AN ACT concerning employment.

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Be it enacted by the People of the state of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:
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Section 5. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.595 as follows:
(30 ILCS 105/5.595 new)
Sec. 5.595. The Prevailing Wage Enforcement Fund.

Section 10. The Prevailing Wage Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11a and adding Section 11c as follows:
(820 ILCS 130/2) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-2)
Sec. 2. This Act applies to the wages of laborers, mechanics and other workers employed in any public works, as hereinafter defined, by any public body and to anyone under contracts for public works.

As used in this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise:
"Public works" means all fixed works constructed for public use by any public body, other than work done directly by any public utility company, whether or not done under public supervision or direction, or paid for wholly or in part out of public funds. "Public works" as defined herein includes all projects financed in whole or in part with bonds issued under the Industrial Project Revenue Bond Act (Article 11, Division 74 of the Illinois Municipal Code), the Industrial Building Revenue Bond Act, the Illinois Development Finance Authority Act, the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority Act, or the Build Illinois Bond Act, and all projects financed in whole or in part with loans or other
funds made available pursuant to the Build Illinois Act. "Public works" also includes all projects financed in whole or in part with funds from the Fund for Illinois' Future under Section $6 z-47$ of the State Finance Act, funds for school construction under Section 5 of the General Obligation Bond Act, funds authorized under Section 3 of the School Construction Bond Act, funds for school infrastructure under Section $6 z-45$ of the State Finance Act, or funds for transportation purposes under Section 4 of the General Obligation Bond Act.
"Construction" means all work on public works involving laborers, workers or mechanics.
"Locality" means the county where the physical work upon public works is performed, except (1) that if there is not available in the county a sufficient number of competent skilled laborers, workers and mechanics to construct the public works efficiently and properly, "locality" includes any other county nearest the one in which the work or construction is to be performed and from which such persons may be obtained in sufficient numbers to perform the work and (2) that, with respect to contracts for highway work with the Department of Transportation of this State, "locality" may at the discretion of the Secretary of the Department of Transportation be construed to include two or more adjacent counties from which workers may be accessible for work on such construction.
"Public body" means the State or any officer, board or commission of the state or any political subdivision or department thereof, or any institution supported in whole or


 city, town, village, township, school district, irrigation, utility, reclamation improvement or other district and every
other political subdivision, district or municipality of the state whether such political subdivision, municipality or district operates under a special charter or not.

The terms "general prevailing rate of hourly wages", "general prevailing rate of wages" or "prevailing rate of wages" when used in this Act mean the hourly cash wages plus fringe benefits for training and apprenticeship programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, health and welfare, insurance, vacations and pensions paid generally, in the locality in which the work is being performed, to employees engaged in work of a similar character on public works.
(Source: P.A. 91-105, eff. 1-1-00; 91-935, eff. 6-1-01; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)
(820 ILCS 130/4) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-4)
Sec. 4. (a) The public body awarding any contract for public work or otherwise undertaking any public works, shall ascertain the general prevailing rate of hourly wages in the locality in which the work is to be performed, for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract, and where the public body performs the work without letting a contract therefor, shall ascertain the prevailing rate of wages on a per hour basis in the locality, and such public body shall specify in the resolution or ordinance and in the call for bids for the contract, that the general prevailing rate of wages in the locality for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or perform such work, also the general prevailing rate for legal holiday and overtime work, as ascertained by the public body or by the Department of Labor shall be paid for each craft or type of worker needed to execute the contract or to perform such work, and it shall be mandatory upon the contractor to whom the contract is awarded and upon any subcontractor under him,
and where the public body performs the work, upon the public body, to pay not less than the specified rates to all laborers, workers and mechanics employed by them in the execution of the contract or such work; provided, however, that if the public body desires that the Department of Labor ascertain the prevailing rate of wages, it shall notify the Department of Labor to ascertain the general prevailing rate of hourly wages for work under contract, or for work performed by a public body without letting a contract as required in the locality in which the work is to be performed, for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or project or work to be performed. Upon such notification the Department of Labor shall ascertain such general prevailing rate of wages, and certify the prevailing wage to such public body. The public body awarding the contract shall cause to be inserted in the contract or bid proposal submitted by the bidding contractor a stipulation to the effect that not less than the prevailing rate of wages as found by the public body or Department of Labor or determined by the court on review shall be paid to all laborers, workers and mechanics performing work under the contract.
(b) It shall also be mandatory upon the contractor to whom the contract is awarded to insert into each subcontract, or require in each subcontractor's bid proposal, a written stipulation to the effect that not less than the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to all laborers, workers, and mechanics performing work under the contract. It shall also be mandatory upon each subcontractor to cause to be inserted into each additional tier subcontract, or require in each tier subcontractor's bid proposal, a stipulation to the effect that not less than the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to all laborers, workers, and mechanics performing work under the contract. A contractor or subcontractor who
fails to comply with this subsection (b) is in violation of this Act.
(c) It shall also require in all such contractor's bonds that the contractor include such provision as will guarantee the faithful performance of such prevailing wage clause as provided by contract. All bid specifications shall list the specified rates to all laborers, workers and mechanics in the locality for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract.
(d) If the Department of Labor revises the prevailing rate of hourly wages to be paid by the public body, the revised rate shall apply to such contract, and the public body shall be responsible to notify the contractor and each subcontractor, of the revised rate.
(e) Two or more investigatory hearings under this Section on the issue of establishing a new prevailing wage classification for a particular craft or type of worker shall be consolidated in a single hearing before the Department. Such consolidation shall occur whether each separate investigatory hearing is conducted by a public body or the Department. The party requesting a consolidated investigatory hearing shall have the burden of establishing that there is no existing prevailing wage classification for the particular craft or type of worker in any of the localities under consideration.
(I) It shall be mandatory upon the contractor or construction manager to whom a contract for public works is awarded to post, at a location on the project site of the public works that is easily accessible to the workers engaged on the project, the prevailing wage rates for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or project or work to be performed. A failure to post a prevailing wage rate as required by this subsection (f) is a violation of this Act.
（Source：P．A．92－783，eff．8－6－02．）
（820 ILCS 130／5）（from Ch．48，par．39s－5）
Sec．5．The contractor and each subcontractor or the officer of the public body in charge of the project shall make and keep，for a period of not less than 3 years，true and accurate records of the name，address，telephone number when available，social security number，keep－өæ－eause－もө－be kepもォーan－aeet¥aもe－æееөチd－shөwing－もhe－names and occupation of all laborers，workers and mechanics employed by them，in connection with said public work．The records shall also show the actual hourly wages paid in each pay period to each employee and the hours worked each day in each work week by each employee．While participating on public works，each contractor＇s payroll records shall include the starting and ending times of work for each employee．Ther－and－shewing－ałse
 record shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the public body awarding the contract，its officers and agents，and to the Director of Labor and his deputies and agents．Any contractor or subcontractor that maintains its principal place of business outside of this State shall make the required records or accurate copies of those records available within this State at all reasonable hours for inspection．
（Source：P．A．92－783，eff．8－6－02．）
（820 ILCS 130／6）（from Ch．48，par．39s－6）
Sec．6．Any officer，agent or representative of any public body who wilfully violates，or omits to comply with， any of the provisions of this Act，and any contractor or subcontractor，or agent or representative thereof，doing public work as aforesaid，who neglects to keep，or cause to be kept，an accurate record of the names，occupation and
actual wages paid to each laborer, worker and mechanic employed by him, in connection with the public work or who refuses to allow access to same at any reasonable hour to any person authorized to inspect same under this Act, is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. If the Director of Labor or his or her deputies or agents find that a contractor or subcontractor has failed to comply with the provisions of this Act, a request may be made to the public body to withhold payment to the contractor or subcontractor in the amount of the alleged underpayment. If agreed to by the public body, the withholding shall remain in effect until it is determined that the violation no longer exists.

The Department of Labor shall inquire diligently as to any violation of this Act, shall institute actions for penalties herein prescribed, and shall enforce generally the provisions of this Act. The Attorney General shall prosecute such cases upon complaint by the Department or any interested person.
(Source: P.A. 81-992.)
(820 ILCS 130/9) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-9)
Sec. 9. To effectuate the purpose and policy of this Act each public body shall, during the month of June of each calendar year, investigate and ascertain the prevailing rate of wages as defined in this Act and publicly post or keep available for inspection by any interested party in the main office of such public body its determination of such prevailing rate of wage and shall promptly file, no later than July 15 of each year, a certified copy thereof in the office of the Secretary of state at Springfield and the office of the Illinois Department of Labor.

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

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

The public body except for the Department of Transportation with respect to highway contracts shall within 30 days after filing with the Secretary of State, or the Department of Labor shall within 30 days after filing with such public body, publish in a newspaper of general circulation within the area that the determination is effective, a notice of its determination and shall promptly mail a copy of its determination to any employer, and to any association of employers and to any person or association of employees who have filed their names and addresses, requesting copies of any determination stating the particular rates and the particular class of workers whose wages will be affected by such rates.

At any time within 3075 days after the Department of Labor has published on its official web site a prevailing
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object in writing to the determination or such part thereof as they may deem objectionable by filing a written notice with the public body or Department of Labor, whichever has made such determination, stating the specified grounds of the objection. It shall thereafter be the duty of the public body or Department of Labor to set a date for a hearing on the objection after giving written notice to the objectors at least 10 days before the date of the hearing and said notice shall state the time and place of such hearing. Such hearing by a public body shall be held within $45 z \theta$ days after the objection is filed, and shall not be postponed or reset for a later date except upon the consent, in writing, of all the objectors and the public body. If such hearing is not held by the public body within the time herein specified, the Department of Labor may, upon request of the objectors, conduct the hearing on behalf of the public body.

The public body or Department of Labor, whichever has made such determination, is authorized in its discretion to hear each written objection filed separately or consolidate for hearing any one or more written objections filed with them. At such hearing the public body or Department of Labor shall introduce in evidence the investigation it instituted which formed the basis of its determination, and the public body or Department of Labor, or any interested objectors may thereafter introduce such evidence as is material to the issue. Thereafter, the public body or Department of Labor, must rule upon the written objection and make such final determination as it believes the evidence warrants, and promptly file a certified copy of its final determination with such public body and the Secretary of State, and serve a copy by personal service or registered mail on all parties to the proceedings. The final determination by the Department of Labor or a public body shall be rendered within 30 $\neq \theta$ days after the conclusion of the hearing.

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

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

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

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

In all reviews or appeals under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to represent the Department of Labor, and defend its determination. The Attorney General shall not represent any public body, except the State, in any such review or appeal.
(Source: P.A. 83-201.)

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    (820 ILCS 130/10) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-10)
    Sec. 10. The presiding officer of the public body, or
his or her authorized representative and the Director of the
Department of Labor, or his or her authorized representative
may interview workers, administer oaths, take or cause to be
taken the depositions of witnesses, and require by subpoena
the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production
of all books, records, and other evidence relative to the
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matter under investigation or hearing. Such subpoena shall be signed and issued by such presiding officer or his or her authorized representative, or the Director or his or her authorized representative.

Upon request by the Director of Labor or his or her deputies or agents, records shall be copied and submitted for evidence at no cost to the Department of Labor. Every employer upon request shall furnish to the Director or his or her authorized representative, on demand, a sworn statement of the accuracy of the records. The sworn statement shall be a statement approved by the Director of Labor and presented to the contractor by the Director or an authorized representative of the Director. Any employer who refuses to furnish a sworn statement of the records is in violation of this Act.

In case of failure of any person to comply with any subpoena lawfully issued under this section or on the refusal of any witness to produce evidence or to testify to any matter regarding which he or she may be lawfully interrogated, it is the duty of any circuit court, upon application of such presiding officer or his or her authorized representative, or the Director or his or her authorized representative, to compel obedience by proceedings for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued by such court or a refusal to testify therein. Such presiding officer and the Director may certify to official acts. (Source: P.A. 83-334.)
(820 ILCS 130/11a) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-11a)
Sec. 11a. The Director of the Department of Labor shall publish in the Illinois Register no less often than once each calendar quarter a list of contractors or subcontractors found to have disregarded their obligations to employees
under this Act. The Department of Labor shall determine the contractors or subcontractors who, on 2 separate occasions, have been determined to have violated the provisions of this Act. Upon such determination the Department shall notify the violating contractor or subcontractor. Such contractor or subcontractor shall then have 10 working days to request a hearing by the Department on the alleged violations. Failure to respond within the 10 working day period shall result in automatic and immediate placement and publication on the list. If the contractor or subcontractor requests a hearing within the 10 working day period, the Director shall set a hearing on the alleged violations. Such hearing shall take place no later than $453 \theta$ calendar days after the receipt by the Department of Labor of the request for a hearing. The Department of Labor is empowered to promulgate, adopt, amend and rescind rules and regulations to govern the hearing procedure. No contract shall be awarded to a contractor or subcontractor appearing on the list, or to any firm, corporation, partnership or association in which such contractor or subcontractor has an interest until 2 years have elapsed from the date of publication of the list containing the name of such contractor or subcontractor. (Source: P.A. 86-693; 86-799; 86-1028.)
(820 ILCS 130/11c new)
Sec. 11c. Prevailing Wage Enforcement Fund. Twenty percent of the civil penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid into the Prevailing Wage Enforcement Fund, a special fund that is hereby created in the state treasury. Moneys in the Fund shall be used, subject to appropriation, for exemplary programs, demonstration projects, and other activities or purposes related to the enforcement of this Act.

