, on the Top of the World Highway and south of Tetlin Junction to the Alaska-Canada border.

The above-listed standards for room and board and per diem only apply to the crafts as identified in Pamphlet 600, *Laborers' and Mechanics' Minimum Rates of Pay*. Other crafts working on public construction projects shall be provided room and board at remote sites based on the department's existing policy guidelines.

APPRENTICE HIRING REQUIREMENTS

On July 24, 2005, Administrative Order No. 226 established a 15 percent goal for hiring apprentices in certain job categories on highway, airport, harbor, dam, tunnel, utility or dredging projects awarded by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities that exceed \$2.5 million. This Order will apply to all projects in the referenced categories that are advertised after September 1, 2005. On these projects, the hours worked by apprentices will be compared to the hours worked by journeyman level workers to determine if the 15percent goal has been met. This on-the-job training goal is critical to ensure that the Alaska work force is prepared for the future. For additional details, contact the nearest Wage and Hour office at the address listed on Page ix of this publication. Administrative Order No. 226 may be viewed in its entirety on the Internet at <http://www.gov.state.ak.us/admin-orders/226.html> or call any Wage and Hour office to receive a faxed copy.

APPRENTICE RATES

Apprentice rates at less than the minimum prevailing rates may be paid to apprentices according to an apprentice program which has been registered and approved by the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development in writing, or according to a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Department of Labor. **Any employee listed on a payroll at an apprentice wage rate who is not registered as above shall be paid the journeyman prevailing minimum**

wage in that work classification. Wage rates are based on prevailing crew makeup practices in Alaska and apply to work performed regardless of either the quality of the work performed by the employee or the titles or classifications which may be assigned to individual employees.

FRINGE BENEFIT PLANS

Contractors/subcontractors may compensate fringe benefits to their employees in any one of three methods. The fringe benefits may be paid into a union trust fund, into an approved benefit plan, or paid directly on the paycheck as gross wages.

Where fringe benefits are paid into approved plans, funds, or programs including union trust funds, the payments must be contributed at least monthly. If contractors submit their own payroll forms and are paying fringe benefits into approved plans, funds, or programs, the employer's certification must include, in addition to those requirements of 8 AAC 30.020(c), a statement that fringe benefit payments have been or will be paid at least monthly. Contractors who pay fringe benefits to a plan must ensure the plan is one approved by the Internal Revenue Service and that the plan meets the requirements of 8 AAC 30.025 (eff. 3/2/08) in order for payments to be credited toward the prevailing wage obligation.

SPECIAL PREVAILING WAGE RATE DETERMINATION

Special prevailing wage rate determinations may be requested for special projects or a special worker classification if the work to be performed does not conform to traditional public construction for which a prevailing wage rate has been established under 8 AAC 30.050(a) of this section. Requests for special wage rate determinations must be in writing and filed with the Commissioner at least 30 days before the award of the contract. An applicant for a special wage rate determination shall have the responsibility to support the necessity for the special rate. An application for a special wage rate determination filed under this section must contain:

- (1) a specification of the contract or project on which the special rates will apply and a description of the work to be performed;
- (2) a brief narrative explaining why special wage rates are necessary;
- (3) the job class or classes involved;
- (4) the special wage rates the applicant is requesting, including survey or other relevant wage data to support the requested rates;
- (5) the approximate number of employees who would be affected; and
- (6) any other information which might be helpful in determining if special wage rates are appropriate.

Requests made pursuant to the above should be addressed to:

Director
Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Labor Standards & Safety Division
Wage and Hour Administration
P.O. Box 111149
Juneau, AK 99811-1149

-or-

Email: anchorage.lss-wh@alaska.gov

**LABOR STANDARDS REGULATIONS
NOTICE REQUEST**

If you would like to receive *notices of proposed changes to regulations* for Wage and Hour or Mechanical Inspection, please indicate below the programs for which you are interested in receiving such notices, print your name and email or mailing address in the space provided, and send this page to:

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Labor Standards & Safety Division
Wage and Hour Administration
3301 Eagle St., Suite 301
Anchorage, AK 99503-4149
Email: anchorage.lss-wh@alaska.gov

For *REGULATIONS* information relating to any of the following:

- Wage and Hour Title 23 Employment Practices
- Wage and Hour Title 36 Public Works
- Employment Agencies
- Child Labor
- Employment Preference (Local Hire)
- Plumbing Code
- Electrical Code
- Boiler/Pressure Vessel Construction Code
- Elevator Code
- Certificates of Fitness
- Recreational Devices

For information on any of the following *SEMINARS*:

- Electrical Plumbing Boiler

Request any of the following *PUBLICATIONS* by checking below:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wage and Hour Title 23 Employment Practices | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Construction Pamphlet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minimum Wage & Overtime Poster | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Construction Wage Rates |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Labor Poster | <input type="checkbox"/> Child Labor Pamphlet |

PLEASE NOTE: DUE TO INCREASED MAILING AND PRINTING COSTS, ONLY ONE OF EACH PUBLICATION REQUESTED WILL BE MAILED TO YOU. IF YOU WISH TO RECEIVE ADDITIONAL COPIES OR SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATIONS, PLEASE CONTACT OUR OFFICE AT (907) 269-4900.

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____

ALASKA HIRE EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE

AS 36.10. By authority of A.S. 36.10.150 and 8 AAC 30.064, the Labor and Workforce Development Commissioner determined, upon an analysis of the most recent detailed employment and labor supply data available, the entire State of Alaska to be a Zone of Underemployment. A Zone of Underemployment requires that Alaska residents who are eligible under AS 36.10.140 be given a minimum of 90 percent employment preference on public works contracts throughout Alaska. This hiring preference applies on a project-by-project, craft-by-craft or occupational basis and must be met each workweek by each contractor/subcontractor.

*** The waiver process is outlined in 8 AAC 30.081, effective March 2, 2008. Please contact the nearest regional Wage and Hour Office listed below for additional details.**

The following classifications require a minimum of 90 percent Alaska resident hire preference:

Boilermakers	Equipment Operators	Millwrights	Surveyors
Bricklayers	Foreman and Supervisors	Painters	Truck Drivers
Carpenters	Insulation Workers	Piledriving Occupations	Tug Boat Workers
Cement Masons	Ironworkers	Plumbers and Pipefitters	Welders
Culinary Workers	Laborers	Roofers	
Electricians	Mechanics	Sheet Metal Workers	

This determination is effective July 1, 2007, and remains in effect until June 30, 2009. For additional information about the Alaska resident hire requirements, contact the nearest Wage and Hour office.

Please be advised that most public contracts are covered. Funding sources are unique for every project. The inclusion of federal funds does not necessarily remove a project from jurisdiction. If there is any uncertainty about whether the law applies to a particular project, the department requests that you contact the regional Wage and Hour office nearest you for a determination.

**Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Labor Standards & Safety Division
Wage and Hour Administration
Web site: <http://labor.state.ak.us/lss/home.htm>**

Anchorage

3301 Eagle St., Suite 301
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-4149
Phone: (907) 269-4900

Email:
anchorage.lss-wh@alaska.gov

Juneau

P.O. Box 111149
Juneau, Alaska 99811-1149
Phone: (907) 465-4842

Email:
juneau.lss-wh@alaska.gov

Fairbanks

Regional State Office Building
675 7th Ave., Station J-1
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-4593
Phone: (907) 451-2886

Email:
fairbanks.lss@alaska.gov

DEBARMENT LIST

AS 36.05.090(b) states that "the state disbursing officer or the local fiscal officer shall distribute to all departments of the state government and to all political subdivisions of the state a list giving the names of persons who have disregarded their obligations to employees."

A person appearing on the following debarment list and a firm, corporation, partnership, or association in which the person has an interest may not work as a contractor or subcontractor on a public construction contract for the state or a political subdivision of the state for three years from the date of debarment.

<u>Company Name</u>	<u>Date of Debarment</u>	<u>Debarment Expires</u>
Percy Frisby and Arctic Pacific Enterprises, LLC	September 18, 2007	September 18, 2010

Laborers' & Mechanics' Minimum Rates of Pay

Class Code	Classification of Laborers & Mechanics	BHR	H&W	PEN	TRN	Other	Benefits	THR
------------	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	----------	-----

Boilermakers

		VAC						
A0101	Boilermaker (journeyman)	39.12	8.27	8.00	0.50	2.00	0.24	58.13

Bricklayers & Blocklayers

**See note on last page if remote site

		L&M						
A0201	Blocklayer	32.18	6.40	8.50	0.40	0.10		47.58
	Bricklayer							
	Marble or Stone Mason							
	Refractory Worker (Firebrick, Plastic, Castable, and Gunite Refractory Applications)							
	Terrazzo Worker							
	Tile Setter							

		L&M						
A0202	Tuck Pointer Caulker	32.18	6.40	8.50	0.40	0.10		47.58
	Cleaner (PCC)							

		L&M						
A0203	Marble & Tile Finisher	26.75	6.40	8.50	0.40	0.10		42.15
	Terrazzo Finisher							

		L&M						
A0204	Torginal Applicator	30.09	6.40	8.50	0.40	0.10		45.49

Carpenters, Region I (North of N63 latitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

		L&M						
N0301	Carpenter (journeyman)	31.93	6.65	9.90	0.60	0.10		49.18
	Drywall Applicator or Lather							

		L&M						
N0304	Fire or Flood Repair Work	32.51	6.65	9.90	0.60	0.10		49.76

Carpenters, Region II (South of N63 latitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

		L&M					SAF	
S0301	Carpenter (journeyman)	31.54	6.65	9.28	0.60	0.10	0.10	48.27
	Lather/Acoustical							

Cement Masons, Region I (North of N63 latitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

		L&M						
N0401	Group I, including:	32.79	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10		47.79
	Application of Sealing Compound							
	Application of Underlayment							

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Cement Masons, Region I (North of N63 latitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	
N0401	Group I, including:	32.79	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10	47.79
	Building, General						
	Cement Mason (journeyman)						
	Concrete Paving						
	Curb & Gutter, Sidewalk						
	Curing of All Concrete						
	Grouting & Caulking of Tilt-Up Panels						
	Grouting of All Plates						
	Patching Concrete						
	Screed Pin Setter						
	Spackling/Skim Coating Concrete						

N0402	Group II, including:	32.79	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10	47.79
	Form Setter						

N0403	Group III, including:	32.79	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10	47.79
	Concrete Saw (self-powered)						
	Curb & Gutter Machine						
	Floor Grinder						
	Pneumatic Power Tools						
	Power Chipping & Bushing						
	Sand Blasting Architectural Finish						
	Screed & Rodding Machine Operator						
	Troweling Machine Operator						

N0404	Group IV, including:	32.79	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10	47.79
	Application of All Composition Mastic						
	Application of All Epoxy Material						
	Application of All Plastic Material						
	Finish Colored Concrete						
	Gunite Nozzleman						
	Hand Powered Grinder						
	Tunnel Worker						

N0405	Group V, including:	33.04	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10	48.04
	Plasterer						

Cement Masons, Region II (South of N63 latitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

S0401	Group I, including:	32.54	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10	47.54
	Application of Sealing Compound						
	Application of Underlayment						

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overtime; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Cement Masons, Region II (South of N63 latitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

							L&M	
S0401	Group I, including:	32.54	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10		47.54
	Building, General							
	Cement Mason (journeyman)							
	Concrete Paving							
	Curb & Gutter, Sidewalk							
	Curing of All Concrete							
	Grouting & Caulking of Tilt-Up Panels							
	Grouting of All Plates							
	Patching Concrete							
	Screed Pin Setter							
	Spackling/Skim Coating Concrete							

							L&M	
S0402	Group II, including:	32.54	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10		47.54
	Form Setter							

							L&M	
S0403	Group III, including:	32.54	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10		47.54
	Concrete Saw (self-powered)							
	Curb & Gutter Machine							
	Floor Grinder							
	Pneumatic Power Tools							
	Power Chipping & Bushing							
	Sand Blasting Architectural Finish							
	Screed & Rodding Machine Operator							
	Troweling Machine Operator							

							L&M	
S0404	Group IV, including:	32.54	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10		47.54
	Application of All Composition Mastic							
	Application of All Epoxy Material							
	Application of All Plastic Material							
	Finish Colored Concrete							
	Gunite Nozzleman							
	Hand Powered Grinder							
	Tunnel Worker							

							L&M	
S0405	Group V, including:	32.79	4.80	9.25	0.85	0.10		47.79
	Plasterer							

Culinary Workers * See note on last page

							LEG	
A0501	Baker/Cook	22.35	2.55	4.32		0.05		29.27
							LEG	
A0503	General Helper	19.53	2.55	4.32		0.05		26.45

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Culinary Workers * See note on last page

A0503	General Helper	19.53	2.55	4.32		LEG 0.05	26.45
	Housekeeper						
	Janitor						
	Kitchen Helper						
A0504	Head Cook	22.86	2.55	4.32		LEG 0.05	29.78
A0505	Head Housekeeper	19.91	2.55	4.32		LEG 0.05	26.83
	Head Kitchen Help						

Dredgemen

**See note on last page if remote site

A0601	Assistant Engineer, including:	34.77	7.65	6.50	0.95	L&M 0.10	49.97
	Craneman						
	Electrical Generator Operator (primary pump/power barge/dredge)						
	Engineer						
	Welder						
A0602	Assistant Mate (deckhand)	33.64	7.65	6.50	0.95	L&M 0.10	48.84
A0603	Fireman	34.07	7.65	6.50	0.95	L&M 0.10	49.27
A0605	Leverman Clamshell	37.23	7.65	6.50	0.95	L&M 0.10	52.43
A0606	Leverman Hydraulic	35.52	7.65	6.50	0.95	L&M 0.10	50.72
A0607	Mate & Boatman	34.77	7.65	6.50	0.95	L&M 0.10	49.97
A0608	Oiler	34.07	7.65	6.50	0.95	L&M 0.10	49.27

Electricians

A0701	Inside Cable Splicer	36.97	7.45	9.76	0.55	L&M 0.20	LEG 0.15	55.08
A0702	Inside Journeyman Wireman, including:	35.22	7.45	9.71	0.55	L&M 0.20	LEG 0.15	53.28
	Communications and Technicians							
A0703	Outside Cable Splicer	44.85	7.45	12.25	0.55	L&M 0.20	LEG 0.15	65.45
A0704	Journeyman Lineman, including:	43.10	7.45	12.19	0.55	L&M 0.20	LEG 0.15	63.64
	Equipment Operator							

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Class Code	Classification of Laborers & Mechanics	BHR	H&W	PEN	TRN	Other	Benefits	THR
------------	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	----------	-----

Electricians

						L&M	LEG	
A0704	Journeyman Lineman, including: Technician	43.10	7.45	12.19	0.55	0.20	0.15	63.64
A0705	Powderman	41.10	7.45	12.13	0.55	0.20	0.15	61.58
A0706	Material Handler	22.94	6.69	4.44	0.15	0.15	0.15	34.52
A0707	Tree trimmer shredder	31.90	7.45	11.86	0.55	0.20	0.15	52.11

Elevator Workers

						L&M	VAC	
A0802	Elevator Constructor	31.08	8.77	6.96	0.55	0.18	2.49	50.03
A0803	Elevator Constructor Mechanic	44.40	8.77	6.96	0.55	0.18	3.55	64.42

Heat & Frost Insulators/Asbestos Workers

						SAF		
A0902	Asbestos Abatement-Mechanical Systems	27.35	6.82	4.56	0.60	0.12		39.45
A0903	Asbestos Abatement/General Demolition All Systems	27.35	6.82	4.56	0.60	0.12		39.45
A0904	Insulator, Group II	34.19	6.82	4.56	0.60	0.12		46.29
A0905	Insulator, Group III	32.19	6.82	6.56	0.60	0.12		46.29
A0906	Insulator, Group IV	30.19	6.82	8.56	0.60	0.12		46.29
A0907	Insulator, Group V	29.59	6.82	9.16	0.60	0.12		46.29

IronWorkers
**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	IAF	
A1101	Ironworkers, including: Bender Operators Bridge & Structural Machinery Mover Ornamental Reinforcing Rigger, including Stage Construction Sheeter Signalman Toxic Haz-Mat Work	30.79	6.84	10.60	0.76	0.38	0.10	49.47

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

IronWorkers

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	IAF	
A1101	Ironworkers, including:	30.79	6.84	10.60	0.76	0.38	0.10	49.47
	Welder							
A1102	Helicopter	31.79	6.84	10.60	0.76	0.38	0.10	50.47
	Tower							
A1103	Fence/Barrier Installer	27.29	6.84	10.35	0.76	0.38	0.10	45.72
	Guard Rail Installer							
A1104	Guard Rail Layout Man	28.03	6.84	10.35	0.76	0.38	0.10	46.46

Laborers (The Alaska areas north of N63 latitude and east of W138 longitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	LEG	
N1201	Group I, including:	27.41	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	41.86
	Asphalt Worker (shovelman, plant crew)							
	Brush Cutter							
	Camp Maintenance Laborer							
	Carpenter Tender or Helper							
	Choke Setter, Hook Tender, Rigger, Signalman							
	Concrete Labor (curb & gutter, chute handler, grouting, curing, screeding)							
	Crusher Plant Laborer							
	Demolition Laborer							
	Ditch Digger							
	Dumpman							
	Environmental Laborer (asbestos, hazard/toxic waste, oil spill)							
	Fence Installer							
	Fire Watch Laborer							
	Flagman							
	Form Stripper							
	General Laborer							
	Guardrail Laborer, Bridge Rail Installer							
	Hydro-seeder Nozzleman							
	Laborer, Building							
	Landscaper or Planter							
	Material Handler							
	Pneumatic or Power Tools							
	Portable or Chemical Toilet Serviceman							
	Pump Man or Mixer Man							
	Railroad Track Laborer							
	Sandblast, Pot Tender							
	Saw Tender							
	Scaffold Building & Erecting							

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Laborers (The Alaska areas north of N63 latitude and east of W138 longitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	LEG	
N1201	Group I, including:	27.41	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	41.86
	Slurry Work							
	Stake Hopper							
	Steam Cleaner Operator							
	Steam Point or Water Jet Operator							
	Tank Cleaning							
	Utiliwalk & Utilidor Laborer							
	Watchman (construction projects)							
	Window Cleaner							

						L&M	LEG	
N1202	Group II, including:	28.27	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	42.72
	Burning & Cutting Torch							
	Cement or Lime Dumper or Handler (sack or bulk)							
	Choker Splicer							
	Chucktender (wagon, air-track & hydraulic drills)							
	Concrete Laborer (power buggy, concrete saws, pumpcrete nozzleman, vibratorm)							
	Culvert Pipe Laborer							
	Environmental Laborer (marine work)							
	Foam Gun or Foam Machine Operator							
	Green Cutter (dam work)							
	Gunite Operator							
	Hod Carrier							
	Jackhammer or Pavement Breaker (more than 45 pounds)							
	Laser Instrument Operator							
	Mason Tender & Mud Mixer (sewer work)							
	Pilot Car							
	Pipelayer Helper							
	Plasterer, Bricklayer & Cement Finisher Tender							
	Powderman Helper							
	Power Saw Operator							
	Railroad Switch Layout Laborer							
	Sandblaster							
	Sewer Caulker							
	Sewer Plant Maintenance Man							
	Thermal Plastic Applicator							
	Timber Faller, Chainsaw Operator, Filer							
	Timberman							

						L&M	LEG	
N1203	Group III, including:	29.04	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	43.49
	Bit Grinder							
	Camera/Tool/Video Operator							
	Guardrail Machine Operator							

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Laborers (The Alaska areas north of N63 latitude and east of W138 longitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	LEG	
N1203	Group III, including:	29.04	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	43.49
	High Rigger & Tree Topper							
	High Scaler							
	Multiplate							
	Plastic Welding							
	Slurry Seal Squeegee Man							
	Traffic Control Supervisor							
	Welding Certified (in connection with laborer's work)							

						L&M	LEG	
N1204	Group IIIA	31.82	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	46.27
	Asphalt Raker, Asphalt Belly Dump Lay Down							
	Drill Doctor (in the field)							
	Driller (including, but not limited to, wagon drills, air-track drills, hydraulic drills)							
	Licensed Powderman							
	Pioneer Drilling & Drilling Off Tugger (all type drills)							
	Pipelayers							

						L&M	LEG	
N1205	Group IV	18.55	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	33.00
	Final Building Cleanup							

						L&M	LEG	
N1206	Group IIIB	32.53	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	46.98
	Federally Licensed Powderman (Responsible Person in Charge)							
	Grade Checking (setting or transferring of grade marks, line and grade)							

Laborers (The area that is south of N63 latitude and west of W138 longitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	LEG	
S1201	Group I, including:	27.41	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	41.86
	Asphalt Worker (shovelman, plant crew)							
	Brush Cutter							
	Camp Maintenance Laborer							
	Carpenter Tender or Helper							
	Choke Setter, Hook Tender, Rigger, Signalman							
	Concrete Labor (curb & gutter, chute handler, grouting, curing, screeding)							
	Crusher Plant Laborer							
	Demolition Laborer							
	Ditch Digger							
	Dumpman							
	Environmental Laborer (asbestos, hazard/toxic waste, oil spill)							
	Fence Installer							
	Fire Watch Laborer							
	Flagman							

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Laborers (The area that is south of N63 latitude and west of W138 longitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	LEG	
S1201	Group I, including:	27.41	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	41.86
	Form Stripper							
	General Laborer							
	Guardrail Laborer, Bridge Rail Installer							
	Hydro-seeder Nozzleman							
	Laborer, Building							
	Landscaper or Planter							
	Material Handler							
	Pneumatic or Power Tools							
	Portable or Chemical Toilet Serviceman							
	Pump Man or Mixer Man							
	Railroad Track Laborer							
	Sandblast, Pot Tender							
	Saw Tender							
	Scaffold Building & Erecting							
	Shurry Work							
	Stake Hopper							
	Steam Cleaner Operator							
	Steam Point or Water Jet Operator							
	Tank Cleaning							
	Utiliwalk & Utilidor Laborer							
	Watchman (construction projects)							
	Window Cleaner							

						L&M	LEG	
S1202	Group II, including:	28.27	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	42.72
	Burning & Cutting Torch							
	Cement or Lime Dumper or Handler (sack or bulk)							
	Choker Splicer							
	Chucktender (wagon, air-track & hydraulic drills)							
	Concrete Laborer (power buggy, concrete saws, pumpcrete nozzleman, vibratorm)							
	Culvert Pipe Laborer							
	Environmental Laborer (marine work)							
	Foam Gun or Foam Machine Operator							
	Green Cutter (dam work)							
	Gunite Operator							
	Hod Carrier							
	Jackhammer or Pavement Breaker (more than 45 pounds)							
	Laser Instrument Operator							
	Mason Tender & Mud Mixer (sewer work)							
	Pilot Car							
	Pipelayer Helper							
	Plasterer, Bricklayer & Cement Finisher Tender							

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Laborers (The area that is south of N63 latitude and west of W138 longitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	LEG	
S1202	Group II, including:	28.27	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	42.72
	Powderman Helper							
	Power Saw Operator							
	Railroad Switch Layout Laborer							
	Sandblaster							
	Sewer Caulker							
	Sewer Plant Maintenance Man							
	Thermal Plastic Applicator							
	Timber Faller, Chainsaw Operator, Filer							
	Timberman							

						L&M	LEG	
S1203	Group III, including:	29.04	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	43.49
	Bit Grinder							
	Camera/Tool/Video Operator							
	Guardrail Machine Operator							
	High Rigger & Tree Topper							
	High Scaler							
	Multiplate							
	Plastic Welding							
	Slurry Seal Squeegee Man							
	Traffic Control Supervisor							
	Welding Certified (in connection with laborer's work)							

						L&M	LEG	
S1204	Group IIIA	31.82	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	46.27
	Asphalt Raker, Asphalt Belly Dump Lay Down							
	Drill Doctor (in the field)							
	Driller (including, but not limited to, wagon drills, air-track drills, hydraulic drills)							
	Licensed Powderman							
	Pioneer Drilling & Drilling Off Tugger (all type drills)							
	Pipelayers							

						L&M	LEG	
S1205	Group IV	18.55	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	33.00
	Final Building Cleanup							

						L&M	LEG	
S1206	Group IIIB	32.53	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	46.98
	Federally Licensed Powderman (Responsible Person in Charge)							
	Grade Checking (setting or transferring of grade marks, line and grade)							

Millwrights

						L&M		
A1251	Millwright (journeyman)	33.27	6.40	7.80	1.00	0.25		48.72

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Class Code	Classification of Laborers & Mechanics	BHR	H&W	PEN	TRN	Other Benefits	THR
------------	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------------	-----

Millwrights

						L&M	
A1252	Millwright Welder	33.86	6.40	7.80	1.00	0.25	49.31

Painters, Region I (North of N63 latitude)

						L&M	
N1301	Group I, including:	31.85	6.77	8.22	0.40	0.20	47.44

- Brush
- Paper
- Roller
- Vinyl

						L&M	
N1302	Group II, including:	32.35	6.77	8.22	0.40	0.20	47.94

- Buffer Operator
- Finish Metals
- Floorcoverer
- Hazardous Material Handler
- Lead Based Paint Abatement
- Pot Tender
- Radon Mitigation
- Sandblast
- Spray
- Structural
- Taping & Texturing

N1304	Group IV	32.37	6.77	7.06	0.47		46.67
-------	----------	-------	------	------	------	--	-------

- Glazier

Painters, Region II (South of N63 latitude)

						L&M	
S1301	Group I, including :	27.18	5.89	8.53	0.80	1.10	43.50

- General Painter

						L&M	
S1302	Group II, including :	27.88	5.89	8.53	0.80	1.10	44.20

- General Taper
- Paper & Vinyl Hanger

						L&M	
S1303	Group III, including :	28.48	5.89	8.53	0.80	1.10	44.80

- Industrial Painter

						L&M	
S1304	Group IV, including:	31.00	5.89	8.63	0.80	0.35	46.67

- Glazier

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Painters, Region II (South of N63 latitude)

		L&M						
S1305	Group V, including:	29.45	5.89	3.35	0.47	0.10		39.26
	Carpet Installer							
	Linoleum & Soft Tile Installer							
	Seamless Liquid Floor Applicator							

Piledrivers

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	IAF	
A1401	Assistant Dive Tender, Piledriver, Skiff Operator Rigger	30.54	6.65	9.08	0.80	0.10	0.10	47.27
A1402	Carpenter/Piledriver, Sheet Stabber Framer	31.54	6.65	9.08	0.80	0.10	0.10	48.27
A1403	Piledriver-Welder	32.54	6.65	9.08	0.80	0.10	0.10	49.27
A1404	Diver (working)	70.72	6.65	9.08	0.80	0.10	0.10	87.45
A1405	Diver (standby)	35.36	6.65	9.08	0.80	0.10	0.10	52.09
A1406	Dive Tender	34.36	6.65	9.08	0.80	0.10	0.10	51.09

Plumbers, Region I (North of N63 latitude)

						L&M	S&L	
N1501	Journeyman Pipefitter Plumber Welder	34.54	6.85	10.57	0.70	1.10	0.30	54.06

Plumbers, Region II (South of N63 latitude)

		L&M						
S1501	Journeyman Pipefitter Plumber Welder	34.13	7.72	7.35	1.50	0.20		50.90

Plumbers, Region IIA (1st Judicial District)

		L&M						
X1501	Journeyman Pipefitter Plumber Welder	31.27	5.72	7.00	1.65	0.24		45.88

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Power Equipment Operators

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	
A1601	Group I, including:	35.52	7.65	6.50	0.95	0.10	50.72
	Asphalt Roller						
	Back Filler						
	Barrier Machine (Zipper)						
	Batch Plant Operator, (batch & mixer over 200 yards per hour)						
	Beltcrete with Power Pack & similar conveyors						
	Bending Machine						
	Boat Coxwain						
	Bulldozer						
	Cableways, Highlines & Cablecars						
	Cleaning Machine						
	Coating Machine						
	Concrete Hydro Blaster						
	Cranes (45 tons & under or 150 feet of boom & under (including jib & attachments))						
	(a) Backhoes, Clamshells, Draglines, Gradalls (3 yards & under), Shovels						
	(b) Hydralifts or Transporters, (all track or truck type)						
	(c) Derricks						
	Crushers						
	Deck Winches, Double Drum						
	Ditching or Trenching Machine (16 inch or over)						
	Drilling Machines, Core, Cable, Rotary and Exploration						
	Finishing Machine Operator, Concrete Paving, Laser Screed, Sidewalk, Curb & Gutter Machine						
	Helicopters						
	Hover Craft, Flex Craft, Loadmaster, Air Cushion, All-Terrain Vehicle, Rollagon, Bargecable, Nodwell, Sno Cat						
	Hydro Ax, Feller Buncher & similar						
	Loaders:						
	(a) Forklifts (with power boom & swing attachment)						
	(b) Front End & Overhead, (2-1/2 yards through 5 yards)						
	(c) Loaders, (with forks or pipe clamp)						
	(d) Loaders, (elevating belt type, Euclid & similar types)						
	Mechanic, Welder, Bodyman, Electrical, Camp & Maintenance Engineer						
	Micro Tunneling Machine						
	Mixers: Mobile type with hoist combination						
	Motor Patrol Grader						
	Mucking Machine: Mole, Tunnel Drill, Horizontal/Directional Drill Operator and/or Shield						
	Operator on Dredges						
	Piledriver Engineer, L.B. Foster Puller or similar paving breaker						
	Power Plant Turbine Operator 200 k.w & over (power plants or combination of power units over 300 k.w.)						
	Sauerman-Bagley						

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Power Equipment Operators

**See note on last page if remote site

							L&M	
A1601	Group I, including:	35.52	7.65	6.50	0.95	0.10		50.72
	Scraper (through 40 yards)							
	Service Oiler/Service Engineer							
	Shot Blast Machine							
	Sideboom (under 45 tons)							
	Spreaders, Blaw Knox, Cedarapids, Barber Greene, Slurry Machine							
	Sub Grader (Gurries, C.M.I. & C.M.I. Roto Mills & similar types)							
	Tack Tractor							
	Truck Mounted Concrete Pump, Conveyor & Creter							
	Unlicensed Off-Road Hauler							
	Wate Kote Machine							

							L&M	
A1602	Group IA, including:	37.23	7.65	6.50	0.95	0.10		52.43
	Camera/Tool/Video Operator (Slipline)							
	Certified Welder, Electrical Mechanic, Camp Maintenance Engineer, Mechanic over 10,000 hours							
	Cranes (over 45 tons or 150 feet including jib & attachments)							
	(a) Shovels, Backhoes, Draglines, Clamshells (over 3 yards)							
	(b) Tower Cranes							
	Loaders (over 5 yards)							
	Motor Patrol Grader, Dozer, Grade Tractor (finish: when finishing to final grade and/or to hubs, or for asphalt)							
	Power Plants (1000 k.w. & over)							
	Quad							
	Scrapers (over 40 yards)							
	Screed							
	Sidebooms (over 45 tons)							
	Slip Form Paver, C.M.I. & similar types							

							L&M	
A1603	Group II, including:	34.77	7.65	6.50	0.95	0.10		49.97
	Batch Plant Operator (batch & mixer 200 yards per hour & under)							
	Boiler - Fireman							
	Cement Hogs & Concrete Pump Operator							
	Certified Grade Technician							
	Conveyors (except those listed in Group I)							
	Hoists on Steel Erection, Towermobiles & Air Tuggers							
	Horizontal/Directional Drill Locator							
	Loaders, Elevating Grader, Dumor & similar							
	Locomotives, Rod & Geared Engines							
	Mixers							
	Screening, Washing Plant							
	Sideboom (cradling rock drill, regardless of size)							
	Skidder							

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Power Equipment Operators

**See note on last page if remote site

A1603	Group II, including: Trenching Machines (under 16 inches)	34.77	7.65	6.50	0.95	0.10	L&M	49.97
--------------	--	-------	------	------	------	------	-----	-------

A1604	Group III, including:	34.07	7.65	6.50	0.95	0.10	L&M	49.27
--------------	-----------------------	-------	------	------	------	------	-----	-------

- "A" Frame Trucks, Deck Winches, (single power drum)
- Bombardier (tack or tow rig)
- Boring Machine
- Brooms, Power
- Bump Cutter
- Compressor
- Farm Tractor
- Forklift, Industrial Type
- Gin Truck or Winch Truck (with poles when used for hoisting)
- Grade Checker & Stake Hopper
- Hoists, Air Tuggers, Elevators
- Loaders:
 - (a) Elevating-Athey, Barber Greene & similar types
 - (b) Forklifts or Lumber Carrier (on construction job sites)
 - (c) Forklifts, (with tower)
 - (d) Overhead & Front End, (under 2-1/2 yards)
- Locomotives: Dinkey (air, steam, gas & electric) Speeders
- Mechanics, Light Duty
- Mixers, (concrete mixers & batch 200 yards per hour & under)
- Oil, Blower Distribution
- Posthole Digger, Mechanical
- Pot Fireman (power agitated)
- Power Plant, Turbine Operator, (under 300 k.w.)
- Pumps, Water
- Roller, (other than Plantmix)
- Saws, Concrete
- Straightening Machine
- Tow Tractor

A1605	Group IV, including:	28.04	7.65	6.50	0.95	0.10	L&M	43.24
--------------	----------------------	-------	------	------	------	------	-----	-------

- Drill Helper
- Parts & Equipment Coordinator
- Rig Oiler/Assistant Engineer (over 85 tons or 100 foot boom)
- Spotter
- Steam Cleaner
- Swamper (on trenching machines or shovel type equipment)

Roofers, Region I (North of N63 latitude)

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Roofers, Region I (North of N63 latitude)

							L&M	
N1701	Roofer & Waterproofer	32.12	4.93	4.76	0.81	0.10		42.72

Roofers, Region II (South of N63 latitude)

							L&M	
S1701	Roofer & Waterproofer	32.12	4.93	4.76	0.81	0.10		42.72

Sheet Metal Workers, Region I (North of N63 latitude)

							L&M	
N1801	Sheet Metal Journeyman	38.53	6.30	8.84	1.12	0.25		55.04

- Air Balancing and duct cleaning of HVAC systems
- Brazing, soldering or welding of metals
- Demolition of sheet metal HVAC systems
- Fabrication and installation of exterior wall sheathing, siding, metal roofing, flashing, decking and architectural sheet metal work
- Fabrication and installation of heating, ventilation and air conditioning ducts and equipment
- Fabrication and installation of louvers and hoods
- Fabrication and installation of sheet metal lagging
- Fabrication and installation of stainless steel commercial or industrial food service equipment
- Manufacture, fabrication assembly, installation and alteration of all ferrous and nonferrous metal work
- Metal lavatory partitions
- Preparation of drawings taken from architectural and engineering plans required for fabrication and erections of sheet metal work
- Sheet Metal shelving
- Sheet Metal venting, chimneys and breaching
- Skylight installation

Sheet Metal Workers, Region II (South of N63 latitude)

							L&M	
S1801	Sheet Metal Journeyman	36.34	6.30	8.25	1.00	0.30		52.19

- Air Balancing and duct cleaning of HVAC systems
- Brazing, soldering or welding of metals
- Demolition of sheet metal HVAC systems
- Fabrication and installation of exterior wall sheathing, siding, metal roofing, flashing, decking and architectural sheet metal work
- Fabrication and installation of heating, ventilation and air conditioning ducts and equipment
- Fabrication and installation of louvers and hoods
- Fabrication and installation of sheet metal lagging

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Sheet Metal Workers, Region II (South of N63 latitude)

						L&M	
S1801	Sheet Metal Journeyman	36.34	6.30	8.25	1.00	0.30	52.19
Fabrication and installation of stainless steel commercial or industrial food service equipment							
Manufacture, fabrication assembly, installation and alteration of all ferrous and nonferrous metal work							
Metal lavatory partitions							
Preparation of drawings taken from architectural and engineering plans required for fabrication and erections of sheet metal work							
Sheet Metal shelving							
Sheet Metal venting, chimneys and breaching							
Skylight installation							

Sprinkler Fitters

						L&M	
A1901	Sprinkler Fitter	41.05	7.55	8.30	0.30	0.25	57.45

Surveyors

**See note on last page if remote site

A2001	Chief of Parties	36.58	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10	49.73
A2002	Party Chief	35.17	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10	48.32
A2003	Line & Grade Technician/Office Technician	34.64	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10	47.79
A2004	Associate Party Chief (including Instrument Person & Head Chain Person)	32.75	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10	45.90
A2005	Stake Hop/Grademan	30.15	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10	43.30
A2006	Chain Person (for crews with more than 2 people)	28.89	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10	42.04

Truck Drivers/Surveyors

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	
A2101	Group I, including:	33.72	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10	46.87
Air/Sea Traffic Controllers							
Ambulance/Fire Truck Driver (EMT certified)							
Boat Coxswain							
Captains & Pilots (air & water)							
Deltas, Commanders, Rollagons, & similar equipment (when pulling sleds, trailers or similar equipment)							
Dump Trucks (including rockbuggy & trucks with pups) over 40 yards up to & including 60 yards							

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Truck Drivers/Surveyors

**See note on last page if remote site

							L&M	
A2101	Group I, including:	33.72	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10		46.87
	Helicopter Transporter							
	Lowboys (including attached trailers & Jeeps, up to & including 12 axles)							
	Material Coordinator and Purchasing Agent							
	Ready-mix (over 12 yards up to & including 15 yards)							
	Semi with Double Box Mixer							
	Tireman, Heavy Duty/Fueler							
	Water Wagon (250 Bbls and above)							
A2102	Group 1A including:	34.85	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10		48.00
	Dump Trucks (including rockbuggy & trucks with pups, over 60 yards up to & including 100 yards)							
	Jeeps (driver under load)							
A2103	Group II, including:	32.60	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10		45.75
	All Delta's, Commanders, Rollagons, & similar equipment							
	Construction and Material Safety Technician							
	Dump Trucks (including rockbuggy & trucks with pups, over 20 yards up to & including 40 yards)							
	Lowboys (including attached trailers & Jeeps up to & including 8 axles)							
	Mechanics							
	Ready-mix (over 7 yards up to & including 12 yards)							
	Super Vac Truck/Cacasco Truck/Heat Stress Truck							
	Turn-O-Wagon or DW-10 (not self loading)							
A2104	Group III, including:	31.87	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10		45.02
	Batch Trucks (8 yards & up)							
	Dump Trucks (including rockbuggy & trucks with pups, over 10 yards up to & including 20 yards)							
	Expeditor (electrical & pipefitting materials)							
	Greaser - Shop							
	Oil Distributor Driver							
	Partsman							
	Thermal Plastic Layout Technician							
	Traffic Control Technician							
	Trucks/Jeeps (push or pull)							
A2105	Group IV, including:	31.36	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10		44.51
	Air Cushion or similar type vehicle							
	All Terrain Vehicle							
	Boom Truck/Knuckle Truck (over 5 tons)							
	Buggymobile							
	Bull Lift & Fork Lift, Fork Lift with Power Boom & Swing Attachment (over 5 tons)							

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Truck Drivers/Surveyors

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	
A2105	Group IV, including:	31.36	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10	44.51
	Bus Operator (over 30 passengers)						
	Combination Truck-Fuel & Grease						
	Compactor (when pulled by rubber tired equipment)						
	Dump Trucks (including Rockbuggy & trucks with pups up to & including 10 yards)						
	Dumpster						
	Expeditor (general)						
	Fire Truck/Ambulance Driver						
	Flat Beds, Dual Rear Axle						
	Foam Distributor Truck Dual Axle						
	Front End Loader with Fork						
	Gin Pole Truck, Winch Truck, Wrecker (truck mounted "A" frame manufactured rating over 5 tons)						
	Grease Truck						
	Hydro Seeder, Dual Axle						
	Hyster Operators (handling bulk aggregate)						
	Loadmaster (air & water operations)						
	Lumber Carrier						
	Ready-mix, (up to & including 7 yards)						
	Rigger (air/water/oilfield)						
	Semi or Truck & Trailer						
	Stringing Truck						
	Tireman, Light Duty						
	Track Truck Equipment						
	Vacuum Truck, Truck Vacuum Sweeper						
	Warehouseperson						
	Water Truck, Dual Axle						
	Water Wagon, Semi						

						L&M	
A2106	Group V, including:	30.68	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10	43.83
	Batch Truck (up to & including 7 yards)						
	Boom Truck/Knuckle Truck (up to & including 5 tons)						
	Buffer Truck						
	Bull Lifts & Fork Lifts, Fork Lifts with Power Boom & Swing Attachments (up to & including 5 tons)						
	Bus Operator (up to 30 passengers)						
	Farm Type Rubber Tired Tractor (when material handling or pulling wagons on a construction project)						
	Flat Beds, Single Rear Axle						
	Foam Distributor Truck Single Axle						
	Fuel Handler (station/bulk attendant)						
	Gear/Supply Truck						

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Truck Drivers/Surveyors

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	
A2106	Group V, including:	30.68	6.25	6.00	0.80	0.10	43.83
	Gin Pole Truck, Winch Truck, Wrecker (Truck Mounted "A" Frame manufactured rating 5 tons & under)						
	Gravel Spreader Box Operator on Truck						
	Hydro Seeders, Single axle						
	Pickups (pilot cars & all light-duty vehicles)						
	Rigger/Swamper						
	Tack Truck						
	Team Drivers (Horses, Mules, & similar equipment)						
	Water Truck (Below 250 Bbls)						

Tunnel Workers, Laborers (The Alaska areas north of N63 latitude and east of W138 longitude)

**See note on last page if remote site

						L&M	LEG	
N2201	Group I, including:	30.15	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	44.60
	Brakeman							
	Mucker							
	Nipper							
	Topman & Bull Gang							
	Tunnel Track Laborer							
N2202	Group II, including:	31.10	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	45.55
	Burning & Cutting Torch							
	Concrete Laborer							
	Jackhammer							
	Laser Instrument Operator							
	Nozzlemen, Pumpcrete or Shotcrete							
	Pipelayer Helper							
N2203	Group III, including:	31.94	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	46.39
	Miner							
	Retimberman							
N2204	Group IIIA, including:	35.00	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	49.45
	Asphalt Raker, Asphalt Belly Dump Lay Down							
	Drill Doctor (in the field)							
	Driller (including, but not limited to wagon drills, air-track drills, hydraulic drills)							
	Licensed Powderman							
	Pioneer Drilling & Drilling Off Tugger (all type drills)							
	Pipelayer							
N2206	Group IIIB, including:	35.78	4.80	8.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	50.23

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

Class Code	Classification of Laborers & Mechanics	BHR	H&W	PEN	TRN	Other Benefits	THR
------------	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------------	-----

Tunnel Workers, Power Equipment Operators

**See note on last page if remote site

A2208	Group IA	40.95	7.65	6.50	0.95	L&M 0.10	56.15
A2209	Group II	38.25	7.65	6.50	0.95	L&M 0.10	53.45
A2210	Group III	37.48	7.65	6.50	0.95	L&M 0.10	52.68
A2211	Group IV	30.84	7.65	6.50	0.95	L&M 0.10	46.04

* A remote site is isolated and relatively distant from the amenities of civilization, and usually far from the employee's home. As a condition of employment, the workers must eat, sleep, and socialize at the worksite and remain there for extended periods.

** This classification must receive board and lodging under certain conditions. A per diem option of \$75 is an alternative to providing meals and lodging. See Page v for an explanation.

Wage benefits key: BHR=basic hourly rate; H&W=health and welfare; IAF=industry advancement fund; LEG=legal fund; L&M=labor/management fund; ONT=overnight; PEN=pension fund; SAF=safety; SUI=supplemental unemployment insurance; S&L=SUI & LEG combined; TRN=training; THR=total hourly rate; VAC=vacation

STATE OF ALASKA

Department of Labor and Workforce Development

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 111149
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-1149

PHONE: (907) 465-2700
FAX: (907) 465-2784

March 31, 2009

The Honorable Bert Stedman
The Honorable Lyman Hoffman
Co-Chairs, Senate Finance Committee
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Stedman and Senator Hoffman:

During the Senate Finance Committee hearing of Senate Bill 1 on March 27, 2009, there were questions about Davis-Bacon wage rates. Senator Huggins wanted to know what Davis-Bacon wage rates are and Senator Stedman had a specific question about the determination on Prince of Wales Island.

First, let me explain that there are state and federal prevailing wage rate determinations. The federal Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 (40 U.S.C. 276a) applies to federally funded construction projects and requires the payment of prevailing wage rates to laborers and mechanics working on such projects. There is a similar provision under Alaska law commonly referred to as the "Little Davis-Bacon Act" for public construction projects awarded through the state or a political subdivision of the state (see AS 36.05.010 - .110). One of the primary purposes of the legislation is to establish a level playing field for labor costs on public construction projects.

I have enclosed a copy of the *Laborer's and Mechanic's Minimum Rates of Pay*, effective September 1, 2008. This publication contains the prevailing wage determinations of the State of Alaska. The rates are divided into the Northern Region (North of N63 latitude) and the Southern Region (South of N63 latitude), but many rates are the same statewide. The newest version of this publication will be available soon and delivered to your office.

Also enclosed are copies of the latest published federal prevailing wage rate determinations for Alaska. There are determinations for residential, heavy dredging, building and heavy, and highway construction projects. Some of these determinations are statewide and some are for specific communities. It is noteworthy that the federal wage rate determination for highway work in communities on Prince of Wales Island and other Southeast Alaska communities (General Decision Number: AK20080003)

Senator Bert Stedman and Senator Lyman Hoffman

March 31, 2009

Page 2

contains significantly lower prevailing wage rates than the determinations for highway work in the rest of the state (General Decision Number: AK 20080002 & AK 20080006).

In contrast to the state, the federal government applies prevailing wage rates to federally-funded residential projects. The state prevailing wage law does not apply to residential projects, so residential wage rates, which are typically lower than rates paid on heavy, highway or commercial projects, are not included in the state's determination.

I hope this information is responsive to your questions. Please contact me if you have additional questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Clark Bishop". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "C".

Clark Bishop
Commissioner

Enclosures

GENERAL DECISION: AK20080001 02/27/2009 AK1

Date: February 27, 2009

General Decision Number: AK20080001 02/27/2009

Superseded General Decision Number: AK20070001

State: Alaska

Construction Types: Building and Heavy

Counties: Alaska Statewide.

BUILDING AND HEAVY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (does not include residential construction consisting of single family homes and apartments up to and including 4 stories)

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	02/08/2008
1	02/15/2008
2	02/29/2008
3	04/04/2008
4	04/18/2008
5	05/09/2008
6	05/23/2008
7	06/06/2008
8	06/27/2008
9	08/01/2008
10	08/08/2008
11	08/15/2008
12	08/22/2008
13	09/05/2008
14	09/19/2008
15	11/07/2008
16	01/02/2009
17	02/06/2009
18	02/27/2009

* ASBE0097-001 02/01/2009

Rates Fringes

Asbestos Workers/Insulator
(includes application of all
insulating materials
protective coverings,
coatings and finishings to
all types of mechanical
systems).....\$ 31.54 16.70

* ASBE0097-002 01/01/2009

Rates Fringes

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL HANDLER
(includes preparation,
wetting, stripping, removal
scrapping, vacuuming, bagging,
and disposing of all

insulation materials, whether they contain asbestos or not; from mechanical systems).....\$ 27.35 13.70

BOIL0502-002 10/01/2007

	Rates	Fringes
BOILERMAKER.....	\$ 39.12	19.01

BRAK0001-002 07/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
Bricklayer, Blocklayer, Stonemason, Marble Mason, Tile Setter, Terrazzo Worker.....	\$ 33.82	15.80
Tile & Terrazzo Finisher.....	\$ 28.65	15.80

CARP1243-003 07/01/2008

North of the 63rd Parallel

	Rates	Fringes
Carpenter/Lather/Drywall Applicator.....	\$ 33.30	17.85
Carpenter: Fire or Flood Repair Work.....	\$ 33.30	17.85
MILLWRIGHT.....	\$ 33.39	16.08

CARP1281-004 07/01/2008

SOUTH OF 63RD PARALLEL

	Rates	Fringes
Acoustical Applicator and Lather.....	\$ 33.30	17.23
Carpenters & Drywallers.....	\$ 33.30	17.23
MILLWRIGHT.....	\$ 33.39	16.08

CARP2520-003 07/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
Diver		
Stand-by.....	\$ 37.34	17.23
Tender.....	\$ 36.34	17.23
Working.....	\$ 74.68	17.23
Piledriver		
Carpenter.....	\$ 33.30	17.23
Piledriver; Skiff Operator and Rigger.....	\$ 32.30	17.23
Sheet Stabber.....	\$ 33.30	17.23
Welder.....	\$ 34.30	17.23

DEPTH PAY PREMIUM FOR DIVERS BELOW WATER SURFACE:

50-100 feet \$1.00 per foot
101 feet and deeper \$2.00 per foot

ENCLOSURE PAY PREMIUM WITH NO VERTICAL ASCENT:
 5-50 FEET \$1.00 PER FOOT/DAY
 51-100 FEET \$2.00 PER FOOT/DAY
 101 FEET AND ABOVE \$3.00 PER FOOT/DAY

SATURATION DIVING:

The standby rate applies until saturation starts. The saturation diving rate applies when divers are under pressure continuously until work task and decompression are complete. the diver rate shall be paid for all saturation hours.

WORK IN COMBINATION OF CLASSIFICATIONS:

Employees working in any combination of classifications within the diving crew (except dive supervisor) in a shift are paid in the classification with the highest rate for that shift.

 ELEC1547-004 11/24/2008

	Rates	Fringes
CABLE SPLICER.....	\$ 37.85	3%+\$17.17
Electrician;Technician.....	\$ 36.10	3%+\$17.17

 ELEC1547-005 05/05/2008

Line Construction

	Rates	Fringes
CABLE SPLICER.....	\$ 44.48	3%+19.42
Line Construction:		
(Tree Trimmer Shredder).....	\$ 31.53	3%+19.42
Linemen (Including Equipment Operators, Technician).....	\$ 42.73	3%+19.42
Powderman.....	\$ 40.73	3%+19.42
TREE TRIMMER.....	\$ 42.73	3%+19.42

 ELEV0019-002 01/01/2009

	Rates	Fringes
ELEVATOR MECHANIC.....	\$ 45.405	18.285+a+b

FOOTNOTE: a. Employer contributes 8% of the basic hourly rate for over 5 year's service and 6% of the basic hourly rate for 6 months to 5 years' of service as vacation paid credit. b. Eight paid holidays: New Year's Day; Memorial Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Veteran's Day; Thanksgiving Day; Friday after Thanksgiving and Christmas Day

 ENGI0302-002 01/01/2009

	Rates	Fringes
Power equipment operators:		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 36.19	15.95

GROUP 1A.....	\$ 37.95	15.95
GROUP 2.....	\$ 35.42	15.95
GROUP 3.....	\$ 34.70	15.95
GROUP 4.....	\$ 28.49	15.95
TUNNEL WORK		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 39.81	15.95
GROUP 1A.....	\$ 41.75	15.95
GROUP 2.....	\$ 38.96	15.95
GROUP 3.....	\$ 38.17	15.95
GROUP 4.....	\$ 31.34	15.95

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATOR CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Asphalt Roller; Back Filler; Barrier Machine (Zipper); Batch Plant Operator: Batch and Mixer over 200 yds.; Beltcrete with power pack and similar conveyors; Bending Machine; Boat Coxwains; Bulldozers; Cableways, Highlines and Cablecars; Cleaning Machine; Coating Machine; Concrete Hydro Blaster; Cranes-45 tons and under or 150 foot boom and under (including jib and attachments): (a) Shovels, Backhoes, Draglines, Clamshells; Gradalls-3 yards and under; (b) Hydralifts or Transporters, all track or truck type, (c) Derricks; Crushers; Deck Winches-Double Drum; Ditching or Trenching Machine (16 inch or over); Drilling Machines, core, cable, rotary and exploration; Finishing Machine Operator, concrete paving, Laser Screed, sidewalk, curb and gutter machine; Helicopters; Hover Craft, Flex Craft, Loadmaster, Air Cushion, All Terrain Vehicle, Rollagon, Bargecable, Nodwell Sno Cat; Hydro Ax: Feller Buncher and similar; Loaders: Forklifts with power boom and swing attachment, Overhead and front end, 2 1/2 yards through 5 yards, Loaders with forks or pipe clamps, Loaders, elevating belt type, Euclid and similar types; Mechanics, Bodyman; Micro Tunneling Machine; Mixers: Mobile type w/hoist combination; Motor Patrol Grader; Mucking Machines: Mole, Tunnel Drill, Horizontal/Directional Drill Operator, and/or Shield; Operator on Dredges; Piledriver Engineers, L. B. Foster, Puller or similar Paving Breaker; Power Plant, Turbine Operator, 200 k.w. and over (power plants or combination of power units over 300 k.w.); Sauerman-Bagley; Scrapers-through 40 yards; Service Oiler/Service Engineer; Sidebooms-under 45 tons; Shot Blast Machine; Spreaders, Blaw Knox, Cedarapids, Barber Greene, Slurry Machine; Sub-grader (Gurries, C.M.I. and C.M.I. Roto Mills and similar types); Tack tractor; Truck mounted Concrete Pumps, Conveyor, Creter; Water Kote Machine; Unlicensed off road hauler; Welder; Electrical Mechanic, Camp Maintenance Engineer

GROUP 1A: Cranes-over 45 tons or 150 foot (including jib and attachments): (a) Shovels, backhoes, draglines, clamshells-over 3 yards, (b) Tower cranes; Loaders: over 5 yds.; Motor Patrol Grader, Dozer, Grade Tractor (finish: when finishing to final grade and/or to hubs, or for asphalt); Power Plants: 1000 k.w. and over; Quad; Screed; Sidebooms over 45 tons; Slip Form Paver C.M.I. and similar types; Scrapers over 40 yards; Camera/Tool/Video Operator (Slipline).

GROUP 2: Batch Plant Operators: Batch and Mixer 200 yds. per

hour and under; Boiler-fireman; Cement Hog and Concrete Pump Operator; Conveyors (except as listed in group 1); Hoist on steel erection; Towermobiles and Air Tuggers; Horizontal/Directional Drill Locator; Loaders, Elevating Grader, Dumor and similar; Locomotives: rod and geared engines; Mixers; Screening, Washing Plant; Sideboom (cradling rock drill regardless of size); Skidder; Trenching Machine under 16 inches.

GROUP 3: "A" Frame Trucks, Deck Winches: single power drum; Bombardier (tack or tow rig); Boring Machine; Brooms-power; Bump Cutter; Compressor; Farm tractor; Forklift, industrial type; Gin Truck or Winch Truck with poles when used for hoisting; Grade Checker and Stake Hopper; Hoist, Air Tuggers, Elevators; Loaders: (a) Elevating-Athey, Barber Green and similar types (b) Forklifts or Lumber Carrier (on construction job site) (c) Forklifts with Tower (d) Overhead and Front-end, under 2 1/2 yds. Locomotives: Dinkey (air, steam, gas and electric) Speeders; Mechanics (light duty); Mixers: Concrete Mixers and Batch 200 yds. per hour and under; Oil, Blower Distribution; Post Hole Diggers, mechanical; Pot Fireman (power agitated); Power Plant, Turbine Operator, under 300 k.w.; Pumps-water; Rig oiler/assistant engineer, over 45 ton, over 3 yards or over 150 foot boom; Roller-other than Plantmix; Saws, concrete; Straightening Machine; Tow Tractor

GROUP 4: Rig Oiler/Assistant Engineer (Advances to Group III if over 45 tons or 3 yards or 150 ft. boom); Swamper (on trenching machines or shovel type equipment); Spotter; Steam Cleaner

FOOTNOTE: Groups 1-4 receive 10% premium while performing tunnel or underground work. Rig Oiler/Assistant Engineer shall be required on cranes over 85 tons or over 100 feet of boom.

IRON0751-003 08/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
Ironworkers:		
BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL, ORNAMENTAL, REINFORCING MACHINERY MOVER, RIGGER, SHEETER, STAGE RIGGER, BENDER OPERATOR.....	\$ 32.29	18.60
FENCE, BARRIER AND GUARDRAIL INSTALLERS.....	\$ 28.79	18.35
GUARDRAIL LAYOUT MAN.....	\$ 29.53	18.35
HELICOPTER, TOWER.....	\$ 33.29	18.60

LABO0341-005 07/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
Laborers: North of the 63rd Parallel & East of Longitude 138 Degrees		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 28.24	15.20

GROUP 2.....	\$ 29.14	15.20
GROUP 3.....	\$ 29.94	15.20
GROUP 3A.....	\$ 32.84	15.20
GROUP 3B.....	\$ 33.58	15.20
GROUP 4.....	\$ 19.00	15.20
TUNNELS, SHAFTS, AND RAISES		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 31.10	15.20
GROUP 2.....	\$ 32.09	15.20
GROUP 3.....	\$ 32.96	15.20
GROUP 3A.....	\$ 36.15	15.20
GROUP 3B.....	\$ 36.96	15.20

Laborers: South of the 63rd
Parallel & West of Longitude
138 Degrees

GROUP 1.....	\$ 27.41	14.25
GROUP 2.....	\$ 28.27	14.25
GROUP 3.....	\$ 29.04	14.25
GROUP 3A.....	\$ 31.82	14.25
GROUP 3B.....	\$ 32.53	14.25
GROUP 4.....	\$ 18.55	14.25
TUNNELS, SHAFTS, AND RAISES		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 30.11	14.25
GROUP 2.....	\$ 31.05	14.25
GROUP 3.....	\$ 31.90	14.25
GROUP 3A.....	\$ 34.95	14.25
GROUP 3B.....	\$ 35.75	14.25

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Asphalt Workers (shovelman, plant crew); Brush Cutters; Camp Maintenance Laborer; Carpenter Tenders; Choke Setters, Hook Tender, Rigger, Signalman; Concrete Laborer (curb and gutter, chute handler, grouting, curing, screeding); Crusher Plant Laborer; Demolition Laborer; Ditch Diggers; Dump Man; Environmental Laborer (asbestos (limited to nonmechanical systems), hazardous and toxic waste, oil spill); Fence Installer; Fire Watch Laborer; Flagman; Form Strippers; General Laborer; Guardrail Laborer, Bridge Rail Installers; Hydro-Seeder Nozzleman; Laborers (building); Landscape or Planter; Laying of Decorative Block (retaining walls, flowered decorative block 4 feet and below); Material Handlers; Pneumatic or Power Tools; Portable or Chemical Toilet Serviceman; Pump Man or Mixer Man; Railroad Track Laborer; Sandblast, Pot Tender; Saw Tenders; Scaffold Building and Erecting; Slurry Work; Stake Hopper; Steam Point or Water Jet Operator; Steam Cleaner Operator; Tank Cleaning; Utiliwalk, Utilidor Laborer and Conduit Installer; Watchman (construction projects); Window Cleaner

GROUP 2: Burning and Cutting Torch; Cement or Lime Dumper or Handler (sack or bulk); Choker Splicer; Chucktender (wagon, airtrack and hydraulic drills); Concrete Laborers (power buggy, concrete saws, pumpcrete nozzleman, vibratorman); Culvert Pipe Laborer; Cured in place Pipelayer; Environmental Laborer (marine work, oil spill skimmer operator, small boat operator); Foam Gun or Foam Machine Operator; Green Cutter (dam work); Gunnite Operator; Hod Carriers; Jackhammer or Pavement Breakers (more than 45 pounds); Laying of Decorative Block (retaining walls,

flowered decorative block above 4 feet); Mason Tender and Mud Mixer (sewer work); Pilot Car; Plasterer, Bricklayer and Cement Finisher Tenders; Power Saw Operator; Railroad Switch Layout Laborer; Sandblaster; Sewer Caulkers; Sewer Plant Maintenance Man; Thermal Plastic Applicator; Timber Faller, chain saw operator, filer; Timberman

GROUP 3: Alarm Installer; Bit Grinder; Guardrail Machine Operator; High Rigger and tree topper; High Scaler; Multiplate; Slurry Seal Squeegee Man

GROUP 3A: Asphalt Raker, Asphalt Belly dump lay down; Drill Doctor (in the field); Drillers (including, but not limited to, wagon drills, air track drills; hydraulic drills); Powderman; Pioneer Drilling and Drilling Off Tugger (all type drills); Pipelayers

GROUP 3B: Grade checker (setting or transferring of grade marks, line and grade)

GROUP 4: Final Building Cleanup

TUNNELS, SHAFTS, AND RAISES CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Brakeman; Muckers; Nippers; Topman and Bull Gang; Tunnel Track Laborer

GROUP 2: Burning and Cutting Torch; Concrete Laborers; Jackhammers; Nozzleman, Pumpcrete or Shotcrete.

GROUP 3: Miner; Retimberman

GROUP 3A: Asphalt Raker, Asphalt Belly dump lay down; Drill Doctor (in the field); Drillers (including, but not limited to, wagon drills, air track drills; hydraulic drills); Powderman; Pioneer Drilling and Drilling Off Tugger (all type drills); Pipelayers.

GROUP 3B: Grade checker (setting or transferring of grade marks, line and grade)

Tunnel shaft and raise rates only apply to workers regularly employed inside a tunnel portal or shaft collar.

PAIN1140-004 12/01/2008

SOUTH OF THE 63RD PARALLEL

	Rates	Fringes
Painters:		
Brush, Roller, Sign, Paper and Vinyl, Swing Stage, Hand Taper/Drywall, Structural Steel, and Commercial Spray.....	\$ 27.18	17.22
Machine Taper/Drywall.....	\$ 28.38	17.22
Spray-Sand/Blast, Epoxy and Tar Applicator.....	\$ 28.48	17.22

PAIN1140-005 04/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
FLOOR LAYER: CARPET (SOFT)		
FLOOR.....	\$ 28.57	10.59

PAIN1140-006 12/01/2008

SOUTH OF THE 63RD PARALLEL

	Rates	Fringes
GLAZIER.....	\$ 30.12	17.25

PAIN1555-004 12/01/2008

NORTH OF THE 63RD PARALLEL

	Rates	Fringes
PAINTER		
BRUSH, ROLLER PAINTER,		
WALLCOVERER.....	\$ 29.85	17.29
STRUCTURAL, SANDBLAST, POT		
TENDER, FINISH METAL,		
SPRAY, BUFFER OPERATOR,		
FLOORCOVERER, RADON		
MITIGATION, LEAD BASED		
PAINT ABATEMENT, HAZARDOUS		
MATERIAL HANDLER, TAPER,		
TEXTURING.....	\$ 30.35	17.29

PAIN1555-005 12/01/2008

NORTH OF THE 63RD PARALLEL

	Rates	Fringes
GLAZIER.....	\$ 31.87	16.30

PLAS0867-001 02/01/2009

	Rates	Fringes
PLASTERER		
North of the 63rd parallel..	\$ 34.04	15.65
South of the 63rd parallel..	\$ 33.79	15.65

PLAS0867-004 02/01/2009

	Rates	Fringes
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER		
North of the 63rd parallel..	\$ 33.79	15.65
South of the 63rd parallel..	\$ 33.54	15.65

* PLUM0262-002 01/01/2009

East of the 141st Meridian

	Rates	Fringes
Plumber; Steamfitter.....	\$ 33.02	17.87

 PLUM0367-002 07/01/2008

South of the 63rd Parallel

	Rates	Fringes
Plumber; Steamfitter.....	\$ 35.58	17.12

 PLUM0375-002 07/01/2008

North of the 63rd Parallel

	Rates	Fringes
Plumber; Steamfitter.....	\$ 35.54	18.32

 PLUM0669-002 04/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
SPRINKLER FITTER.....	\$ 41.05	16.15

 ROOF0190-002 09/01/2007

	Rates	Fringes
ROOFER; Including Built Up, Composition and Single Ply Roofs		
North of the 63rd Parallel..	\$ 32.12	10.50
South of the 63rd Parallel..	\$ 32.12	10.50

 SHEE0023-003 08/01/2008

South of the 63rd Parallel

	Rates	Fringes
Sheet Metal Worker.....	\$ 37.34	16.60

 SHEE0023-004 07/01/2008

North of the 63rd Parallel

	Rates	Fringes
Sheet Metal Worker.....	\$ 39.93	17.11

 TEAM0959-003 09/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
TRUCK DRIVER		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 34.98	13.90
GROUP 1A.....	\$ 36.16	13.90

GROUP 2.....	\$ 33.81	13.90
GROUP 3.....	\$ 33.05	13.90
GROUP 4.....	\$ 32.51	13.90
GROUP 5.....	\$ 31.80	13.90

GROUP 1: Semi with Double Box Mixer; Dump Trucks (including rockbuggy and trucks with pups) over 40 yards up to and including 60 yards; Deltas, Commanders, Rollogans and similar equipment when pulling sleds, trailers or similar equipment; Boat Coxswain; Lowboys including attached trailers and jeeps, up to and including 12 axles; Ready-mix over 12 yards up to and including 15 yards); Water Wagon (250 Bbls and above); Tireman, Heavy Duty/Fueler

GROUP 1A: Dump Trucks (including Rockbuggy and Trucks with pups) over 60 yards up to and including 100 yards; Jeeps (driver under load)

GROUP 2: Turn-O-Wagon or DW-10 not self-loading; All Deltas, Commanders, Rollogans, and similar equipment; Mechanics; Dump Trucks (including Rockbuggy and Trucks with pups) over 20 yards up to and including 40 yards; Lowboys including attached trailers and jeeps up to and including 8 axles; Super vac truck/cacasco truck/heat stress truck; Ready-mix over 7 yards up to and including 12 yards;

GROUP 3: Dump Trucks (including Rockbuggy and Trucks with pups) over 10 yards up to and including 20 yards; batch trucks 8 yards and up; Oil distributor drivers; Partsman; Oil Distributor Drivers; Trucks/Jeeps (push or pull); Traffic Control Technician

GROUP 4: Buggymobile; Semi or Truck and trailer; Dumpster; Tireman (light duty); Dump Trucks (including Rockbuggy and Truck with pups) up to and including 10 yards; Track Truck Equipment; Stringing Truck; Grease Truck; Flat Beds, dual rear axle; Hyster Operators (handling bulk aggregate); Lumber Carrier; Water Wagon, semi; Water Truck, dual axle; Gin Pole Truck, Winch Truck, Wrecker, Truck Mounted "A" Frame manufactured rating over 5 tons; Bull Lifts and Fork Lifts with Power Boom and Swing attachments, over 5 tons; Front End Loader with Forks; Bus Operator over 30 passengers; All Terrain Vehicles; Boom Truck/Knuckle Truck over 5 tons; Foam Distributor Truck/dual axle; Hydro-seeders, dual axle; Vacuum Trucks, Truck Vacuum Sweepers; Loadmaster (air and water); Air Cushion or similar type vehicle; Fire Truck/Ambulance Driver; Combination Truck-fuel and grease; Compactor (when pulled by rubber tired equipment); Rigger (air/water/oilfield); Ready Mix, up to and including 7 yards;

GROUP 5: Gravel Spreader Box Operator on Truck; Flat Beds, single rear axle; Boom Truck/Knuckle Truck up to and including 5 tons; Pickups (Pilot Cars and all light duty vehicles); Water Wagon (Below 250 Bbls); Gin Pole Truck, Winch Truck, Wrecker, Truck Mounted "A" Frame, manufactured rating 5 tons and under; Bull Lifts and Fork Lifts (fork lifts with power broom and swing attachments up to and including 5 tons); Buffer Truck; Tack Truck; Farm type Rubber Tired Tractor (when material handling or pulling

wagons on a construction project); Foam Distributor, single axle; Hydro-Seeders, single axle; Team Drivers (horses, mules and similar equipment); Fuel Handler (station/bulk attendant); Batch Truck, up to and including 7 yards; Gear/Supply Truck; Bus Operator, Up to 30 Passengers; Rigger/Swamper

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29 CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

In the listing above, the "SU" designation means that rates listed under the identifier do not reflect collectively bargained wage and fringe benefit rates. Other designations indicate unions whose rates have been determined to be prevailing.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can be:

- * an existing published wage determination
- * a survey underlying a wage determination
- * a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on a wage determination matter
- * a conformance (additional classification and rate) ruling

On survey related matters, initial contact, including requests for summaries of surveys, should be with the Wage and Hour Regional Office for the area in which the survey was conducted because those Regional Offices have responsibility for the Davis-Bacon survey program. If the response from this initial contact is not satisfactory, then the process described in 2.) and 3.) should be followed.

With regard to any other matter not yet ripe for the formal process described here, initial contact should be with the Branch of Construction Wage Determinations. Write to:

Branch of Construction Wage Determinations
 Wage and Hour Division
 U.S. Department of Labor
 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, DC 20210

2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an interested party (those affected by the action) can request review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator (See 29 CFR Part 1.8 and 29 CFR Part 7). Write to:

Wage and Hour Administrator
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

The request should be accompanied by a full statement of the interested party's position and by any information (wage payment data, project description, area practice material, etc.) that the requestor considers relevant to the issue.

3.) If the decision of the Administrator is not favorable, an interested party may appeal directly to the Administrative Review Board (formerly the Wage Appeals Board). Write to:

Administrative Review Board
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

4.) All decisions by the Administrative Review Board are final.

=====
END OF GENERAL DECISION

GENERAL DECISION: AK20080004 02/08/2008 AK4

Date: February 8, 2008

General Decision Number: AK20080004 02/08/2008

Superseded General Decision Number: AK20070004

State: Alaska

Construction Types: Heavy Dredging

Counties: Alaska Statewide.

HOPPER DREDGING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	02/08/2008

SUAK1991-001 09/01/1991

	Rates	Fringes
Self-Propelled Hopper Dredge		
Drag Tenders.....\$	8.78	4.23+a

FOOTNOTE:

a: Nine paid holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Paul Hall's Birthday (Aug. 20th), Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

 WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.
 =====

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29 CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

 In the listing above, the "SU" designation means that rates listed under the identifier do not reflect collectively bargained wage and fringe benefit rates. Other designations indicate unions whose rates have been determined to be prevailing.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can be:

- * an existing published wage determination
- * a survey underlying a wage determination
- * a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on

- a wage determination matter
- * a conformance (additional classification and rate) ruling

On survey related matters, initial contact, including requests for summaries of surveys, should be with the Wage and Hour Regional Office for the area in which the survey was conducted because those Regional Offices have responsibility for the Davis-Bacon survey program. If the response from this initial contact is not satisfactory, then the process described in 2.) and 3.) should be followed.

With regard to any other matter not yet ripe for the formal process described here, initial contact should be with the Branch of Construction Wage Determinations. Write to:

Branch of Construction Wage Determinations
Wage and Hour Division
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

- 2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an interested party (those affected by the action) can request review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator (See 29 CFR Part 1.8 and 29 CFR Part 7). Write to:

Wage and Hour Administrator
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

The request should be accompanied by a full statement of the interested party's position and by any information (wage payment data, project description, area practice material, etc.) that the requestor considers relevant to the issue.

- 3.) If the decision of the Administrator is not favorable, an interested party may appeal directly to the Administrative Review Board (formerly the Wage Appeals Board). Write to:

Administrative Review Board
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

- 4.) All decisions by the Administrative Review Board are final.

=====

END OF GENERAL DECISION

GENERAL DECISION: AK20080003 02/06/2009 AK3

Date: February 6, 2009

General Decision Number: AK20080003 02/06/2009

Superseded General Decision Number: AK20070003

State: Alaska

Construction Type: Highway

Counties: Haines, Ketchikan Gateway, Prince Of Wales-Outer
Ketchika, Sitka, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon and Wrangell-Petersburg
Counties in Alaska.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	02/08/2008
1	04/04/2008
2	05/09/2008
3	06/06/2008
4	08/01/2008
5	02/06/2009

* ELEC1547-004 11/24/2008

	Rates	Fringes
CABLE SPLICER.....	\$ 37.85	3%+\$17.17
Electrician;Technician.....	\$ 36.10	3%+\$17.17

ELEC1547-005 05/05/2008

Line Construction

	Rates	Fringes
CABLE SPLICER.....	\$ 44.48	3%+19.42
Line Construction:		
(Tree Trimmer Shredder).....	\$ 31.53	3%+19.42
Linemen (Including Equipment		
Operators, Technician).....	\$ 42.73	3%+19.42
Powderman.....	\$ 40.73	3%+19.42
TREE TRIMMER.....	\$ 42.73	3%+19.42

IRON0751-004 08/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
IRONWORKER		
Fence-Rail.....	\$ 28.79	18.35
Reinforcing.....	\$ 32.29	18.60

SUAK1993-002 04/01/1993

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER.....	\$ 23.95	6.65

LABORER

Air Tool Operator, General, Flagger, Landscape, Stake Hopper.....	\$ 20.00	6.79
Asphalt Worker.....	\$ 20.34	6.79
Chuck Tender.....	\$ 20.74	6.79
Driller.....	\$ 21.56	6.79
Grademan.....	\$ 21.26	6.79
Pipelayer.....	\$ 20.67	6.62
Vibrator.....	\$ 21.00	6.79

Power Equipment Operator

Asphalt Plant, Bulldozer, Mechanic, Paver, Roller, Screed.....	\$ 24.47	6.50
Backhoe.....	\$ 26.01	6.50
Crane.....	\$ 25.24	6.50
Driller.....	\$ 23.05	6.50
Grader.....	\$ 25.43	6.50
Loader.....	\$ 24.96	6.50
Oiler.....	\$ 23.80	6.50

TRUCK DRIVER.....\$ 16.68 7.64

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29 CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

In the listing above, the "SU" designation means that rates listed under the identifier do not reflect collectively bargained wage and fringe benefit rates. Other designations indicate unions whose rates have been determined to be prevailing.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can be:

- * an existing published wage determination
- * a survey underlying a wage determination
- * a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on a wage determination matter
- * a conformance (additional classification and rate) ruling

On survey related matters, initial contact, including requests for summaries of surveys, should be with the Wage and Hour Regional Office for the area in which the survey was conducted because those Regional Offices have responsibility for the

Davis-Bacon survey program. If the response from this initial contact is not satisfactory, then the process described in 2.) and 3.) should be followed.

With regard to any other matter not yet ripe for the formal process described here, initial contact should be with the Branch of Construction Wage Determinations. Write to:

Branch of Construction Wage Determinations
Wage and Hour Division
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an interested party (those affected by the action) can request review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator (See 29 CFR Part 1.8 and 29 CFR Part 7). Write to:

Wage and Hour Administrator
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

The request should be accompanied by a full statement of the interested party's position and by any information (wage payment data, project description, area practice material, etc.) that the requestor considers relevant to the issue.

3.) If the decision of the Administrator is not favorable, an interested party may appeal directly to the Administrative Review Board (formerly the Wage Appeals Board). Write to:

Administrative Review Board
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

4.) All decisions by the Administrative Review Board are final.

=====

END OF GENERAL DECISION

GENERAL DECISION: AK20080002 02/06/2009 AK2

Date: February 6, 2009
 General Decision Number: AK20080002 02/06/2009

Superseded General Decision Number: AK20070002

State: Alaska

Construction Type: Highway

County: Juneau County in Alaska.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	02/08/2008
1	03/28/2008
2	04/04/2008
3	05/09/2008
4	05/23/2008
5	06/06/2008
6	08/22/2008
7	09/05/2008
8	09/19/2008
9	01/02/2009
10	02/06/2009

CARPI281-005 07/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER.....	\$ 33.30	17.23

* ELEC1547-004 11/24/2008

	Rates	Fringes
CABLE SPLICER.....	\$ 37.85	3%+\$17.17
Electrician;Technician.....	\$ 36.10	3%+\$17.17

ELEC1547-005 05/05/2008

Line Construction

	Rates	Fringes
CABLE SPLICER.....	\$ 44.48	3%+19.42
Line Construction:		
(Tree Trimmer Shredder).....	\$ 31.53	3%+19.42
Linemen (Including Equipment		
Operators, Technician).....	\$ 42.73	3%+19.42
Powderman.....	\$ 40.73	3%+19.42
TREE TRIMMER.....	\$ 42.73	3%+19.42

ENGI0302-002 01/01/2009

Rates	Fringes
-------	---------

Power equipment operators:

GROUP 1.....	\$ 36.19	15.95
GROUP 1A.....	\$ 37.95	15.95
GROUP 2.....	\$ 35.42	15.95
GROUP 3.....	\$ 34.70	15.95
GROUP 4.....	\$ 28.49	15.95
TUNNEL WORK		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 39.81	15.95
GROUP 1A.....	\$ 41.75	15.95
GROUP 2.....	\$ 38.96	15.95
GROUP 3.....	\$ 38.17	15.95
GROUP 4.....	\$ 31.34	15.95

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATOR CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Asphalt Roller; Back Filler; Barrier Machine (Zipper); Batch Plant Operator: Batch and Mixer over 200 yds.; Beltcrete with power pack and similar conveyors; Bending Machine; Boat Coxwains; Bulldozers; Cableways, Highlines and Cablecars; Cleaning Machine; Coating Machine; Concrete Hydro Blaster; Cranes-45 tons and under or 150 foot boom and under (including jib and attachments): (a) Shovels, Backhoes, Draglines, Clamshells; Gradalls-3 yards and under; (b) Hydralifts or Transporters, all track or truck type, (c) Derricks; Crushers; Deck Winches-Double Drum; Ditching or Trenching Machine (16 inch or over); Drilling Machines, core, cable, rotary and exploration; Finishing Machine Operator, concrete paving, Laser Screed, sidewalk, curb and gutter machine; Helicopters; Hover Craft, Flex Craft, Loadmaster, Air Cushion, All Terrain Vehicle, Rollagon, Bargecable, Nodwell Sno Cat; Hydro Ax: Feller Buncher and similar; Loaders: Forklifts with power boom and swing attachment, Overhead and front end, 2 1/2 yards through 5 yards, Loaders with forks or pipe clamps, Loaders, elevating belt type, Euclid and similar types; Mechanics, Bodyman; Micro Tunneling Machine; Mixers: Mobile type w/hoist combination; Motor Patrol Grader; Mucking Machines: Mole, Tunnel Drill, Horizontal/Directional Drill Operator, and/or Shield; Operator on Dredges; Piledriver Engineers, L. B. Foster, Puller or similar Paving Breaker; Power Plant, Turbine Operator, 200 k.w. and over (power plants or combination of power units over 300 k.w.); Sauerman-Bagley; Scrapers-through 40 yards; Service Oiler/Service Engineer; Sidebooms-under 45 tons; Shot Blast Machine; Spreaders, Blaw Knox, Cedarapids, Barber Greene, Slurry Machine; Sub-grader (Gurries, C.M.I. and C.M.I. Roto Mills and similar types); Tack tractor; Truck mounted Concrete Pumps, Conveyor, Creter; Water Kote Machine; Unlicensed off road hauler; Welder; Electrical Mechanic, Camp Maintenance Engineer

GROUP 1A: Cranes-over 45 tons or 150 foot (including jib and attachments): (a) Shovels, backhoes, draglines, clamshells-over 3 yards, (b) Tower cranes; Loaders over 5 yds.; Motor Patrol Grader, Dozer, Grade Tractor (finish: when finishing to final grade and/or to hubs, or for asphalt); Power Plants: 1000 k.w. and over; Quad; Screed; Sidebooms over 45 tons; Slip Form Paver C.M.I. and similar types; Scrapers over 40 yards; Camera/Tool/Video Operator (Slipline).

GROUP 2: Batch Plant Operators: Batch and Mixer 200 yds. per hour and under; Boiler-fireman; Cement Hog and Concrete Pump Operator; Conveyors (except as listed in group 1); Hoist on steel erection; Towermobiles and Air Tuggers; Horizontal/Directional Drill Locator; Loaders, Elevating Grader, Dumor and similar; Locomotives: rod and geared engines; Mixers; Screening, Washing Plant; Sideboom (cradling rock drill regardless of size); Skidder; Trenching Machine under 16 inches.

GROUP 3: "A" Frame Trucks, Deck Winches: single power drum; Bombardier (tack or tow rig); Boring Machine; Brooms-power; Bump Cutter; Compressor; Farm tractor; Forklift, industrial type; Gin Truck or Winch Truck with poles when used for hoisting; Grade Checker and Stake Hopper; Hoist, Air Tuggers, Elevators; Loaders: (a) Elevating-Athey, Barber Green and similar types (b) Forklifts or Lumber Carrier (on construction job site) (c) Forklifts with Tower (d) Overhead and Front-end, under 2 1/2 yds. Locomotives: Dinkey (air, steam, gas and electric) Speeders; Mechanics (light duty); Mixers: Concrete Mixers and Batch 200 yds. per hour and under; Oil, Blower Distribution; Post Hole Diggers, mechanical; Pot Fireman (power agitated); Power Plant, Turbine Operator, under 300 k.w.; Pumps-water; Rig oiler/assistant engineer, over 45 ton, over 3 yards or over 150 foot boom; Roller-other than Plantmix; Saws, concrete; Straightening Machine; Tow Tractor

GROUP 4: Rig Oiler/Assistant Engineer (Advances to Group III if over 45 tons or 3 yards or 150 ft. boom); Swamper (on trenching machines or shovel type equipment); Spotter; Steam Cleaner

FOOTNOTE: Groups 1-4 receive 10% premium while performing tunnel or underground work. Rig Oiler/Assistant Engineer shall be required on cranes over 85 tons or over 100 feet of boom.

LABO0341-006 07/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
Laborers: North of the 63rd Parallel & East of Longitude 138 Degrees		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 28.24	15.20
GROUP 2.....	\$ 29.14	15.20
GROUP 3.....	\$ 29.94	15.20
GROUP 3A.....	\$ 32.84	15.20
GROUP 3B.....	\$ 33.58	15.20
GROUP 4.....	\$ 19.00	15.20
TUNNELS, SHAFTS, AND RAISES		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 31.10	15.20
GROUP 2.....	\$ 32.09	15.20
GROUP 3.....	\$ 32.96	15.20
GROUP 3A.....	\$ 36.15	15.20
GROUP 3B.....	\$ 36.96	15.20

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Asphalt Workers (shovelman, plant crew); Brush Cutters; Camp Maintenance Laborer; Carpenter Tenders; Choke Setters, Hook Tender, Rigger, Signalman; Concrete Laborer (curb and gutter, chute handler, grouting, curing, screeding); Crusher Plant Laborer; Demolition Laborer; Ditch Diggers; Dump Man; Environmental Laborer (asbestos (limited to nonmechanical systems), hazardous and toxic waste, oil spill); Fence Installer; Fire Watch Laborer; Flagman; Form Strippers; General Laborer; Guardrail Laborer, Bridge Rail Installers; Hydro-Seeder Nozzleman; Laborers (building); Landscape or Planter; Laying of Decorative Block (retaining walls, flowered decorative block 4 feet and below); Material Handlers; Pneumatic or Power Tools; Portable or Chemical Toilet Serviceman; Pump Man or Mixer Man; Railroad Track Laborer; Sandblast, Pot Tender; Saw Tenders; Scaffold Building and Erecting; Slurry Work; Stake Hopper; Steam Point or Water Jet Operator; Steam Cleaner Operator; Tank Cleaning; Utiliwalk, Utilidor Laborer and Conduit Installer; Watchman (construction projects); Window Cleaner

GROUP 2: Burning and Cutting Torch; Cement or Lime Dumper or Handler (sack or bulk); Choker Splicer; Chucktender (wagon, airtrack and hydraulic drills); Concrete Laborers (power buggy, concrete saws, pumpcrete nozzleman, vibratorman); Culvert Pipe Laborer; Cured in place Pipelayer; Environmental Laborer (marine work, oil spill skimmer operator, small boat operator); Foam Gun or Foam Machine Operator; Green Cutter (dam work); Gunnite Operator; Hod Carriers; Jackhammer or Pavement Breakers (more than 45 pounds); Laying of Decorative Block (retaining walls, flowered decorative block above 4 feet); Mason Tender and Mud Mixer (sewer work); Pilot Car; Plasterer, Bricklayer and Cement Finisher Tenders; Power Saw Operator; Railroad Switch Layout Laborer; Sandblaster; Sewer Caulkers; Sewer Plant Maintenance Man; Thermal Plastic Applicator; Timber Faller, chain saw operator, filer; Timberman

GROUP 3: Alarm Installer; Bit Grinder; Guardrail Machine Operator; High Rigger and tree topper; High Scaler; Multiplate; Slurry Seal Squeegee Man

GROUP 3A: Asphalt Raker, Asphalt Belly dump lay down; Drill Doctor (in the field); Drillers (including, but not limited to, wagon drills, air track drills; hydraulic drills); Powderman; Pioneer Drilling and Drilling Off Tugger (all type drills); Pipelayers

GROUP 3B: Grade checker (setting or transferring of grade marks, line and grade)

GROUP 4: Final Building Cleanup

TUNNELS, SHAFTS, AND RAISES CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Brakeman; Muckers; Nippers; Topman and Bull Gang; Tunnel Track Laborer

GROUP 2: Burning and Cutting Torch; Concrete Laborers;

Jackhammers; Nozzleman, Pumpcrete or Shotcrete.

GROUP 3: Miner; Retimberman

GROUP 3A: Asphalt Raker, Asphalt Belly dump lay down; Drill Doctor (in the field); Drillers (including, but not limited to, wagon drills, air track drills; hydraulic drills); Powderman; Pioneer Drilling and Drilling Off Tugger (all type drills); Pipelayers.

GROUP 3B: Grade checker (setting or transferring of grade marks, line and grade)

Tunnel shaft and raise rates only apply to workers regularly employed inside a tunnel portal or shaft collar.

SUAK1993-001 01/01/1993

	Rates	Fringes
Power equipment operators:		
Excavator.....	\$ 24.47	6.50

TEAM0959-003 09/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
TRUCK DRIVER		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 34.98	13.90
GROUP 1A.....	\$ 36.16	13.90
GROUP 2.....	\$ 33.81	13.90
GROUP 3.....	\$ 33.05	13.90
GROUP 4.....	\$ 32.51	13.90
GROUP 5.....	\$ 31.80	13.90

GROUP 1: Semi with Double Box Mixer; Dump Trucks (including rockbuggy and trucks with pups) over 40 yards up to and including 60 yards; Deltas, Commanders, Rollogans and similar equipment when pulling sleds, trailers or similar equipment; Boat Coxswain; Lowboys including attached trailers and jeeps, up to and including 12 axles; Ready-mix over 12 yards up to and including 15 yards); Water Wagon (250 Bbls and above); Tireman, Heavy Duty/Fueler

GROUP 1A: Dump Trucks (including Rockbuggy and Trucks with pups) over 60 yards up to and including 100 yards; Jeeps (driver under load)

GROUP 2: Turn-O-Wagon or DW-10 not self-loading; All Deltas, Commanders, Rollogans, and similar equipment; Mechanics; Dump Trucks (including Rockbuggy and Trucks with pups) over 20 yards up to and including 40 yards; Lowboys including attached trailers and jeeps up to and including 8 axles; Super vac truck/cacasco truck/heat stress truck; Ready-mix over 7 yards up to and including 12 yards;

GROUP 3: Dump Trucks (including Rockbuggy and Trucks with pups) over 10 yards up to and including 20 yards; batch trucks 8 yards and up; Oil distributor drivers; Partsman; Oil Distributor Drivers; Trucks/Jeeps (push or pull);

be:

- * an existing published wage determination
- * a survey underlying a wage determination
- * a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on a wage determination matter
- * a conformance (additional classification and rate) ruling

On survey related matters, initial contact, including requests for summaries of surveys, should be with the Wage and Hour Regional Office for the area in which the survey was conducted because those Regional Offices have responsibility for the Davis-Bacon survey program. If the response from this initial contact is not satisfactory, then the process described in 2.) and 3.) should be followed.

With regard to any other matter not yet ripe for the formal process described here, initial contact should be with the Branch of Construction Wage Determinations. Write to:

Branch of Construction Wage Determinations
Wage and Hour Division
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an interested party (those affected by the action) can request review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator (See 29 CFR Part 1.8 and 29 CFR Part 7). Write to:

Wage and Hour Administrator
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

The request should be accompanied by a full statement of the interested party's position and by any information (wage payment data, project description, area practice material, etc.) that the requestor considers relevant to the issue.

3.) If the decision of the Administrator is not favorable, an interested party may appeal directly to the Administrative Review Board (formerly the Wage Appeals Board). Write to:

Administrative Review Board
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

4.) All decisions by the Administrative Review Board are final.

END OF GENERAL DECISION

GENERAL DECISION: AK20080006 02/06/2009 AK6

Date: February 6, 2009

General Decision Number: AK20080006 02/06/2009

Superseded General Decision Number: AK20070006

State: Alaska

Construction Type: Highway

Counties: Aleutians East, Aleutians West, Anchorage, Bethel, Bristol Bay, Dillingham, Fairbanks North Star, Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island, Matanuska-Susitna, Nome, North Slope, Northwest Artic, Southeast Fairbanks, Valdez-Cordova, Wade Hampton and Yukon-Koyukuk Counties in Alaska.

Highway Construction Projects

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	02/08/2008
1	02/15/2008
2	02/29/2008
3	03/28/2008
4	04/04/2008
5	05/09/2008
6	05/23/2008
7	06/06/2008
8	08/01/2008
9	08/22/2008
10	09/05/2008
11	09/19/2008
12	01/02/2009
13	02/06/2009

CARP1243-004 07/01/2008

North of the 63rd Parallel

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER.....	\$ 33.30	17.85

CARP1281-006 07/01/2008

South of the 63rd Parallel

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER.....	\$ 33.30	17.23

CARP2520-004 07/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
Piledriver		
Carpenter.....	\$ 33.30	17.23
Piledriver, Skiff operator, Rigger.....	\$ 32.30	17.23

Sheet Stabber.....	\$ 33.30	17.23
Welder.....	\$ 34.30	17.23

ELEC1547-004 11/24/2008

	Rates	Fringes
CABLE SPLICER.....	\$ 37.85	3%+\$17.17
Electrician;Technician.....	\$ 36.10	3%+\$17.17

ELEC1547-005 05/05/2008

Line Construction

	Rates	Fringes
CABLE SPLICER.....	\$ 44.48	3%+19.42
Line Construction: (Tree Trimmer Shredder).....	\$ 31.53	3%+19.42
Linemen (Including Equipment Operators, Technician).....	\$ 42.73	3%+19.42
Powderman.....	\$ 40.73	3%+19.42
FREE TRIMMER.....	\$ 42.73	3%+19.42

ENGI0302-002 01/01/2009

	Rates	Fringes
Power equipment operators:		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 36.19	15.95
GROUP 1A.....	\$ 37.95	15.95
GROUP 2.....	\$ 35.42	15.95
GROUP 3.....	\$ 34.70	15.95
GROUP 4.....	\$ 28.49	15.95
TUNNEL WORK		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 39.81	15.95
GROUP 1A.....	\$ 41.75	15.95
GROUP 2.....	\$ 38.96	15.95
GROUP 3.....	\$ 38.17	15.95
GROUP 4.....	\$ 31.34	15.95

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATOR CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Asphalt Roller; Back Filler; Barrier Machine (Zipper); Batch Plant Operator: Batch and Mixer over 200 yds.; Beltcrete with power pack and similar conveyors; Bending Machine; Boat Coxwains; Bulldozers; Cableways, Highlines and Cablecars; Cleaning Machine; Coating Machine; Concrete Hydro Blaster; Cranes-45 tons and under or 150 foot boom and under (including jib and attachments): (a) Shovels, Backhoes, Draglines, Clamshells; Gradalls-3 yards and under; (b) Hydralifts or Transporters, all track or truck type, (c) Derricks; Crushers; Deck Winches-Double Drum; Ditching or Trenching Machine (16 inch or over); Drilling Machines, core, cable, rotary and exploration; Finishing Machine Operator, concrete paving, Laser Screed, sidewalk, curb and gutter machine; Helicopters; Hover Craft, Flex Craft, Loadmaster, Air Cushion, All Terrain Vehicle, Rollagon, Bargecable, Nodwell Sno Cat; Hydro Ax: Feller Buncher and similar; Loaders: Forklifts with power

GROUP 4: Buggymobile; Semi or Truck and trailer; Dumpster; Tireman (light duty); Dump Trucks (including Rockbuggy and Truck with pups) up to and including 10 yards; Track Truck Equipment; Stringing Truck; Grease Truck; Flat Beds, dual rear axle; Hyster Operators (handling bulk aggregate); Lumber Carrier; Water Wagon, semi; Water Truck, dual axle; Gin Pole Truck, Winch Truck, Wrecker, Truck Mounted "A" Frame manufactured rating over 5 tons; Bull Lifts and Fork Lifts with Power Boom and Swing attachments, over 5 tons; Front End Loader with Forks; Bus Operator over 30 passengers; All Terrain Vehicles; Boom Truck/Knuckle Truck over 5 tons; Foam Distributor Truck/dual axle; Hydro-seeders, dual axle; Vacuum Trucks, Truck Vacuum Sweepers; Loadmaster (air and water); Air Cushion or similar type vehicle; Fire Truck/Ambulance Driver; Combination Truck-fuel and grease; Compactor (when pulled by rubber tired equipment); Rigger (air/water/oilfield); Ready Mix, up to and including 7 yards;

GROUP 5: Gravel Spreader Box Operator on Truck; Flat Beds, single rear axle; Boom Truck/Knuckle Truck up to and including 5 tons; Pickups (Pilot Cars and all light duty vehicles); Water Wagon (Below 250 Bbls); Gin Pole Truck, Winch Truck, Wrecker, Truck Mounted "A" Frame, manufactured rating 5 tons and under; Bull Lifts and Fork Lifts (fork lifts with power broom and swing attachments up to and including 5 tons); Buffer Truck; Tack Truck; Farm type Rubber Tired Tractor (when material handling or pulling wagons on a construction project); Foam Distributor, single axle; Hydro-Seeders, single axle; Team Drivers (horses, mules and similar equipment); Fuel Handler (station/bulk attendant); Batch Truck, up to and including 7 yards; Gear/Supply Truck; Bus Operator, Up to 30 Passengers; Rigger/Swamper

 WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.
 =====

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29 CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

 In the listing above, the "SU" designation means that rates listed under the identifier do not reflect collectively bargained wage and fringe benefit rates. Other designations indicate unions whose rates have been determined to be prevailing.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can be:

GENERAL DECISION: AK20080008 01/02/2009 AK8

Date: January 2, 2009

General Decision Number: AK20080008 01/02/2009

Superseded General Decision Number: AK20070008

State: Alaska

Construction Type: Residential

Counties: Aleutians East; -Aleutians West, Bethel, Bristol Bay, Dillingham, Haines, Juneau, Kenai Peninsula, Ketchikan Gateway, Kodiak Island, Matanuska-Susitna, Peninsula & Lake, Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchika, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon, Valdez-Cordova and Wade Hampton Counties in Alaska.

Area III

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	02/08/2008
1	03/28/2008
2	05/09/2008
3	05/23/2008
4	06/06/2008
5	09/05/2008
6	09/19/2008
7	01/02/2009

* ENGI0302-005 01/01/2009

	Rates	Fringes
Power equipment operators:		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 36.19	15.95
GROUP 1A.....	\$ 37.95	15.95
GROUP 2.....	\$ 35.42	15.95
GROUP 3.....	\$ 34.70	15.95
GROUP 4.....	\$ 28.49	15.95
TUNNEL WORK		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 39.81	15.95
GROUP 1A.....	\$ 41.75	15.95
GROUP 2.....	\$ 38.96	15.95
GROUP 3.....	\$ 38.17	15.95
GROUP 4.....	\$ 31.34	15.95

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATOR CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Asphalt Roller; Back Filler; Barrier Machine (Zipper); Batch Plant Operator: Batch and Mixer over 200 yds.; Belcrete with power pack and similar conveyors; Bending Machine; Boat Coxwains; Bulldozers; Cableways, Highlines and Cablecars; Cleaning Machine; Coating Machine; Concrete Hydro Blaster; Cranes-45 tons and under or 150 foot boom and under (including jib and attachments): (a) Shovels, Backhoes, Draglines, Clamshells; Gradalls-3 yards and under; (b) Hydralifts or Transporters, all track or truck type, (c) Derricks; Crushers; Deck Winches-Double Drum; Ditching or Trenching Machine. (16 inch or over);

Drilling Machines, core, cable, rotary and exploration; Finishing Machine Operator, concrete paving, Laser Screed, sidewalk, curb and gutter machine; Helicopters; Hover Craft, Flex Craft, Loadmaster, Air Cushion, All Terrain Vehicle, Rollagon, Bargecable, Nodwell Sno Cat; Hydro Ax: Feller Buncher and similar; Loaders: Forklifts with power boom and swing attachment, Overhead and front end, 2 1/2 yards through 5 yards, Loaders with forks or pipe clamps, Loaders, elevating belt type, Euclid and similar types; Mechanics, Bodyman; Micro Tunneling Machine; Mixers: Mobile type w/hoist combination; Motor Patrol Grader; Mucking Machines: Mole, Tunnel Drill, Horizontal/Directional Drill Operator, and/or Shield; Operator on Dredges; Piledriver Engineers, L. B. Foster, Puller or similar Paving Breaker; Power Plant, Turbine Operator, 200 k.w. and over (power plants or combination of power units over 300 k.w.); Sauerman-Bagley; Scrapers-through 40 yards; Service Oiler/Service Engineer; Sidebooms-under 45 tons; Shot Blast Machine; Spreaders, Blaw Knox, Cedarapids, Barber Greene, Slurry Machine; Sub-grader (Gurries, C.M.I. and C.M.I. Roto Mills and similar types); Tack tractor; Truck mounted Concrete Pumps, Conveyor, Creter; Water Kote Machine; Unlicensed off road hauler; Welder; Electrical Mechanic, Camp Maintenance Engineer

GROUP 1A: Cranes-over 45 tons or 150 foot (including jib and attachments): (a) Shovels, backhoes, draglines, clamshells-over 3 yards, (b) Tower cranes; Loaders over 5 yds.; Motor Patrol Grader, Dozer, Grade Tractor (finish: when finishing to final grade and/or to hubs, or for asphalt); Power Plants: 1000 k.w. and over; Quad; Screed; Sidebooms over 45 tons; Slip Form Paver C.M.I. and similar types; Scrapers over 40 yards; Camera/Tool/Video Operator (Slipline).

GROUP 2: Batch Plant Operators: Batch and Mixer 200 yds. per hour and under; Boiler-fireman; Cement Hog and Concrete Pump Operator; Conveyors (except as listed in group 1); Hoist on steel erection; Towermobiles and Air Tuggers; Horizontal/Directional Drill Locator; Loaders, Elevating Grader, Dumor and similar; Locomotives: rod and geared engines; Mixers; Screening, Washing Plant; Sideboom (cradling rock drill regardless of size); Skidder; Trencing Machine under 16 inches.

GROUP 3: "A" Frame Trucks, Deck Winches: single power drum; Bombardier (tack or tow rig); Boring Machine; Brooms-power; Bump Cutter; Compressor; Farm tractor; Forklift, industrial type; Gin Truck or Winch Truck with poles when used for hoisting; Grade Checker and Stake Hopper; Hoist, Air Tuggers, Elevators; Loaders: (a) Elevating-Athey, Barber Green and similar types (b) Forklifts or Lumber Carrier (on construction job site) (c) Forklifts with Tower (d) Overhead and Front-end, under 2 1/2 yds. Locomotives: Dinkey (air, steam, gas and electric) Speeders; Mechanics (light duty); Mixers: Concrete Mixers and Batch 200 yds. per hour and under; Oil, Blower Distribution; Post Hole Diggers, mechanical; Pot Fireman (power agitated); Power Plant, Turbine Operator, under 300 k.w.; Pumps-water; Rig oiler/assistant engineer, over 45 ton, over 3 yards or over

150 foot boom; Roller-other than Plantmix; Saws, concrete; Straightening Machine; Tow Tractor

GROUP 4: Rig Oiler/Assistant Engineer (Advances to Group III if over 45 tons or 3 yards or 150 ft. boom); Swamper (on trenching machines or shovel type equipment); Spotter; Steam Cleaner

FOOTNOTE: Groups 1-4 receive 10% premium while performing tunnel or underground work. Rig Oiler/Assistant Engineer shall be required on cranes over 85 tons or over 100 feet of boom.

* LABO0341-008 07/01/2008

*Including Site and Street Work Only

	Rates	Fringes
Laborers: North of the 63rd Parallel & East of Longitude		
138 Degrees		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 28.24	15.20
GROUP 2.....	\$ 29.14	15.20
GROUP 3.....	\$ 29.94	15.20
GROUP 3A.....	\$ 32.84	15.20
GROUP 3B.....	\$ 33.58	15.20
GROUP 4.....	\$ 19.00	15.20
TUNNELS, SHAFTS, AND RAISES		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 31.10	15.20
GROUP 2.....	\$ 32.09	15.20
GROUP 3.....	\$ 32.96	15.20
GROUP 3A.....	\$ 36.15	15.20
GROUP 3B.....	\$ 36.96	15.20
Laborers: South of the 63rd Parallel & West of Longitude		
138 Degrees		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 27.41	14.25
GROUP 2.....	\$ 28.27	14.25
GROUP 3.....	\$ 29.04	14.25
GROUP 3A.....	\$ 31.82	14.25
GROUP 3B.....	\$ 32.53	14.25
GROUP 4.....	\$ 18.55	14.25
TUNNELS, SHAFTS, AND RAISES		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 30.11	14.25
GROUP 2.....	\$ 31.05	14.25
GROUP 3.....	\$ 31.90	14.25
GROUP 3A.....	\$ 34.95	14.25
GROUP 3B.....	\$ 35.75	14.25

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Asphalt Workers (shovelman, plant crew); Brush Cutters; Camp Maintenance Laborer; Carpenter Tenders; Choke Setters, Hook Tender, Rigger, Signalman; Concrete Laborer (curb and gutter, chute handler, grouting, curing, screeding); Crusher Plant Laborer; Demolition Laborer; Ditch Diggers; Dump Man; Environmental Laborer (asbestos (limited to nonmechanical systems), hazardous and toxic waste, oil spill); Fence Installer; Fire Watch Laborer;

Flagman; Form Strippers; General Laborer; Guardrail Laborer; Bridge Rail Installers; Hydro-Seeder Nozzleman; Laborers (building); Landscape or Planter; Laying of Decorative Block (retaining walls, flowered decorative block 4 feet and below); Material Handlers; Pneumatic or Power Tools; Portable or Chemical Toilet Serviceman; Pump Man or Mixer Man; Railroad Track Laborer; Sandblast, Pot Tender; Saw Tenders; Scaffold Building and Erecting; Slurry Work; Stake Hopper; Steam Point or Water Jet Operator; Steam Cleaner Operator; Tank Cleaning; Utiliwalk, Utilidor Laborer and Conduit Installer; Watchman (construction projects); Window Cleaner

GROUP 2: Burning and Cutting Torch; Cement or Lime Dumper or Handler (sack or bulk); Choker Splicer; Chucktender (wagon, airtrack and hydraulic drills); Concrete Laborers (power buggy, concrete saws, pumpcrete nozzleman, vibratorman); Culvert Pipe Laborer; Cured in place Pipelayer; Environmental Laborer (marine work, oil spill skimmer operator, small boat operator); Foam Gun or Foam Machine Operator; Green Cutter (dam work); Gunnite Operator; Hod Carriers; Jackhammer or Pavement Breakers (more than 45 pounds); Laying of Decorative Block (retaining walls, flowered decorative block above 4 feet); Mason Tender and Mud Mixer (sewer work); Pilot Car; Plasterer, Bricklayer and Cement Finisher Tenders; Power Saw Operator; Railroad Switch Layout Laborer; Sandblaster; Sewer Caulkers; Sewer Plant Maintenance Man; Thermal Plastic Applicator; Timber Faller, chain saw operator, filer; Timberman

GROUP 3: Alarm Installer; Bit Grinder; Guardrail Machine Operator; High Rigger and tree topper; High Scaler; Multiplate; Slurry Seal Squeegee Man

GROUP 3A: Asphalt Raker, Asphalt Belly dump lay down; Drill Doctor (in the field); Drillers (including, but not limited to, wagon drills, air track drills; hydraulic drills); Powderman; Pioneer Drilling and Drilling Off Tugger (all type drills); Pipelayers

GROUP 3B: Grade checker (setting or transferring of grade marks, line and grade)

GROUP 4: Final Building Cleanup

TUNNELS, SHAFTS, AND RAISES CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Brakeman; Muckers; Nippers; Topman and Bull Gang; Tunnel Track Laborer

GROUP 2: Burning and Cutting Torch; Concrete Laborers; Jackhammers; Nozzleman, Pumpcrete or Shotcrete.

GROUP 3: Miner; Retimberman

GROUP 3A: Asphalt Raker, Asphalt Belly dump lay down; Drill Doctor (in the field); Drillers (including, but not limited to, wagon drills, air track drills; hydraulic drills); Powderman; Pioneer Drilling and Drilling Off Tugger (all type drills); Pipelayers.

GROUP 3B: Grade checker (setting or transferring of grade marks, line and grade)

Tunnel shaft and raise rates only apply to workers regularly employed inside a tunnel portal or shaft collar.

SUAK1999-008 05/14/1999

Area III

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER		
excluding Batt & Blow Insulation and Drywall Hanging.....	\$ 17.68	
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 20.00	
DRYWALL FINISHER/TAPER.....	\$ 20.10	
DRYWALL HANGER.....	\$ 15.00	
Electrician/Wireman.....	\$ 17.45	3.18
FENCE ERECTOR (including wood and chain link).....	\$ 13.18	
FLOOR LAYER: CARPET (SOFT)		
FLOOR		
Carpet.....	\$ 20.64	
INSTALLER		
Batt & Blown.....	\$ 18.55	
Laborer, General (excluding site and street work).....	\$ 13.88	
PAINTER (excluding drywall finishing).....	\$ 20.60	4.47
PIPEFITTER (HVAC piping).....	\$ 14.00	
PLUMBER/PIPEFITTER (excluding HVAC work).....	\$ 22.80	
ROOFER, Including Built Up, Composition and Single Ply Roofs.....	\$ 19.27	
Sheet Metal Worker (HVAC Duct Work).....	\$ 16.79	
TRUCK DRIVER (excluding dump, over 8 yards and dump 8 yards or under).....	\$ 17.56	

TEAM0959-004 09/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
TRUCK DRIVER		
Dump, Over 8 yards.....	\$ 32.51	13.90

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29 CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

In the listing above, the "SU" designation means that rates listed under the identifier do not reflect collectively bargained wage and fringe benefit rates. Other designations indicate unions whose rates have been determined to be prevailing.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can be:

- * an existing published wage determination
- * a survey underlying a wage determination
- * a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on a wage determination matter
- * a conformance (additional classification and rate) ruling

On survey related matters, initial contact, including requests for summaries of surveys, should be with the Wage and Hour Regional Office for the area in which the survey was conducted because those Regional Offices have responsibility for the Davis-Bacon survey program. If the response from this initial contact is not satisfactory, then the process described in 2.) and 3.) should be followed.

With regard to any other matter not yet ripe for the formal process described here, initial contact should be with the Branch of Construction Wage Determinations. Write to:

Branch of Construction Wage Determinations
 Wage and Hour Division
 U.S. Department of Labor
 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, DC 20210

2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an interested party (those affected by the action) can request review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator (See 29 CFR Part 1.8 and 29 CFR Part 7). Write to:

Wage and Hour Administrator

U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

The request should be accompanied by a full statement of the interested party's position and by any information (wage payment data, project description, area practice material, etc.) that the requestor considers relevant to the issue.

3.) If the decision of the Administrator is not favorable, an interested party may appeal directly to the Administrative Review Board (formerly the Wage Appeals Board). Write to:

Administrative Review Board
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

4.) All decisions by the Administrative Review Board are final.

END OF GENERAL DECISION

Roofer (excluding
shakes/shingles).....\$ 13.13

Sheet Metal Worker
(including HVAC Duct).....\$ 23.21

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing
operation to which welding is incidental.
=====

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within
the scope of the classifications listed may be added after
award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses
(29 CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

In the listing above, the "SU" designation means that rates
listed under the identifier do not reflect collectively
bargained wage and fringe benefit rates. Other designations
indicate unions whose rates have been determined to be
prevailing.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can
be:

- * an existing published wage determination
- * a survey underlying a wage determination
- * a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on
a wage determination matter
- * a conformance (additional classification and rate) ruling

On survey related matters, initial contact, including requests
for summaries of surveys, should be with the Wage and Hour
Regional Office for the area in which the survey was conducted
because those Regional Offices have responsibility for the
Davis-Bacon survey program. If the response from this initial
contact is not satisfactory, then the process described in 2.)
and 3.) should be followed.

With regard to any other matter not yet ripe for the formal
process described here, initial contact should be with the
Branch of Construction Wage Determinations. Write to:

Branch of Construction Wage Determinations
Wage and Hour Division
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an
interested party (those affected by the action) can request
review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator

GENERAL DECISION: AK20080005 02/06/2009 AK5

Date: February 6, 2009

General Decision Number: AK20080005 02/06/2009

Superseded General Decision Number: AK20070005

State: Alaska

Construction Type: Residential

Counties: Fairbanks North Star, Nome, North Slope, Northwest
 Artic, Southeast Fairbanks and Yukon-Koyukuk Counties in Alaska.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (consisting of single family
 homes and apartments up to and including 4 stories)

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	02/08/2008
1	03/28/2008
2	04/04/2008
3	05/09/2008
4	06/06/2008
5	01/02/2009
6	02/06/2009

ENGI0302-004 01/01/2009

	Rates	Fringes
Power Equipment Operator		
Backhoe: 3 yards and under..\$	36.19	15.95
Backhoe: Over 3 yards.....\$	37.95	15.95
Bulldozer.....\$	36.19	15.95
Mechanic.....\$	36.19	15.95
Motor Patrol Graders.....\$	36.19	15.95
Rollers: Asphalt.....\$	36.19	15.95
Rollers: Other than		
Plantmix.....\$	34.70	15.95

* PAIN1555-006 12/01/2008

	Rates	Fringes
Painters:		
Brush.....\$	29.85	17.29

SUAK1996-001 06/25/1996

AREA 1

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER.....\$	25.05	7.80
ELECTRICIAN.....\$	23.38	
Laborer, General.....\$	16.18	6.30

Plumbers and Pipefitters.....\$ 27.17	6.20
Power Equipment Operator Loader.....\$ 24.61	8.06

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29 CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

In the listing above, the "SU" designation means that rates listed under the identifier do not reflect collectively bargained wage and fringe benefit rates. Other designations indicate unions whose rates have been determined to be prevailing.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can be:

- * an existing published wage determination
- * a survey underlying a wage determination
- * a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on a wage determination matter
- * a conformance (additional classification and rate) ruling

On survey related matters, initial contact, including requests for summaries of surveys, should be with the Wage and Hour Regional Office for the area in which the survey was conducted because those Regional Offices have responsibility for the Davis-Bacon survey program. If the response from this initial contact is not satisfactory, then the process described in 2.) and 3.) should be followed.

With regard to any other matter not yet ripe for the formal process described here, initial contact should be with the Branch of Construction Wage Determinations. Write to:

Branch of Construction Wage Determinations
Wage and Hour Division
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an interested party (those affected by the action) can request review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator (See 29 CFR Part 1.8 and 29 CFR Part 7). Write to:

Wage and Hour Administrator

Estimated Alaska 2007 Employment¹ by Industry and Below Certain Wages

Number and percentage of workers making less than this wage:		
	Employment	Percent
Below \$7.75	8,790	2.9%
Below \$8.75	22,254	7.4%
Total Employment	301,918	

Industry	Total Employment	Below \$7.75		Below \$8.75	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	361	0	0.0%	4	1.0%
Mining	13,300	19	0.1%	59	0.4%
Utilities	1,832	8	0.4%	25	1.4%
Construction	17,555	70	0.4%	124	0.7%
Manufacturing	9,885	648	6.6%	1,467	14.8%
Wholesale Trade	6,519	83	1.3%	244	3.7%
Retail Trade	36,006	1,138	3.2%	4,285	11.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	21,623	166	0.8%	631	2.9%
Information	6,964	147	2.1%	304	4.4%
Finance and Insurance	8,969	54	0.6%	174	1.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4,885	216	4.4%	564	11.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	12,146	90	0.7%	245	2.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,203	3	0.3%	13	1.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste	11,026	220	2.0%	446	4.0%
Educational Services	31,737	1,168	3.7%	1,953	6.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	36,245	372	1.0%	990	2.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,066	355	8.7%	884	21.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	26,610	3,440	12.9%	8,309	31.2%
Other Services (except Public	9,425	358	3.8%	987	10.5%
Public Administration	41,561	235	0.6%	546	1.3%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:	301,918	8,790	2.9%	22,254	7.4%

1 Nonfarm wage and salary employment. Excludes self-employed workers, fishermen, domestic workers, unpaid family workers and nonprofit volunteers.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 20, 2009.

These estimates are based on information collected in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), but have not been reviewed nor validated by BLS. The Research and Analysis Section is responsible for the creation of these estimates.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH REPORT

JANUARY 30, 2009



REPORT NUMBER 09.113

ALASKA'S MINIMUM WAGE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION

PREPARED FOR SENATOR BILL WIELECHOWSKI

BY ROGER WITHINGTON, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

INFLATION-PROOFING THE MINIMUM WAGE 1

Figure 1: The Inflation Rate and the Inflation Adjusted Minimum Wage,
 2004 through 2009, and Projected for 2010.....3

HISTORY OF THE MINIMUM WAGE.....4

Table 1: The Minimum Wage in Alaska and the Federal Minimum Wage5

You asked for information regarding Alaska's minimum wage. Specifically, you wished to know what the minimum wage would be today if the minimum wage inflation-proofing provisions of HB 56, passed in 2002, had not been repealed in 2003. You also asked us to project what the minimum wage would be in 2010. Based on our calculations, had the minimum wage been adjusted for inflation each year since October 2003, the current minimum wage in Alaska would be \$8.46 per hour and the projected minimum wage for 2010 would be \$8.78 per hour.



INFLATION-PROOFING THE MINIMUM WAGE

As you may know, an inflation-proofing provision was added to the Alaska minimum wage law through the enactment of HB 56 in 2002, which also raised the minimum wage from \$5.65 (which was 50 cents above the federal minimum wage) to \$7.15 per hour. The bill, which took effect on January 1, 2003, also instructed the Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) to calculate the first inflation-adjusted minimum wage rate by October 1, 2003, and each year thereafter. Because HB 199, which removed the inflation-adjustment provision, passed prior to October 1, 2003, the DOLWD was never required to calculate inflation-related minimum wage increases.

907-465-3991
907-465-3908 (fax)

Alaska Legislature
Legislative Research Services
w3.legis.state.ak.us/laa/research/research.php

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

The annual rate of inflation for each calendar year is not available until January of the following year. Since the inflation-proofing provisions of HB 56 required the minimum wage be adjusted by October 1st of each year, we adjusted the minimum wage using the previous two semi-annual Anchorage Consumer Price Index (CPI) figures.¹ Based on our calculations, if the minimum wage had been adjusted for inflation each year since October 2003, the current minimum wage would be \$8.46 per hour.

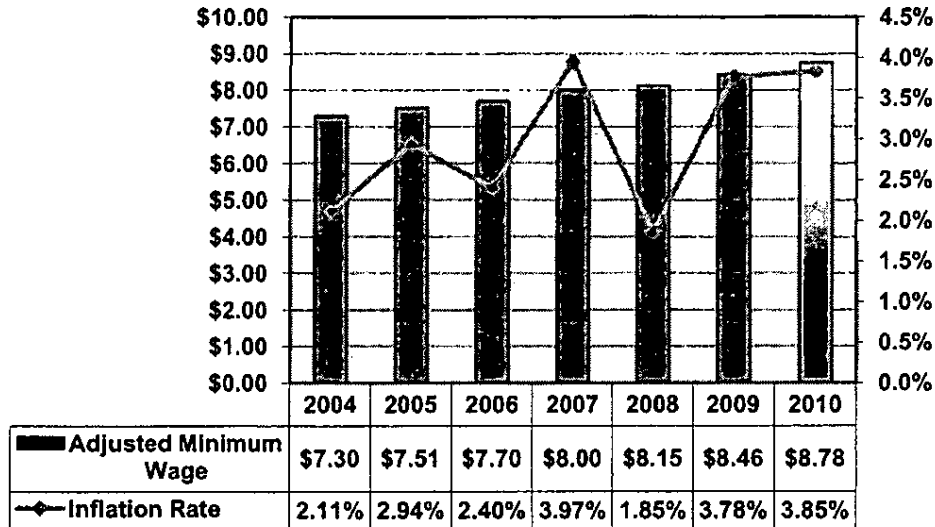
You also asked us to project the minimum wage, using a forecasted inflation rate, for 2010. Using the projected rate of inflation used by the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation (APFC) for 2009 of 3.85 percent, the inflation-adjusted minimum wage for 2010 would be approximately \$8.78 per hour.² Please use caution when considering this figure. As you know, we are in a period of significant economic uncertainty, and as such, the APFC's projected rate of inflation for 2009 is unlikely to reflect actual events.

In Figure 1 we provide the inflation rate and the inflation adjusted minimum wage for each year since 2003, as well as the projected inflation rate for 2010.

¹ The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) only calculates the consumer price index for Anchorage.

² According to Laura Achee, Director of Communications for the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation (APFC), the methodology used by the APFC to calculate the rate of inflation can be found in AS 37.13.145(c). Ms. Achee can be contacted at 907-796-1522. We obtained the projected inflation rate from http://www.apfc.org/_amiReportsArchive/2008_12_PROJ.pdf.

Figure 1: The Inflation Rate and the Inflation-Adjusted Minimum Wage, 2004 through 2009, and Projected for 2010



Notes: The 2003 minimum wage was \$7.15. We used this figure to base all subsequent adjustments. HB 56 required the Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) to calculate an inflation adjusted minimum wage by October 1st of each year. This adjusted minimum wage would go into effect January 1st of the following calendar year. Because HB 199, which removed the inflation-adjustment provision, passed prior to October 1, 2003, the DOLWD did not calculate inflation-related minimum wage increases.

The inflation rate is based on the Anchorage Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is the rate used to adjust the minimum wage. Since the annualized CPI rate for each year is not available until January of the following year, and because the minimum wage was to be adjusted by October 1st of each year, we used the CPI for the first half of one year and the second half of the previous year, divided by two to get the average, and then calculated the percentage difference from the year before. This is the rate we applied to the minimum wage in order to make the adjustment for inflation.

The figures for 2010 are projected.

Sources: Consumer Price Index information is from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/?PAGEID=67&SUBID=198>. Projected rate of inflation is from the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, http://www.apfc.org/amiReportsArchive/2008_12_PROJ.pdf.

HISTORY OF THE MINIMUM WAGE

As you know, the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), first passed by Congress in 1938, addresses many employment issues including overtime and the minimum wage. Congress set the first federal minimum wage at \$0.25 per hour.³ States could also set their own minimum wages, and in 1959 the first Alaska legislature established the Alaska minimum wage at \$1.50 per hour—at that time, the federal minimum wage was \$1.00 per hour.⁴ As with the FLSA, Alaska law included several exemptions to coverage by the minimum wage requirement, including farmers, fishermen, domestic help, and public employees.⁵

In 1962, the Alaska legislature changed the statute so that the minimum wage in Alaska would be at least \$0.50 per hour greater than the federal minimum wage, which at that time was \$1.25 per hour.⁶ In 1974, the Alaska legislature again addressed the issue of the minimum wage, and amended the statute to establish the minimum wage at “not less than 50 cents an hour greater than the prevailing Federal Minimum Wage Law or \$2.60 an hour, whichever is greater.”⁷ In 1990, the legislature included a requirement that school bus drivers be paid a rate of not less than two times the minimum wage.⁸ Table 1 shows the amount of the minimum wage in Alaska from 1959 to the present.

³ “Federal Minimum Wage Rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act,” Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, <http://www.dol.gov/esa/minwage/chart.htm>.

⁴ Section 5, Chapter 171, SLA 1959.

⁵ Section 2, Chapter 171, SLA 1959. According to the U. S. Department of Labor, “The 1938 Act was applicable generally to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. The 1961 Amendments extended coverage primarily to employees in large retail and service enterprises as well as to local transit, construction, and gasoline service station employees. The 1966 Amendments extended coverage to State and local government employees of hospitals, nursing homes, and schools, and to laundries, dry cleaners, and large hotels, motels, restaurants, and farms. Subsequent amendments extended coverage to the remaining Federal, State, and local government employees who were not protected in 1966, to certain workers in retail and service trades previously exempted, and to certain domestic workers in private household employment.”

⁶ Section 4, Chapter 2, SLA 1962.

⁷ Section 1, Chapter 41, SLA 1974.

⁸ Sections 3 & 4, Chapter 12, SLA 1990.

Year	Alaska	Federal
1959-1962	\$1.50	\$1.00
1963-1967	\$1.75	\$1.25
1968-1974	\$2.10	\$1.60
1975-1978	\$2.80	\$2.30
1979	\$3.40	\$2.90
1980	\$3.60	\$3.10
1981-1990	\$3.85	\$3.35
1991	\$4.30	\$3.80
1992-1996	\$4.75	\$4.25
1997	\$5.25	\$4.75
1998-2002	\$5.65	\$5.15
2003-2006	\$7.15	\$5.15
2007	\$7.15	\$5.85
2008	\$7.15	\$6.55

Notes: Minimum wages are per hour.
The federal minimum wage provisions for covered, non-exempt employees are contained in the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). The Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 included phased increases to the federal minimum wage. For work performed on or after July 24, 2009, the federal minimum wage will be \$7.25 per hour. <http://www.dol.gov/dol/topic/wages/minimumwage.htm>.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

I hope you find this information to be useful. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or need additional information.

Protect the Economic Security of Thousands of Alaska's Tipped Workers

February 13, 2009

Thousands of hard-working waiters and waitresses are counting on Alaska lawmakers to protect their economic security in the current minimum wage debate. Tipped workers like the waitress at your local diner are already struggling to get by, and a disproportionate number live in poverty. And this hard-working group of workers (overwhelmingly women) is currently seeing its pay drop as economically squeezed customers leave smaller tips. Moreover, economic studies show that, contrary to the restaurant industry's claims, guaranteeing a strong minimum wage for tipped workers is simply not a major factor, one way or the other, in the economic health of the industries that employ these workers.

1. More than 5,900 working Alaskans already struggle to get by on the minimum wage and tips.

- Alaska has thousands of tipped workers – including at least 4,200 waiters and waitresses and 1,700 bartenders alone, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).¹ These workers represent nearly 2% of the state's workforce – more than the number of the state's elementary and middle school teachers combined.² And the total number of Alaskans who rely on tips to get by is likely higher, since this number does not include tipped workers in other occupations.
- But the BLS employer survey reports that as of 2007 Alaska's waiters and waitresses earned just \$9.67 an hour even after tips – about \$2.50 more than the minimum wage at the time, but less than half of the average hourly wage in the state (\$22.00).³
- Over the course of a year, the average waiter or waitress earns \$20,114 – just below the federal poverty line for a family of three in Alaska.⁴ In reality, even a single adult Alaskan can have trouble making ends meet on less than \$10 per hour, and more realistic calculations find that a one-parent, one-child family needs to earn closer to \$38,000 annually (about \$18.28 per hour) to get by in Anchorage – and closer to \$44,000 in rural Alaska.⁵

2. Tipped workers need a strong minimum wage because they can't count on tips.

- Tips are notoriously erratic – varying based on broader economic trends, and from season-to-season or even shift-to-shift. This is especially true now, as national reports show that economically struggling customers are leaving smaller tips.
- Workers who rely on tips are open to sudden pay drops that prevent them from paying their bills and caring for their families.
- States that, unlike Alaska, allow employers to pay tipped workers less than the minimum wage under complicated "tip credit" systems have found that they are vulnerable to abuse that results in many tipped workers being paid very low wages and not receiving all of their tips.
- Rejecting this approach, Alaska has followed the approach of other western states including California, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington by requiring employers to pay tipped workers the full minimum wage in order to ensure workers like the waitress at the local diner receive a dependable base income that cushions them against economic hardship.

3. Across the country, tipped workers are overwhelmingly working women, and a disproportionate share live in poverty.

- NELP's analysis of the Current Population Survey shows that 62% of tipped workers overall and 72% of waiters and waitresses are women. More than two-thirds of tipped workers are adults 21 and older, and 86% of waiters and waitresses are over 19.
- Tipped workers like waiters and waitresses face triple the poverty rate of the workforce as a whole, with one in seven living in poverty (14.9%).

4. Studies of states and cities that have high tipped worker minimum wages consistently show that the tipped worker minimum wage – like the minimum wage in general – is simply not a major factor, one way or the other, in the economic health of the industries that employ these workers.

- For example, a 2006 study the Fiscal Policy Institute found that the 10 states that had raised their minimum wages (and tipped worker minimum wages) between 1998 and 2003 had *faster* job growth in their small businesses than the 40 other states.⁶
- In a 2006 study, Dartmouth economist Paul Wolfson found no evidence of job loss in the restaurant industries of 17 states and the District of Columbia that had raised their minimum wages and tipped worker minimum wages (the latter in 16 of those 18 jurisdictions).⁷
- A University of California study of San Francisco's restaurant industry found no restaurant closures, job loss, or substantial price increases after the city raised the minimum wage for all workers – including tipped workers – by \$1.75 an hour in 2004.⁸
- Even the National Restaurant Association's own analysis of industry trends projects that Alaska will be one of the top five states in terms of restaurant job growth over the next decade —joining Nevada, another state that requires tipped workers be paid the full minimum wage (\$6.85).⁹

For more information, please contact Raj Nayak at 312-399-9904 (cell) or RNAYAK@NELP.ORG.

¹ See Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2007 Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates Alaska (2007), http://www.bls.gov/oes/2007/may/oes_ak.htm.

² According to the BLS, Alaska has 4,840 elementary and middle school teachers combined, not including special education and vocational education teachers. *Id.*

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*; United States Department of Health and Human Services, 2008 Federal Poverty Guidelines, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/08Poverty.shtml> (\$22,000 for a family of three in Alaska).

⁵ See Economic Policy Institute, Basic Family Budget Calculator, http://www.epi.org/content/budget_calculator/?family_type=IP1C&state=AK&area_name=Anchorage%2C+AK+HUD+Metro+FM R+Area (Anchorage); http://www.epi.org/content/budget_calculator/?family_type=IP1C&state=AK&area_name=Rural (rural Alaska). Economists have created this measure based on realistic basic family budgets tailored to a variety of metropolitan statistical areas around the country. See Sylvia Allegretto, Basic Family Budgets (2005), <http://www.epi.org/publications/entry/bp165/>.

⁶ Fiscal Policy Institute, States with Minimum Wages Above the Federal Level Have Had Faster Small Business and Retail Job Growth (Mar. 30, 2006), <http://fiscalspolicy.org/FPISmallBusinessMinWage.pdf>.

⁷ Paul Wolfson, State Minimum Wage: A Policy That Works (2006), <http://www.epi.org/content.cfm/bp176>.

⁸ Arindrajit Dube, et al, The Economic Impact of a Citywide Minimum Wage (3d Rev. 2007), <http://repositories.cdlib.org/iir/iirwps/iirwps-111-05>.

⁹ National Restaurant Association, "Restaurant Industry in All 50 States to Grow Sales, Add Jobs in 2008 and Beyond," Dec. 12, 2007, at <http://www.restaurant.org/pressroom/pressrelease.cfm?ID=1536>. See also Press Release, Darden Sees Little Impact from Minimum Wage Hike, Dec. 20, 2006 (on file with NELP).

8 Low-Income Households Come Closer to Average Runzheimer Plan of Living Cost Standards, February 2008

	Total Costs	Percent of Standard City	Taxation	Percent of Standard City	Trans- portation	Percent of StanJard City	Housing	Percent of Standard City	Miscel- laneous Goods and Services	Percent of Standard City
Alaska Composite	\$39,417	123.2%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$4,749	113.6%	\$24,498	136.7%	\$7,722	112.6%
Anchorage	\$41,522	129.8%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$4,934	118.0%	\$26,471	147.7%	\$7,669	111.8%
Fairbanks	\$35,112	109.7%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$4,714	112.8%	\$20,351	113.6%	\$7,599	110.8%
Juneau	\$41,616	130.1%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$4,599	110.0%	\$26,672	148.9%	\$7,897	115.1%
West										
Bellingham, Wash.	\$35,414	110.7%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$4,514	108.0%	\$20,994	117.2%	\$7,458	108.7%
Bend, Ore.	\$38,237	119.5%	\$2,723	89.5%	\$4,205	100.6%	\$24,635	137.5%	\$6,674	97.3%
Honolulu	\$57,071	178.3%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$5,240	125.4%	\$40,689	227.1%	\$8,694	126.7%
Lancaster, Calif.	\$37,149	116.1%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$4,865	116.4%	\$21,686	121.0%	\$8,150	118.8%
Los Angeles	\$62,636	195.7%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$6,132	146.7%	\$45,824	255.7%	\$8,232	120.0%
Reno, Nev.	\$37,879	118.4%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$4,632	110.8%	\$23,380	130.5%	\$7,419	108.1%
Southwest/Mountain										
El Paso, Texas	\$29,894	93.4%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$4,377	104.7%	\$16,443	91.8%	\$6,626	96.6%
Fort Collins, Colo.	\$31,446	98.3%	\$2,736	89.9%	\$4,507	107.8%	\$17,645	98.5%	\$6,558	95.8%
Lake Havasu City, Ariz.	\$34,868	109.0%	\$2,610	85.8%	\$4,479	107.2%	\$20,667	115.3%	\$7,112	103.7%
Pinehurst, Idaho	\$27,387	85.5%	\$2,674	87.9%	\$4,182	100.0%	\$14,356	80.1%	\$6,155	89.7%
Salt Lake City	\$32,033	100.1%	\$2,808	92.3%	\$4,442	106.3%	\$18,294	102.1%	\$6,489	94.6%
Midwest										
Highland, Mich.	\$34,043	106.4%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$5,394	129.0%	\$19,118	106.7%	\$7,083	103.3%
Rapid City, S.D.	\$26,398	82.5%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$4,182	100.0%	\$13,607	75.9%	\$6,161	89.8%
Shawnee, Okla.	\$24,988	78.1%	\$3,181	104.6%	\$4,414	105.6%	\$10,960	61.2%	\$6,433	93.8%
Verndale, Minn.	\$30,176	94.3%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$4,605	110.2%	\$16,416	91.6%	\$6,707	97.8%
Southeast										
Augusta, Ga.	\$24,178	75.6%	\$3,033	99.7%	\$4,650	111.2%	\$10,175	56.8%	\$6,320	92.1%
Columbia, S.C.	\$26,042	81.4%	\$2,625	86.3%	\$4,280	102.4%	\$12,747	71.1%	\$6,390	93.1%
Cape Coral, Fla.	\$38,415	120.0%	\$2,448	80.5%	\$4,554	108.9%	\$24,508	136.8%	\$6,905	100.7%
Hessmer, La.	\$26,616	83.2%	\$3,036	99.8%	\$4,869	116.5%	\$12,057	67.3%	\$6,654	97.0%
Atlantic/New England										
Fairfax, Va.	\$44,941	140.4%	\$2,603	85.6%	\$4,645	111.1%	\$30,162	168.3%	\$7,531	109.8%
New York	\$55,946	174.8%	\$2,463	81.0%	\$5,441	130.2%	\$39,278	219.2%	\$8,764	127.8%
Egg Harbor City, N.J.	\$45,423	141.9%	\$2,743	90.2%	\$5,272	126.1%	\$30,547	170.5%	\$6,861	100.0%

Note: This exhibit shows how much more or less it would cost for a family of four to live in different cities while maintaining the same standard of living.
Source: Runzheimer International, Runzheimer's Living Cost Index, February 2008

show that it generally costs a little extra to live in Alaska – and in some cases more than just a little.

ACCRA index says Alaska cities cost more

Every quarter the ACCRA⁵ Cost of Living Index provides comparisons of living costs for about 300 urban areas in the United States. ACCRA's focus is on professional and managerial households with incomes in the top 20 percent for the area and is often used by companies trying to equalize pay for their employees in different locations.

⁵ The ACCRA Cost of Living Index was originally produced by the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association. It's now produced by The Council for Community and Economic Research, but the index's name hasn't been changed.

The data used in the ACCRA index are collected in each city by organizations that volunteer for the task. As a result, there is more room for error than in some surveys and ACCRA encourages users not to use the percentage differences produced by the index as exact measures.

The most recent ACCRA data include three Alaska cities – Anchorage, Fairbanks and Kodiak – and indicate that all three are at least 23 percent more expensive than the average city in the index. (See Exhibit 7.) Until recently, Juneau was regularly included in the index and was generally the most expensive of the Alaska cities studied.

The three Alaska cities are more expensive than average in every category – groceries, housing,

critics and those trying to understand what's behind changes to the overall CPI.

What's more, there's an especially wide range of dollar amounts that consumers spend on housing, making it more likely that a person's individual expenses will differ from the calculated average.

Some people have paid off their home loans and pay only property taxes and maintenance costs, neither of which are likely to change significantly with the vagaries of housing markets. Others spend very little on housing because they live with parents or other relatives. On the other end of the spectrum, new homeowners can pay large monthly mortgage payments and see increases far in excess of those represented by the CPI.

Where is inflation headed?

Whether inflation will stay low is impossible to predict with any certainty, but it appears unlikely. Most forecasts for U.S. inflation are generally higher, due to the current trends in both energy and food costs, and in three out of the first four months of 2008³ the national CPI has been up at least 4 percent over the year.

The higher national inflation has been driven largely by rising energy and food prices, increases Anchorage is unlikely to escape. Consultants for the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, which uses the CPI to make sure the principal of the Permanent Fund keeps up with inflation, have forecasted a 2.8 percent U.S. inflation rate for the next five years.⁴ Anchorage data for the first half of 2008 will be released in late July.

³ The national CPI is produced every month. Monthly CPI data are also available for the nation's four Census regions (Northeast, Midwest, South and West) and for three major metropolitan areas. Data for 11 metropolitan areas are published every other month. Anchorage is in a group of 13 smaller metropolitan areas for which data are published every six months.

⁴ The forecast comes from the investment consulting firm, Callan Associates.

Alaska Cities Generally More Expensive ACCRA¹ cost of living index, first quarter 2008



	All Items Index Costs	Grocery Items	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
Anchorage	126.6	142.7	138.0	109.8	102.7	125.3	123.2
Fairbanks	133.3	125.7	149.1	170.6	108.2	139.8	117.9
Kodiak	123.4	148.5	116.3	144.7	115.3	128.8	115.8
West							
Portland, Ore.	119.9	108.2	138.9	101.3	109.4	105.5	117.9
Honolulu	165.3	164.0	249.1	138.5	117.1	109.8	120.5
San Francisco	173.6	131.4	292.7	96.6	114.5	118.6	131.1
Las Vegas	110.6	99.0	136.7	99.5	101.4	104.7	98.3
Southwest/Mountain							
Cedar City, Utah	91.7	95.6	89.6	82.4	96.0	88.6	93.8
Phoenix	101.6	103.8	101.0	94.7	98.7	99.0	104.7
Denver	105.1	104.7	111.4	103.4	92.8	104.0	104.2
Dallas	91.9	100.6	72.1	99.1	100.6	103.0	100.0
Midwest							
Minneapolis	109.3	124.4	117.7	105.4	96.8	104.2	101.8
Cleveland	95.1	100.5	84.5	101.0	101.7	104.0	97.7
Chicago	111.5	107.9	129.0	118.0	109.2	103.3	96.9
Southeast							
Orlando, Fla.	102.1	106.5	93.5	102.1	105.5	95.2	108.1
Mobile, Ala.	93.6	104.1	76.1	105.7	96.4	88.4	101.7
Atlanta	97.6	96.4	94.0	90.3	105.0	103.6	100.3
Atlantic/New England							
New York (Manhattan)	218.8	141.0	404.9	150.1	124.8	129.1	142.0
Boston	134.0	121.6	160.5	130.4	108.5	136.2	123.8
Philadelphia	122.6	126.5	140.6	118.5	105.2	108.6	113.3

Note: Index numbers represent a comparison to the average for all cities for which ACCRA volunteers collected data.

¹ The ACCRA Cost of Living Index was originally produced by the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association. It's now produced by The Council for Community and Economic Research. The focus of the index, which has been published since 1968, is on professional and managerial households with incomes in the top 20 percent for the area.

Source: ACCRA Cost of Living Index

The CPI can't be used for geographic comparisons

The CPI gives the most authoritative answer to how much prices are rising over time in a particular location, but it is not designed to say whether one location is more expensive than another. Index numbers for the U.S. CPI are higher than they are for Anchorage, but that only means that prices have increased more nationally than they have for Anchorage since the 1982-1984 base period (when the index was set at 100).

Studies and surveys designed to compare the cost of living in different locations continue to



State Minimum Wages

Updated December 17, 2008

State	Minimum Wage	Future Scheduled Increases
Alabama (F)	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Alaska	\$7.15	
Arizona	\$6.90	*
Arkansas	\$6.25	
California	\$8.00	
Colorado	\$7.02	*
Connecticut	\$7.65	\$8.00 Jan. 1, 2009; \$8.25 Jan. 1, 2010
Delaware	\$7.15	
District of Columbia	\$7.55	\$8.25 July 24, 2009
Florida	\$6.79	*
Georgia (F)	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Hawaii	\$7.25	
Idaho (F)	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Illinois	\$7.75	\$8.00 July 1, 2009; \$8.25 July 1, 2010
Indiana (F)	\$5.85	\$6.55 July 24, 2008; \$7.25 July 24, 2009
Iowa	\$7.25	
Kansas	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Kentucky (F)	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Louisiana (F)	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Maine	\$7.25	\$7.50 Oct. 1, 2009
Maryland	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Massachusetts	\$8.00	
Michigan	\$7.40	
Minnesota	\$6.15 (1)	
Mississippi (F)	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Missouri	\$6.65	*
Montana	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009*
Nebraska	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Nevada	\$6.85 (2)/ \$5.30 (3)	*
New Hampshire	\$7.25	
New Jersey	\$7.15	
New Mexico	\$6.50	\$7.50 Jan. 1, 2009
New York	\$7.15	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
North Carolina	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
North Dakota	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Ohio	\$7.00 (4)	
Oklahoma	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Oregon	\$7.95	*
Pennsylvania	\$7.15	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Rhode Island	\$7.40	
South Carolina (F)	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009

South Dakota	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Tennessee (F)	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Texas	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Utah (F)	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Vermont	\$7.68	*
Virginia (F)	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009
Washington	\$8.07	*
West Virginia	\$7.25	
Wisconsin	\$6.50	
Wyoming (F)	\$6.55	\$7.25 July 24, 2009

(F) - State does not have its own minimum wage laws, but adheres to federal minimum wage requirements.

* Future annual increases indexed to cost of living.

(1) Applies to employers with an annual sales volume of more than \$625,000. The federal minimum wage applies to employers with annual sales of \$625,000 or less.

(2) Without benefits. (3) With benefits.

(4) Applies to employers with an annual sales volume of \$255,000 or more. The federal minimum wage applies to employers with annual sales less than \$255,000.

© 2009 National Conference of State Legislatures, All Rights Reserved

Denver Office: Tel: 303-364-7700 | Fax: 303-364-7800 | 7700 East First Place | Denver, CO 80230 | [Map](#)

Washington Office: Tel: 202-624-5400 | Fax: 202-737-1069 | 444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 515 | Washington, D.C. 20001

An Additional
266 letters in
support of
SB1 are on
file and posted
to Basis.

SFC Staff

Letter in Support of Increasing Minimum Wage

Name: Anthony James Adams

Address: 533 Price St. # 2

Anch, Ak, 99508

Phone Number: (907) 764-1430

During the 2009 State Legislature, Senate Bill 1 is sponsored by Senators Bill WIELECHOWSKI, Johnny ELLIS, Joe THOMAS, and Bettye DAVIS. This very important Bill could increase Alaska's minimum hourly wage from it's current \$7.15 to a potential \$8.75 per hour. Once increased, the minimum wage will be adjusted annually (every year) according to a determined rate of inflation. I support this piece of legislation and would like the Senate sponsors, and other like-minded Senators, to vote for this increase. Here are my reasons why:

I believe that the minimum wage as it is is well under enough to support and sustain the average americans lifestyle ^{even} with it at its minimum. I believe that america ~~and~~ and the world is based ^{on} ~~with~~ the workforce as its backbone and every ^{american} ~~man~~ should be able to survive on a hard days work, even if impractical, any step in that direction helps

Thank you for taking my thoughts into consideration. I am a registered voter. If you have any questions, please call me at the above number.

Anthony Adams 2/21/09
Signature Date

This letter campaign was organized by concerned local citizens and is not affiliated with any politician, political organization or political action committee.

Letter in Support of Increasing Minimum Wage

Name: Cliff Juey Jr

Address: 17000

Anchorage, AK, 995

Phone Number: (907) 868-3159

During the 2009 State Legislature, Senate Bill 1 is sponsored by Senators Bill WIELECHOWSKI, Johnny ELLIS, Joe THOMAS, and Bettye DAVIS. This very important Bill could increase Alaska's minimum hourly wage from it's current \$7.15 to a potential \$8.75 per hour. Once increased, the minimum wage will be adjusted annually (every year) according to a determined rate of inflation. I support this piece of legislation and would like the Senate sponsors, and other like-minded Senators, to vote for this increase. Here are my reasons why:

Cell phone, internet plays a huge
part in our growing technology age. Every
one needs more money these days for
all communication. Help these necessity
become ^{true} in each individual's life.

Thank you for taking my thoughts into consideration. I am a registered voter. If you have any questions, please call me at the above number.

Cliff Juey Jr
Signature

2/21/09
Date

This letter campaign was organized by concerned local citizens and is not affiliated with any politician, political organization or political action committee.

Letter in Support of Increasing Minimum Wage

Name: B. Kaleem Nuriddin

Address:

200 West 34th Ave, # 992

Anchorage AK, 99503

Phone Number: (907) 274-7900

During the 2009 State Legislature, Senate Bill 1 is sponsored by Senators Bill WIELECHOWSKI, Johnny ELLIS, Joe THOMAS, and Bettye DAVIS. This very important Bill could increase Alaska's minimum hourly wage from it's current \$7.15 to a potential \$8.75 per hour. Once increased, the minimum wage will be adjusted annually (every year) according to a determined rate of inflation. I support this piece of legislation and would like the Senate sponsors, and other like-minded Senators, to vote for this increase. Here are my reasons why:

As we support increase wages ~~at~~ the lower earnings, it will both assist them in economic advancement, it also stimulates the entire economy due to the circulation of increase spending.

Thank you for taking my thoughts into consideration. I am a registered voter. If you have any questions, please call me at the above number.

[Signature] Signature

2-22-09 Date

This letter campaign was organized by concerned local citizens and is not affiliated with any politician, political organization or political action committee.



PACIFIC SEAFOOD PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION
Est. 1914

March 25, 2009

Senator Bert Stedman, Co-chairman
Senator Lyman Hoffinan, Co-chairman
Senate Finance Committee
Alaska Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: SB1 Alaska Minimum Wage

Dear Senators Stedman and Hoffinan,

Pacific Seafood Processors Association (PSPA) and its member companies with processing plants in many Alaska communities are very concerned about proposed legislation to significantly raise Alaska's minimum wage and want to make sure legislators are aware of the economic impacts that such an increase, coming at this time, could have. This action could negatively impact not only the seafood processing industry and its workforce, but also fishermen, other businesses, communities, and state revenues that depend on a healthy, viable seafood industry.

PSPA is a trade association of seafood processing companies with operations in many locations throughout coastal Alaska, including Ketchikan, Sitka, Kodiak, Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, Valdez, Dillingham, Naknek, Pederson Point, Togiak, Port Moller, and King Cove. Our member companies purchase, process, and market millions of pounds of Alaska seafood every year. They provide thousands of direct and indirect jobs in Alaska, markets to fishermen, and millions of dollars in tax revenues to Alaska communities and the State.

A huge portion of the operating costs of the seafood processing industry is the cost of labor. While the starting wage for many entry level positions is minimum wage, most employees move up from that wage quickly. However, as a practical matter, a mandated pay hike at the entry level requires pay scales above that to move up accordingly. Much of the seafood workforce works many hours of overtime at 'time-and-a-half' pay, bringing their average hourly pay to considerably higher than their base wage. Additionally, companies often cover the high cost of transportation for employees to and from remote locations, as well as provide them with room and board. Many also provide health benefits and 401-K plans. Thus, while many entry level workers are nominally "minimum wage workers," their total compensation package is far better than simple wage tables might indicate.

While the effects of the current worldwide economic recession have been slower in manifesting themselves in Alaska than in many other areas, the seafood industry is now seeing that freight train coming right at it. Please see the attached article from Seafood.com entitled, "Another Shoe to Drop: Credit Woes in the Seafood Industry." As the article explains, even seafood companies with good access

222 Seward Street, Suite 200
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone (907) 586-6366
Fax (907) 586-4618
www.pspafish.net

to credit for their operations are finding that many of their customers – even major, long time customers of Alaska seafood – are having trouble getting credit. Additionally, insurance to protect against losses due to customers that default on their purchases is getting harder and harder to obtain. At the retail end, budget-conscious consumers are dining out less often and seeking lower-priced proteins than seafood for their meals in restaurants and at home. Seafood markets are tightening, profit margins are shrinking, and the ability of the seafood processing industry to absorb extra costs is evaporating. Given the economic climate, it is not realistic to think that extra costs can be passed along to the consumer.

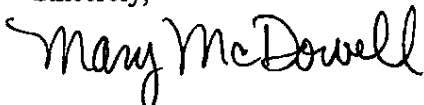
The options and choices that would be available to seafood companies faced with a significant increase in labor costs under current circumstances are not good ones. They would have to consider actions such as spending less on supplies and services in local communities; postponing plant maintenance and upgrades; closing some plants that are already only marginally profitable; reducing or eliminating worker benefit packages; replacing some of their workforce with more mechanization; lowering prices paid to fishermen to obtain raw product; and reducing expenditures on the kinds of quality improvements and new product development that keeps Alaska seafood competitive in world markets. Seafood companies don't want to have to take *any* of those actions. However, the current economic situation is an extraordinary one and an increase in labor costs right now would likely result in the need for some painful actions.

With the upcoming hike in the federal minimum wage, Alaska's seafood industry, like most other employers, will be absorbing a 10-cent hike in minimum wage this July, just as the industry enters the peak of the salmon season and the summer pollock season. With the large amount of overtime pay that workers earn in this industry, even the 10-cent hike will equate to millions of dollars in additional labor costs to the processing industry.

In the last few weeks economists have noted an increase in unemployment in Alaska and signs that Alaska will enter an economic recession this year. PSPA respectfully requests that the legislature carefully consider the potential short and long term ramifications of substantially increasing labor costs for Alaska businesses at this time of economic uncertainty. Our member companies very much appreciate and value their employees and want to be able to keep them well-employed. Under current economic conditions, they believe that that can best be achieved without another increase in minimum wage.

Please feel free to call on our association or member companies if you would like to discuss the concerns we have outlined.

Sincerely,



Mary McDowell
Vice President

enclosure

cc: Members of the Senate Finance Committee

222 Seward Street, Suite 200
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone (907) 586-6366
Fax (907) 586-4618
www.pspafish.net



Another Shoe to Drop: Credit woes in the Seafood Industry (editorial)

SEAFOOD.COM NEWS by John Sackton - March 18, 2009 - (editorial comment and analysis)

The first two days of the Boston Seafood Show were very upbeat - but I left the show at the end of the day yesterday feeling a little more somber.

The problem: The seafood industry is about to see much more fallout from the credit crunch.

On both coasts, and in Canada and Alaska, seafood producers are gearing up for a new season. That means they have to buy fish and shellfish, build up inventories, and then sell down those products over the course of the year.

In many fisheries, there are two or three players who - due their access to capital, strong balance sheets, or strong sales channels - are able to finance large amounts of product and take a position. Their activities stabilize prices and their financial resources set a foundation on which the rest of the industry operates - mostly as competitors - either forced to match their purchase prices, or able to bid product away (in smaller volumes) by paying higher prices or in some cases selling at lower prices, or sometimes doing both and just operating on much thinner margins.

My worry today, as I left the show, was how strongly these dominant buyers would show up this year, and if so, would they be financially strong enough. And if they show up, as I believe they will, what about the smaller companies operating on the thinner margins. Many will be at risk.

Here is the problem: over the past six months there has been a tremendous deleveraging of bank and insurance company exposure to credit risk. One of the major ways credit risk is handled in the seafood industry is through receivables insurance, and financial covenants from lenders like banks that limit the amount of exposure a seller has to particular customers.

Banks and insurers have been chopping these limits down as fast as they can - so that major national chains may not even qualify for credit insurance, or their receivables may not count towards maintaining the financial ratios that some companies are required to maintain.

Now word at the show is that some of the larger seafood companies may be being told by their banks that their credit lines are being marked down due to the lower amount of credit risk and receivable risk the lenders feel comfortable with.

All of a sudden a new fishing season is opening when most every company will want to be dealing on a cash basis: buy the product, turn it over for cash, buy more product. Few companies will take the risk to buy and hold - so it is an open question as to where price and market stability will come from. On an aggregate basis, there may be far less money available to finance the seafood buy than was available last year.

This is a recipe for more bankruptcies and consolidation in the industry. The company that can carry the cost of an item for 4 to 8 weeks will be stronger than the company that needs a cash turn in 7 days. In some cases, this is going to force companies out of business and lead to more consolidations.

The recent bankruptcy in Denmark of Hesselholt - a \$120 million company with two processing plants and 160 employees - was clearly brought about by cutbacks in their customers' ability to get credit insurance. Their salmon plant, which produced 12,000 tons a year, was shut down less than two weeks before the entire company entered administration. This week, they elected to shut the entire company.

At the time, Managing director Claus Raabye said that the withdrawal of credit insurance from their customers was the primary reason. As the customers lost their credit insurance, the ability of Hesselholt to make sales got more and more restrictive, likely due to the fact that their own lenders required such coverage. Eventually the plant reached a tipping point where sales would not cover expenses.

In the UK, credit insurance coverage was pulled from Brakes - a broadline foodservice distributor who also owns a fresh fish distributor, M&J Seafoods. All of a sudden some companies could no longer sell to M&J except for cash.

In France, some fish is being left unsold on auctions due to the lack of buyers for the first time in many years, because buyers are pulling back their volumes to what they can sell for cash and a more limited pool of approved customers with credit insurance.

In the U.S., the potential fallout from this situation is very bleak. First, it will mean more bankruptcies and shut downs for seafood companies that are pushed over the brink when they cannot maintain the sales volumes needed to operate. They are squeezed when they can't get the credit to buy products, and they can't get the agreements to finance receivables. The result is a smaller and smaller pool of actual sales to cover operations.

Secondly, it will put severe pressure on prices. Some species, like lobster and cod, have already seen dramatic declines of up to 50% from their highs in the past year or two. Others are holding their price levels for now, but in some cases the new season production has not yet started - and that is when the pressure to turn product for cash will become stronger.

So the upbeat mood of the show - where many serious buyers want to buy seafood - has to be tempered with the reality that many won't have credit coverage to afford it, and companies who do sell will survive only by taking on more risk.

Some will undoubtedly not make it. They will experience a catastrophic loss from a customer bankruptcy that is not covered, or they will simply not be able to turn over enough sales to cover expenses. So I left the show with a knot in my stomach over the economic upheavals still to come.

John Sackton, Editor And Publisher
[Seafood.com News](http://Seafood.com) 1-781-861-1441
[Email comments to jsackton@seafood.com](mailto:jsackton@seafood.com)

Source: [Seafood.com News](http://Seafood.com)



Alaska

March 24, 2009

The Honorable Bill Wielechowski
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RE: Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 1 (L&C)

Dear Senator Wielechowski,

On behalf of the National Federation of Independent Business/Alaska, I wish to express our continued opposition to Senate Bill 1. The National Federation of Independent Business/Alaska is the largest small-business advocacy group in Alaska.

We appreciate that the CPI adjustment has been removed from SB 1. That does resolve one major objection to the original bill. However, increasing the Alaska minimum wage by \$1.10 in this economic environment is not in the best interest of neither employees nor small businesses in Alaska. While NFIB/AK generally opposes any increase in the minimum wage, we do agree that it is appropriate to adjust the state minimum wage (\$7.15/hr) to the same level as the federal minimum wage (\$7.25/hr) beginning July 24, 2009.

The minimum wage is an entry-level wage and few remain at that level for an extended time. One study shows that most minimum wage jobs are not career jobs or are "tip eligible" positions. About two-thirds of minimum wage workers earned more than the minimum wage one year later. In the best longitudinal panel study of entry-level workers, only 14 percent earned less than \$1.00 above the minimum eight years later.

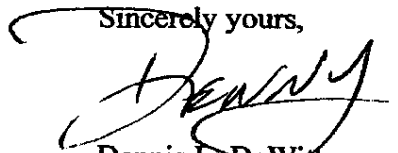
Minimum wage increases hurt small businesses two ways - both direct and indirect. The literature indicates employment losses of 2 percent to 6 percent for each 10 percent increase in the minimum wage. Mandatory wage increases leave small business owners with fewer choices in how to compensate their employees. To cope with minimum wage increases, in addition to job cuts, small business owners reduce hours, leave jobs vacant, reduce wage increases, increase prices where feasible, and take hits in the bottom line.

Mandatory wage increases hurt not only small businesses, but their employees as well. Big corporations do not have to absorb the cost because most minimum-wage jobs are offered by small businesses. Government manipulation of the starting wage has failed

Senator Wielechowski
March 24, 2009
Page 2 of 2

as tool of social and/or economic justice. It has not been proven to reduce poverty or narrow the income gap and puts a stranglehold on Alaska's top job creators: small businesses. The overwhelming majority of economists continue to affirm the job-killing nature of mandatory wage increases. Mandatory minimum-wage increases end up reducing employment levels for those people with the lowest skills.

Sincerely yours,



Dennis L. DeWitt
Alaska State Lobbyist
National Federation of Independent Business

Cc: Senator Finance Committee

Darwin

**ALASKA COALITION ON
HOUSING & HOMELESSNESS**

RECEIVED
MAR 19 2009

Dear Senator Stedman,

I am the chair of the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness, a state wide nonprofit whose mission is to work to develop strategies to alleviate homelessness and to increase the availability of affordable housing in Alaska. A step towards achieving affordable housing is paying a livable wage that values workers and helps them achieve independence and the dignity to support themselves and their families.

I would like to take a few moments of your time to remind you of a bill in the Senate, Senate Bill 1, "An Act increasing the minimum hourly wage; and providing for an effective date". This proposed legislation is sponsored by Senators Wielechowski, Ellis, Thomas, Davis, French, Paskvan and Menard is important to the working poor of Alaska.

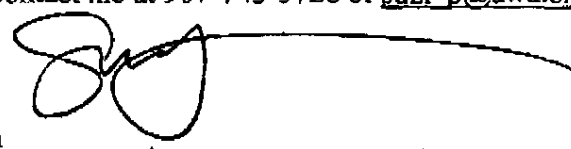
At the current minimum wage, working full-time, the average Alaskan grosses \$1,144. An average two bedroom in Anchorage is \$1,013. This leaves little for food, transportation, insurance, childcare and other costs. Even with a subsidized rent, it still leaves Alaskan families scrimping to ensure that they and their children are adequately housed, fed and cared for.

Alaska's minimum wage is currently \$7.15 per hour. Washington state's minimum wage is \$8.55 and Oregon is \$8.40. At this time, with rising costs, it is important to recognize that Alaskans deserve more than \$7.15 per hour to meet their needs and the needs of their family. Senate Bill 1 would require that Alaskans receive \$1 more than the federal minimum wage beginning January 2010. This is only a start in meeting the needs of low income and poor Alaskans and addressing the rising cost of living in Alaska. While we appreciate the intent of this bill and support passage of an increase in minimum wage in Alaska, we would also like to see a cost of living increase be considered such as in House Bill 125.

I have attached a resolution, endorsed by our membership, to support an increase of the minimum wage in Alaska. Thank you for your service and attention to this important issue.

Feel free to contact me at 907-743-5726 or suzi_p@awaic.org.

Sincerely,



Suzi Pearson
Chair

PO Box 200862
Anchorage, AK 99520

PHONE (907) 743-5726
FAX (907) suzi_p@awaic.org
WEB SITE

Alaska Coalition on Housing & Homelessness

Resolution #2009-1

WHEREAS, the Alaska Coalition on Housing & Homelessness is an organization dedicated to improving access to affordable housing for all Alaskans; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness recognizes that a living wage is necessary in order to improve access to and maintain affordable housing and that the current median cost of rent for a family in Anchorage is \$1,013 according to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, and

WHEREAS, according to the most recent figures available from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, there are approximately 14,000 Alaskans earning the minimum wage; and

WHEREAS, the current minimum wage rate is \$7.15/hour (\$14,300/year [40 hours x 50 weeks]); and

WHEREAS, the current minimum wage rate is not sufficient to enable Alaska's working poor to obtain basic needs including affordable housing; and

WHEREAS, the current minimum wage rate adopted by the legislature in 2002, effective 2003, has remained unchanged since then, notwithstanding increases in the cost of living;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness supports an increase in the state's minimum wage rate and urges the Alaska State Legislature to adopt a minimum wage rate increase during the 2009 legislative session; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness supports automatic indexing of the state's minimum wage rates so the wages of Alaska's working poor keep pace with the cost of living and urges the Alaska State Legislature to adopt automatic indexing during the 2009 legislative session.

ADOPTED THIS 18th DAY OF MARCH, 2009

ATTEST:



Suzi Pearson, Chair
Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness



TRIDENT SEAFOODS CORPORATION

5303 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107-4000 USA • (206) 783-3818 • Fax: (206) 782-7195
Domestic Sales: (206) 783-3474 • Fax: (206) 782-7246
Canned Sales: (206) 781-7606 • Fax: (206) 781-7604
Export Sales: (206) 783-3818 • Fax: (206) 782-7195

RECEIVED

MAR 26 2009

March 25, 2009

Honorable Senators Lyman Hoffman
and Bert Stedman
Co-Chairmen
Senate Finance Committee
State Capital, Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senators Hoffman and Stedman:

I am writing on behalf of Trident Seafoods Corporation to provide the Finance Committee with information on how an increase in the minimum wage will impact the seafood processing industry in Alaska. Trident appreciates the opportunity to provide comment on the proposed increase.

As background, Trident is a seafood harvesting, marketing and processing company with operations throughout Alaska. Trident employs about 4,000 hourly workers at its processing facilities. Trident recruits at job fairs in Alaska and hires local residents in communities such as Kodiak, Ketchikan and Cordova. Local labor is not always available in the numbers necessary to conduct our operations, however, and some of our plants are located in remote locations, such as Akutan, where there is no resident workforce. As a consequence, many of our processing workers are hired from outside of Alaska.

Below is a list of Trident's processing facilities that operate in Alaska as well as the number of hourly Trident employees at each operation during peak production periods:

Alaska



Washington

Akutan • Anchorage • Chignik • Clarks Point • Cordova • Dillingham • Dutch Harbor
Ketchikan • Kodiak • Naknek • Petersburg • Sand Point • South Naknek • St. Paul



Anacortes • Bellingham • Everett
Fife • Tacoma • Seattle

Newport, OR • Ucluelet, B.C.

Shoreplants	Hourly Employees
Akutan	900
St. Paul	210
Sand Point	305
Kodiak	389
Ketchikan	386
Naknek	521
Cordova	430
Chignik	185
Petersburg	153
Floating Processors	
Alaska Packer	136
Aleutian Falcon	98
Arctic 5	9
Billikin	5
Bountiful	29
Independence	224
Pribilof	87
Total	4,067

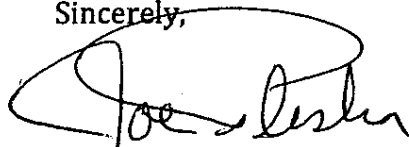
Many of Trident's hourly employees are paid more than the statutory minimum wage. When an employee is first hired he or she starts at the minimum wage. After six months the employee's hourly rate is increased by \$0.15, increased \$0.15 again after another six months, and increased an additional \$0.20 after another six months; thus employees who have worked at Trident for a year and a half receive \$0.50 above the minimum wage. The Federal minimum wage will increase to \$7.25 this summer and so Trident will increase the hourly wage earned by starting employees to that level, and continue to increase wages for experienced employees as in the past. There are also often significant overtime opportunities and Trident, of course, provides housing, meals and transportation costs.

Trident would like members of the Committee to be aware that a \$0.50 increase in the minimum wage rate will increase the company's costs by over \$4,000,000. A \$1.00 increase in the minimum wage rate would increase costs by \$8,000,000. This increase is for Trident alone. Other seafood processing companies would be similarly impacted.

Alaska's seafood processing industry provides an important economic base for many coastal communities throughout the State. An increase in the statutory minimum wage rate will likely affect seafood processors more than any other sector of the State's economy. A large increase in costs will make it more difficult for the industry to reinvest in its operations as well as impact the price it is able to pay for

the fish delivered to its plants. We are grateful to the Committee for taking these issues into consideration as it moves forward with consideration of legislation to increase the State's minimum wage rate.

Sincerely,



Joseph T. Plesha