# CONTRACTLABOR REQUIREMENTS 

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile Distric t


February 1, 2022
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENG INEERS, MOBILE DISTRICT

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# Mobile District Labor Advisor Contact Information 

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## Receipt of C ontract La bor Requirements \& Instruc tions Ma nual

Contractor Company Name (Or Subcontractor as applicable)
(As designated in the contract)
I hereby acknowledge receipt of one copy of "Contract Labor Standards \& Requirements: Instructionsto Prime and Subcontractors". I understand that my company will be required to comply with the labor provisions conta ined herein as well as all Labor Regulations of the Federal Acquisition Regulations part 52.222:

Govemment Contract Number: $\qquad$ Task Order \#: $\qquad$
Name of Contract: $\qquad$
Location of Contract (Military Installation [if a pplicable]), C ity, County, State:

Wage Determination Number Wage Detemination Date
Seen on the wage determination as "General Decision Number: AL20220039 02/05/2022

Printed Name \& Title of Subcontractor Representative

Signature of Subcontractor Date
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## General

## Purpose

The purpose of this guide is to advise contractors about the labor provisions in construction contracts and to inform them how those provisions will be administered and enforced. These instructions do not supersede or revoke any provision or requirement of the contract or any federal regulation.

It is our policy to instruct and advise contractors about the labor provisions and request compliance, rather than resort to time consuming investigations, withholding of funds, penalties, debarment, termination, or prosecution.

We expend a lot of time and effort to include labor provisions in advertised contracts for fair bidding. We expect contractors to bid on our contracts with the intention of complying with the labor provisions. Investigation reports are required for willful or major violations of the laborprovisions.

## Policy

An affirmative labor relations program, in keeping with laws, established policies, and regulatory requirements, will be applied through the Mobile District. The basic intent is that contractoremployees at the jobsite be classified and paid correctly. We hope that compliance can be obtained without violations and if not, enforcement procedures will be used to correct violations.

## Applicability

## Responsibilities

The Prime Contractor: The Prime or general contractor is responsible to ensure that all personnel (subcontractors and any lower-tier subcontractors, and employees) are in compliance with the labor standards provisions applicable to the project. If using any type of elec tronic payroll system, advise COE payroll representative and the District Labor Advisor. Ensure that all necessary persons (Including the Labor Advisor) has been set up as "auditors" to your system.

The District Labor Advisor: The Labor Advisor is employed by the COE and is responsible for the proper administration and enforcement of the Federal labor sta ndards provisions on contracts covered by Davis-Bacon requirements. He will provide labor standards advice and support to you and other project principals (e.g., the owner, project managers), and ensure that the proper Davis-Bacon wage decision and contract clauses are incomorated into the contract for construction. The Labor Advisor also
monitorslaborstandardscompliance by conducting interviewswith construction workers (asdoes the COE representative in the field) at the job site and reviewing payroll reports, and oversees any enforcement actions that may be required.

The Department Of Labor: The DOL also has a role in monitoring Davis-Bacon administration a nd enforcement. In addition, DOLhasindependent authority to conduct investigations. A DOL investigator or other DOL representative may visit Davis-Bacon construction sites to interview construction workers or review payroll information.

## Recommendations

It is our desire that any contractor bidding a Corpsof Engineers (COE) contract be a ware of and understand the labor provisions in the contract prior to beginning work at the jobsite. The following is recommended for contractors who are unfamiliar with the labor provisions and how these provisions are administered and enforced.

The prime contractor should fumish each subcontractor with:

1. A copy of the contract Wage Determination(s) and any additional classific ations added since the contract began.
2. A copy of this manual "Contract Labor Standards \& Requirements: Instructions to Prime and Subcontractors" (Reproduction is a uthorized).
3. A supply of required Govemment-fumished forms, which may be obtained from the Area/Resident Engineer's Office, the District LaborAdvisor, or online.

Prime contractors and subcontractors should review the labor standards provisions contained in the contract and, by law, incorporated in subcontract agreements. (See 29 CFR Subtitle A, Part 5.5, 01 J ul 2006 ).

1. Review the manual "Contract Labor Requirements, which is intended to assist contractors in understanding and complying with the contract labor provisions.
2. Attend pre-construction conferences scheduled by the COE Area/Resident Engineers. (Offices delegated authority and responsibility for the administration and enforcement of the labor provisions are referred to in this pamphlet as Resident Engineers. These offices are also responsible for processing payment estimates). Obtain clarific ation of any question about laborat the time of the preconstruction conference, or as the problem arises.
3. Provide this information and issue instructions on compliance with the labor provisions to those employees responsible for day-to-day operations.

## Labor Standards Laws

## The Davis-Ba con Act (FAR 22.403.1)

The Department of Labor (DOL) has published rules and instructions conceming DavisBacon and other laborlaws in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). These regulations can be found in Titte $\mathbf{2 9}$ CFR Parts 1, 3, 5, $\mathbf{6}$ and 7. Part 1 expla inshow the DOL establishes and publishes DBA wage determinations (aka wage decisions) and provides instructions on how to use the determination. Part 3 describesCopeland Act requirementsforpayroll deductions and the submission of weekly certified payroll reports. Part 5 covers the labor standards provisions that are in your contract relating to Davis-Bacon Act wage rates and the responsibilities of contractors and contracting agencies to administer and enforce the provisions. Part 6 provides for administrative proceedingsenforcing Federal labor standards on construction and service contracts. Part 7 sets parameters for practice before the Administrative Review Board. These regulationsare used asthe basis for administering and enforcing the laws. (FAR 22.403-1)

1. Requires the payment of prevailing wage rates (which are detemined by the U.S. Department of Labor) to all laborers and mechanics on Federal govemment and District of Columbia construction projects in excess of $\$ 2,000$. Construction includes alteration and/or repair, including painting and decorating of public buildings or public works.
2. Prevailing wages will be paid to those mechanicsand laborers "employed directly upon the site of work".
3. Laborers and mechanics are workers utilized by a contractor at any tier, whose duties are manual or physical in nature, including those workers who use tools or who are performing the work of a trade, as distinguished from mental or managerial.

The Contract Work Hours a nd Safety Sta nd ards Act (CWHSSA) (FAR 22.3)
Establishing Basic Rate: Laborers and Mechanics receive compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times their basic rates of pay, not including fringe benefits, for hours worked in excess of 40 per workweek. If the basic hourly rate has been lowered and the difference paid in fringe benefits, the basic hourly rate on which overtime is figured is the minimum required by the contract wage decision.

Penalties for Violations: When employers violate this Act, they are subject to liquidated damages, assessed at the rate of $\$ 27.00$ perday, foreach employee who was not paid either at the overtime rate or at the correct overtime rate. Intentional violations of CWHSSA standards can be considered for Federal criminal prosecution.

The Copeland Act (Anti-Kickback Act) (FAR 22.403-2)
The Copeland Act makes it a Federal crime for anyone to require any laborer or mechanic employed on a Corps of Engineers Project to kickback (i.e., give up or pay back) any part of their wages. The Copeland Act requires every contractor and subcontractor to submit weekly certified payroll reports (CPRs) and regulates permissible payroll deductions.

Standard and customary deductions are permissible without approval from the DOL. Some deductions require prior written authorization from the employee. The authorization should state the exact reason for the deduction, amount, and frequency of the deduction. Deductions that are not "standard" or those deductions that appear to be questionable will require approval from the DOL.

## The Fa ir Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

The FLSA contains Federal minimum wage rates, overtime ( $\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{T}$ ), and child labor requirements. These requirements generally apply to any laborperformed. The DOLhas the authority to administer and enforce FLSA. The Mobile District will referto the DOL any possible FLSA violationsfound on COE projects.

## Construction Contract Provisions

## Clauses

Each contract subject to Davis-Bac on labor standards requirements must contain labor standards clauses and a Davis-Bacon wage decision. These documents are usually bound into the contract specifications.

The labor standards clauses describe the responsibilities of the contractor conceming Davis-Bacon wages and obligate the contractorto comply with the labor requirements. The laborstandardsclauses also provide for remedies in the event of violations, including withholding from payments due to the contractor to ensure the payment of wages or liquidated damages which may be found due. These contract clauses enable the COE to enforce the Federal laborstandards applic able to the project.

## Wage Determinations Assigned

The Davis-Bacon wage decision (or wage detemination) is a listing of various construction work classifications, such as Carpenter, Electrician, Plumber and Laborer, and the minimum wage rates (and fringe benefits, where prevailing) that people performing work in those classifications must be paid.

Davis-Bacon wage decisions are established by the DOL for va rioustypes of c onstruction (e.g., residential, heavy, highway, building) and apply to specific geographic areas, usually a county orgroup of counties. Wage decisions are modified from time to time to keep them current. In most cases, when the contract is a warded or when construction begins, the wage decision is "locked-in" and no future modifications are applicable to the contract or project.

## Posting of Information

The prime contractor is responsible for posting a copy of the wage decision, any approved additional classification and rate and a copy of a DOL poster called Notice to All Employees, Form WH-1321, on a weathemroof bulletin board at the job site. The location should be in a place that is easily accessible to all construction workers employed at the project and where the wage decision and poster won't be destroyed by inclement weather.

## Additional Classific ation and Wage Rate (FAR22.406-3)

If the work classific ation(s) that you need doesn't appear on the wage decision, you will need to request an additional classific ation and wage rate on Sta ndard Form 1444. This process is very simple and you'll want to start the request right after a ward of the contract. Basically, you identify the classification you need and recommend a wage rate for DOL to approve for the project.

There are a few rules about additional classifications and getting them approved outlined in the DOL regulations. See All Agency Memorandum 231 (available from the District Labor Advisor or online. The rules are summa rized below:

1. The requested classification is used by construction contractors in the area of the project. (The area is usually defined as the county where the project is located).
2. The work that will be performed by the requested classification is not already performed by a notherclassific ation that isalready on the wage decision. (In other words, if there already is an Electrician classification and wage rate on the wage decision, you can't request a nother Elec tric ian Classific ation and rate).
3. The proposed wage rate for the requested classific ation "fits" with the other wage ratesalready on the wage decision. (Forexample, the wage rate proposed fora trade classification such as Electrician must be at least as much as the lowest wage rate for othertrade classificationsalready contained in the wage decision). And,
4. The workers that will be employed in the added classification (if it is known who the workers are/will be), or the workers' representatives, must agree with the proposed wage rate.

NOTE: EVEN IF YOU ARE PAYING MORE THAN THE PREVAILNG WAGE FOR A CLASSIFCATION NOT ON YOUR WAGE DEIERMINATION, YOU ARE STIL REQUIRED TO SUBMITAN SF1444.

Making the Request
A request for additional c lassification and wa ge rate mustbe made in writing through the District's Labor Advisor. If you are a subcontractor, your request should also go through the prime contractor. You need to identify the work classification that is missing and recommend a wage rate (usually the rate that employer is already paying to the employees performing the work) for that classification. You MUST also provide an adequate description of the work for the new classific ation.

## COE Review

The District Labor Advisor will review the requested classification and wage rate to determine whether the request meets the DOL rules as previously outlined. If additional information orclarification is needed, the LaborAdvisor will contact the prime contractor for more information, etc. If the Labor Advisor finds that the request meets the rules, he will give preliminary approval on the request and refer it to the DOL, Washington, DC for final approval. A copy of the preliminary approval will be sent to the prime contractor.

If the Labor Advisor doesn't think the request meets the rules, and if a greement can't be reached on the proper classification or wage rate for the work described, the Labor Advisor will not approve the request. In this case, he will send your request to the DOL with an explanation why the COE believes the request shouldn't be approved. The DOL still has final decision authority.

## DOL Decision

The DOL will respond to the District's Labor Advisor in writing (supposedly within 30 days) about the additional classific ation and wage rate request. The Labor Advisor will notify you of the DOLdecision in writing. If the DOL approvesthe request, the prime contractor must post the approval notice on the job site with the wage decision.

If the DOL does not approve the request, you will be notified about what classific ation a nd wage rate should be used for the work in question. You will also receive instructions about how to ask for DOL reconsideration if you still want to try to get your recommendation approved. In the meantime, DOL stated wages must still be paid retroactive to the time the employee started the job.

Ap prentic es a nd Tra inees (FAR 22.406-4, 52.222-9(b)(2))
The only workers who can be paid less than the wage rate on the wage decision for their work classification are "apprentices" and "trainees" registered in approved apprentic eship ortraining programs. Approved programsare those which are registered with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT), a division within the DOL, or with a State apprenticeship agency recognized by BAT.

The certifications are to include the date the apprentices were registered, the current step/rate, and the ratio of apprentices to joumeymen.


#### Abstract

Most often, the apprentice/tra inee wage rate is expressed as a series of percentagestied to the amount of time spent in the program. For example, $0-6$ months: $65 \%, 6$ months- 1 year: $70 \%$, etc. The percentage is applied to the joumeyman's wage rage. On DB projects, the percentage must be applied to the joumeyman's wage rate on the applicable wage decision forthat craft. The "basic rate" percentage does not apply to the "fringe benefit" a mount. It rema ins at $100 \%$ unless specific ally stated in the bona fide apprenticeship program detail. See below.


Payroll reports will not be approved if apprentices or trainees are listed and the proper certification has not been fumished to the Area/Resident Engineer.

If employees are classified as apprentices or trainees and evidence is not fumished to show that they are bona fide apprentices or trainees, the contractor will be required to pay them the joumeyman's wa ge rate.

The permissible ratio appliesto each contract, on a daily basis. If the ratio is certified to be one (1) apprentice to three (3) joumeymen, our policy is to permit this ratio with the second apprentice allowed for the fourth joumeyman.

In addition to basic pay rates and ratios, the apprenticeship program info may conta in specific information pertaining to fringe benefits for the apprentice.

Every trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the approved program for the tra inee'slevel of progress, expressed as a percentage of the joumeyman hourly rate specified in the applicable wage detemination. Trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the tra inee program. If the trainee program does not mention fringe benefits, trainees shall be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed in the wage determination unless the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division determinesthat there is an apprenticeship program associated with the coresponding joumeyman wage rate in the wage determination which provides for less than full fringe benefits for apprentices. Any employee listed on the payroll at a trainee rate who is not registered and participating in a training plan approved by the OATELS shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate in the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, a ny trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted underthe registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate in the wage determination for the work actually performed. FAR 52.2229(b) (2)

## Subcontracts (FAR 22.406-5 and 52.222.11)

Several contract provisionsapply to subcontractors and require them to include the labor provisions in their subcontractor a greements. The PRIME contractor is required to submit
the Standard Form 1413 within 14 days after award of any subcontract to the Area/Resident Engineer. The prime contractor states what portion of the project is subcontracted and to whom. The subcontractor involved acknowledges the labor provisions. The 1413 is also required to be submitted by Subcontractors who contract with $2^{\text {nd }}\left(3^{\text {rd }}, 4^{\text {th }}\right.$, etc $)$ tier subs. (see directions and samples at pages 36-40)

## Payroll And Basic Records (FAR 22.406-6)

The contractor (and subcontractors) must submit or cause to be submitted, within 7 calendar days after the regular payment date of the payroll week covered, one copy of the weekly payrolls applicable to the contract and weekly payroll Statement of Compliance. ${ }^{1}$ In tum, the Prime Contractor is responsible to ensure the payrolls are delivered to the Area/Resident Engineer office within 7 days of receipt of the payrolls. (This will allow for suffic ient time for the Prime to review the payrolls before send ing to the COE office).

NOTE: According to FAR 52.222-6 (b)(1) "All laborers and mechanics employed or working upon the site of the work will be paid unconditionally and not less often than once a week..."

The payrolls should be numbered consecutively beginning with \#1 and marked "Final" for your last payroll for the project. The requested "contract number" is that contract between the Prime and the contracting agency (Cops of Engineers)

## Pa yroll Formats

The easiest form to use is DOL's WH-347, Payroll. A sample of the form is included in the back of this Guide. A computer-generated form may be used, but it must contain the exact payroll information aslisted on the WH-347. The new WH 347 has a block foramount of fringe paid in cash; this amount must also be shown on any other fommat a contractor chooses to use ${ }^{2}$. Instructions for completing the CPR (Certified Payrolls) are listed on pages 49 through 58.

## Pa yroll Certifications

The weekly payrolls are called certified because each payroll is signed and contains language certifying that the information is true and correct. The payroll certification language is on the reverse side of the WH-347. If you are using an altemative payroll format, you must still attach the certific ation page in a format which contains the same certific ation language on the reverse side of the WH-347.

[^0]
## "No Work" Payrolls

"No work" pa yrolls must be submitted whenever there is a temporary break in your work.
Method 1). The contractor MAY submit a "No Work" payroll each week. Enter "No Work" in the remarks section of the Statement of Compliance when no work was performed during the work week.

Method 2). However, it is prefered that contractors submit one payroll with a "No Work Until Further Notice" entry covering multiple pay periods rather than individual "No Work" payrollseach week.

In the event there are multiple non work weeks, submit the next "working" payroll using the next sequential number. Enter "No Work" from date to date in the remarks section.

## Payroll Review and Submission

The prime contractor should review each subcontractor's payroll reports forcomplia nce prior to submitting the reports to the Area/Resident Engineer or COR. Note: The prime contractor is responsible for the full compliance of all subcontractorson the contract and will be held accountable for any wage restitution that may be found due to any laborer or mechanic that is underpaid and for any liquidated damages that may be assessed for overtime violations. All of the payroll reports for a ny project must be submitted to the Area/Resident Engineer through the prime contractor.

The submission of electronic payrolls, photocopiesorother automated duplication of the contractor's regular payrolls is sufficient to satisfy the payroll data requirements set forth at 29 CFR 5.5(a)(3)(ii)(A).

> An alert prime contractor that reviews the subcontrac tor's payroll submissions can detect any misunderstandings early, prevent costly underpayments and protect itself from financial loss should

## Pa yroll Retention

Every contractor (including subcontractors) must keep a complete set of their own payrolls and other basic records such as time cards, tax records; evidence of fringe benefit payments, on a Davis-Bacon project for at least 3 years after the project is completed. The prime contractor must keep a complete set of all of the payrolls for every contractor (including subcontractors) for at least 3 years after completion of the project.

## Payroll Inspection

In addition to submitting payrollsto the Area/Resident Engineer, orCOR, every contra ctor (including subcontractors) must make their own copy of payrolls and other basic records
available for review or copying to any authorized representative from the COE or the DOL.

## Reporting Requirements (Completing a Certified Payroll Report)

## Project and Contractor/Subcontract Information

Each payroll must identify the contractor or subcontractor's name and address, the project name and contract number (the contract number between the Prime and the COE), and the week ending date. Indicate the week dates in the spacesprovided. The payrolls should be numbered consecutively.

## Employee Information

All weekly payrolls must conta in the employee's name and Individual Number (e.g., the last four digits of his/her Social Security Number is acceptable). Full social security numbers and home addresses shall not be included on weekly transmittals. This is in accordance with the instructions as given by the Department of Labor. However, the prime contractorneeds to keep, in a sec ure location, the full name, address and contact info of every employee (including those from the subs). ${ }^{3}$

## Work Classific ation

Each employee must be classified in accordance with the wage decision based on the type of work they actually perform. Employees are to be classified correctly, using classific ationsasdetemined in the wage decision to include, zone, group, size, capacity, etc. "Joumeyman", "Operator", "Apprentice", "Helper" and "Insulator" are not part of the work classifications.

1. Apprentices or Trainees. The first payroll on which any apprentice or trainee appears must be accompanied by a copy of that apprentice's or trainee's registration in a registered or approved program. A copy of the portions of the registered or approved program pertaining to the wage rates, ratios, and fringe benefits shall also accompany the first payroll on which the first apprentice or trainee appears.
2. Split Classifications. If you have employees that perform work in more than one trade during a work week, you can pay the wage rates specified for each work classific ation in which work was performed only if you maintain accurate time records showing the amount of time spent in each classification. Deductions and net pay may be based upon the total gross a mount ea med for all classific ations.
[^1]If you do not maintain accurate time records, you must pay the employees the highest wage rate of all of the classific ations of work performed.

## Hours Worked

The payroll should show in the fields for dates and hours worked ONLY the regular and overtime hours worked on this project. Provide the daily and total weekly hours for each employee. If an employee performs work at job sites other than the project for which the payroll is prepared, those "other job" hours should not be reported on the payroll. In these cases, you should list the employee's name, classification, hours forthisproject only, the rate of pay and gross eamings for this project, and the gross eamed for all projects. Deductions and net pay may be based upon the employee's total eamings (for all projects) for the week.

If more than one wage decision is used on the contract, indicate which wage decision is used on the payroll.

## Rate of Pay

Prevailing wage ratesare the rateslisted on the wage decision forthe project. The wage decision will list a minimum basic hourly rate of pay plus applicable fringe benefits for each work classification. If the wage decision includesa fringe benefit rate, you will need to add it to the basic hourly rate unless you provide bona fide fringe benefits for your employees. Information on those fringe benefits must be available forproof of deduction.

Show the basic hourly rate of pay foreach employee forthisproject. If the wage decision includesa fringe benefit and you do notparticipate in approved fringe benefit programs, add the fringe benefit rate to the basic hourly rate of pay. Also list the overtime rate if overtime hours were worked.

If an employee is paid a basic rate that is more than the required Davis-Bacon rate contained on the wage decision, the overtime rate is based on the basic amount the employee is regularly paid.

> Note: the overtime rate is computed at one and one-half times the basic rate of pay plus the fringe benefits. For example, if the wage decision requires $\$ 10 /$ hour basic plus $\$ 5 /$ hour fringe benefits, the overtime rate would be $(\$ 10 \times 11 / 2)+\$ 5=\$ 20$ /hour overtime rate.

Some employees are hired on a "piece-work" basis, that is, the employee's eamingsare determined by a factor of work produced. For example, A Drywall Hanger's eamings may be calculated based upon the square feet of sheetrock actually hung and a Painter'seamings may be based upon the number of units painted.

Employers may calculate weekly eamings based upon piece rates provided the weekly eamings are sufficient to satisfy the wage rate requirement based upon actual hours, including any overtime, worked. Accurate time records must be maintained for any piece-work employees. To compute the effective hourly rate, divide the piece-work ea mings by the total number of hours worked, including consideration for a ny overtime hours. If the weekly piece rate ea mings are not suffic ient, the employermust recompute weekly ea mingsbased upon the actual hours worked and the rate on the wage decision for the work classific ation(s) involved.

The effective hourly rate must be reflected on the certified payroll and the hourly rate may be no lessthan the wage rate (including fringe benefits, if any) on the wage decision for the classific ation of work performed. It does not matter that the effective hourly rate changes from week-to-week, only that the rate is no less than the rate on the wage decision for the classific ation of work performed.

## Gross Wa ges Eamed

Show the gross a mount of wages ea med for work performed on this project. Note: for employees with work hours and eamings on other projects, you may show gross wages for this project over gross ea mings all projects (for example, $\$ 425.40 / \$ 764.85$ ) in column \#7 of the payroll form and base deductions and net pay on "all projects" eamings.

## Deductions

Fringe benefits determined in a wage decision are paid by the contractor. They can include health insurance premiums, retirement contributions, life insurance, vacation, etc. Payment records are to show the fringe benefits paid to the employee either ascash or for the employee into a bona fide fund, plan, or program.

Fringe benefit payments apply to all hours of work, but are not subject to premium pay under the overtime law.

Employees should be informed in advance of their employment and in writing of a contractor's fringe benefit plan, if applicable, and the plan fully explained to them.

Show the amounts of a ny deductionsfrom the grosseamings. "Otherdeductions" should be identified (for example, Savings Account or Loan Repayment). Any voluntary deduction (that is, not required by law or by an order of a proper authority) must be a uthorized in writing by the employee or provided for in a collective bargaining (union) agreement. A short note signed by the employee is all that is needed and should accompany the first payroll on which the "other" deduction appears. If all fringes and
deductions are not clearfrom the WH 347, the contrac tor will be required by the Cops to submit detailed doc umentation. In some cases, this may be a weekly requirement ${ }^{4}$

Net Pay: Show the net amount of wages paid.
Statement of Compliance (Page 2 OF WH347, Payroll Form)
Required for each weekly payroll report Also, you must check either 4(a) or 4(b). Checking 4(a) indicates that you are paying required fringe benefits to approved plans or programs; and 4(b) indicatesthat you are paying any required fringe benefit a mounts directly to the employee by adding the fringe benefit rate to the basic hourly rate of pay. If you are paying a portion of the required fringe benefit to programs and the balance directly to the employee, expla in those differences in box4(c).

If block 4(a) is marked, the contractor is required to submit to the COE office (with that first payroll only) a copy of all plans, funds, and programs being paid into. ${ }^{5}$

Only one statement of compliance is required for each employer's weekly payroll, no matter how many pagesare needed to report the employee data.

## Signature

Make sure the payroll is signed with an original signature. The payroll must be signed by a principal of the firm (owner or officer such as the president, treasurer or payroll administrator) or by an authorized agent (a person authorized by a principal in writing to sign the payroll reports). Signature authorization (for persons other than a principal) should be submitted with the first payroll signed by such an agent.

Falsific ation of Certified Payroll records
Contractors and/or subcontractorsthat are found to have willfully falsified payroll reports (Statements of Compliance), including corrected certified payroll reports, may be subject to civil or criminal prosecution. Penalties may be imposed of $\$ 1,000$ and/or one year in prison for each false statement (see Section 1001 of Title 18 and Section 231 of Title 31 of the United Stated Code).

Interviews \& Pa yroll Reviews
On-Site Intenviews: Every employee of every contractor/ subc ontractor is subject to onsite interviews by the Corps of Engineer personnel or DOL representative. The interviews

[^2]are confidential. Every effort will be made to ensure that these interviews cause as little disruption as possible to the on-going work. The employee will be asked about the work they perform, the tools they use, and their rate of pay. The interviewer will record the information on the Standard Form 1445, LaborStandards Interview, a nd will compare with the Certified Payroll. Any disc repancies (for example, the employee does not appearon the payroll for the date of the interview, or is shown as a different classification), the contractor will be asked to submit a corrected payroll and make restitution if necessary. (COE personnel: This interview and the results need to be entered into RMS.) ${ }^{\mathbf{6}}$

Project Payroll Reviews: Certified Payrolls will compare the information on the interview forms to the corresponding payrolls to ensure that the workers are propenly listed on the payrolls for the correct days, work classification and rate of pay. The Resident Engineer or representative will also review the payroll submissionsto make certa in that the payrolls are complete and signed; that employees are paid no less than the wage rate for the work classification shown; apprentice and trainee certifications are submitted (where needed); employee or other authorizations for other deductions are submitted (where needed); etc.

## Common Payroll Mistakes

The following paragraphs desc ribe common payroll errors and the corrective steps you must take.

Inadequate Payroll Information: If an altemate payroll format used by an employer (such as some computer payrolls) is inadequate, e.g., does not contain all of the necessary information that would be on the optional form WH-347, the employer will be asked to resubmit the payrolls on an acceptable form.

Missing Identifying Number: If the first payroll on which an employee appears does not conta in the employee's last four digits of his/her Social Security Number, or other 4 digit identifier, the employer will be asked to supply the missing information. A short note providing the information is all that is needed.

Incomplete Payrolls: If the information on the payroll is not complete, forexample, if work classific ationsor rates of pay a re missing, the employer will be asked to send a corrected payroll.

Classific ations: If the payrolls show work classifications that do not appear on the wage decision, the employer will be asked to reclassify the employees in accordance with the wage decision or the employer may request an additional classification and wage rate.

[^3]If reclassification results in underpayment (i.e., the wage rate paid on the payroll is less than the rate required forthe new classification), the employer will be asked to pay wage restitution to all affected reclassified employees and submit required information (restitution paperwork) to the COE Resident office or District Office Labor Advisor.

Wage Rates: If the wage rates on the payroll are less than the wage rates on the wage decision for the work classifications reported, the employer will be asked to pay wage restitution to all affected employees and submit required information (restitution paperwork) to the COE Resident office or District Office LaborAdvisor.

Apprentices and Trainees: If a copy of the employee's registration or the approved program ratio and wage and fringe benefit (see note on page 15) schedule are not submitted with the first payroll on which an apprentice or trainee appears, the employer will be asked to submit a copy of each apprentice's or trainee's registration and/or the approved program ratio and wage schedule. If the ratio of apprentices or trainees to joumeymen on the payroll is greater than the ratio in the approved program, the employer will be asked to pay wage restitution to any excess apprentices or trainees. Also, any apprentice or trainee that is not registered in an approved program must receive the joumeyman's wage rate for the classific ation of work they performed.

Overtime: If the employees did not receive at least time and one-half for a ny overtime hours worked on the project, the following will occur:

1. If the project is subject to CWHSSA overtime requirements, the employer will be asked to pay wage restitution for all overtime hours worked on the project. The employer may also be liable to the United States for liquidated damages computed at $\$ 27$ perday perviolation. Or,
2. If the project is not subject to CWHSSA, the employer will be notified of the possible FLSA overtime violations. Also, the District Labor Advisormay refer the violationsto the DOL for further review.

Computations: If the payroll computations (hours worked times rate of pay) or extensions (deductions, net pay) show frequent errors, the employer will be asked to take greater care. Wage restitution may be required if undepayments resulted from the errors.

Deductions: If there are any "Other" deductions that are not identified, or if employee authorization isn't provided, or if there is any unusual (very high, or large number) deduction activity, the employer will be asked to identify the deductions, provide employee a uthorization or expla in unusual deductions, as necessary.

[^4]Fringe Benefits: If the wage decision contains fringe benefits but the payroll does not indic ate how fringe benefits were paid [neither $4(a)$ or $4(b)$ is marked on the Statement of Compliance], the employer may be asked to submit corrected payrolls and will be required to pay wage restitution if underpaymentsoccured. However, if the basic hourly ratesforthe employeesare at least as much asthe total wage rate on the wage decision (basic hourly rate plus the fringe benefit rate), no correction is necessary.

Signature: If the payroll Statement of Compliance is not signed or is missing, the contractor will be asked to submit a signed Statement of Compliance for each payroll affected. If the Statement of Compliance issigned by a person who is not a principal of the firm and that person has not been authorized by principal to sign, the contractor will be asked to provide an authorization or to resubmit the Statement(s) of Compliance bearing the signature(s) of a principal or other signatory.

## Restitution for Underpayment of Wages

Where underpayments of wages have occurred, the contractor will be required to pay wage restitution to the affected employees. Wage restitution must be paid promptly in the full a mounts due, less permissible and authorized deductions.

Notification to the Prime Contractor: The Area/Resident Office and/or District Labor Advisor will notify the prime contractor in writing of any underpayments that are found during payroll or other reviews. The Area/Resident Office and/or District Labor Advisor will describe the underpayments and provide instructions for computing and documenting the restitution to be paid. The prime contractor is allowed $\mathbf{3 0}$ days to comect the undempayments. Note that the prime contractor is responsible to the Area/Resident Office for ensuring that restitution is paid. If a subcontractor is involved, the subcontractor will usually make the computations and restitution payments and fumish the required documentation through the prime contractor.

Computing Wage Restitution: Wage restitution is simply the difference between the wage rate paid to each affected employee and the wage rate required on the wage decision for all hours worked where underpaymentsoc curred. The difference in the wage rates is called the adjustment rate. The adjustment rate times the number of hours involved equals the gross a mount of restitution due. You may also compute wage restitution by calculating the total amount of Davis-Bacon wages eamed and subtracting the total a mount of wages paid. The difference is the a mount of back wages due. (See Forms \& Instructions section at the back of this manual)

Corection Payrolls: The contractor will be required to report the restitution paid on a correction certified payroll. The correction payroll will reflect the period of time for which restitution is due (for example, Payrolls \#1 with the payroll ending date). The comection payroll will listeach employee to whom restitution was paid and their work classification; the days and hours involved and the total numberof hours involved; the adjustment wage rate (the difference between the required wage rate and the wage rate paid); the gross amount of restitution due; deductions and the net amount actually paid. A signed Statement of Compliance must be attached to the correction payroll.

Review of Comection CPR: The Area/Resident Office will review the correction certified payroll to ensure that full restitution was paid. The prime contractor shall be notified in writing of a ny disc repanciesand will be required to make additional payments, if needed, documented on a supplemental correction payroll within 30 days. It is the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers office to provide a copy of the restitution to the District Labor Advisor.

CWHSSA and Restitution: (Contract Work Hours Safety Standards Act) on one of the "Related Acts" discussed earlier in this manual (See page 10). This is a mandatory part of restitution. Simply put, if there were a ny overtime hours included in the restitution, CWHSSA applies. Please see the new restitution forms with the supplemental CWASSA section on pages 62-66. If you want an Excel version of the spreadsheet, please contact the Mobile District CIRO (Labor Advisor). Again, this is a federally required part of the restitution process.

SEE ADDITIONAL G UIDANCE AND RESIITUIION WORKSHEETON PAGES 51-53 (CLCKTO GO)

## 1099 "Employee" or "C ontractor" (NEW SECTION!!!)

Certified Pa yroll is for Employeesonly. The Department of Laborand the Intemal Revenue Service have very specific guidelines on this subject. The following information is taken directly from the Intemal Revenue Service Website.

The Mobile District Corps of Engineers will no longer accept certified payrolls that list "employees" as"independent contractors" or "1099" in which there are no federally and state mandated tax withheld.

This a pplies to any new contracts OR subcontracts that begin work on or after J uly 15, 2015.

In Accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations: "Every person performing the duties of a laborer ormechanic in the construction, prosecution, completion, or repair of a public building orpublic work, or building orwork financed in whole orin part by
the loans, grants, or gua rantees from the United States is 'EMPLOYED' regardless of a ny contractual relationship alleged to exist between the contractor and such person". 29 CFR §5.2(o)

This means that an independent contractor who is himself/herself performing work as a laborer or mechanic is subject to the contract prevailing wage requirements for the classific ation of work performed and shall adhere to the requirements established for payroll submissions, classific ations, wage rate, overtime, fringe benefits, and federally and state mandated tax withholding. In other words, they are considered the same as every other employee.

If a contractor wishes to "EMPLOY" independent contractors, the contractor must employee them asemployees, not as "1099". This also pertains to what has often been called "contract labor".

All contractors must submit a Standard Form 1413, proof of business insurance, and their own certified payrolls. This includes even those contractors/ subcontractors are in the position of being the only person in their company. In which case, they must submit the standard WH347 payroll with all pertinent information. For the "employee" section, they need only to list their name, under "classification" they use the word "O wner", under "hours" they only need to list their total hours (for the purpose of the COE tracking total man hours for the project. Nothing further needsto be indicated on the payroll. They are still required to submit the signed "Statement of Compliance" with each payroll. On the "Statement of Compliance" under \#4, both blocks "A" and "B" can be selected. In the "Remarks" section they can write "Independent Contractor" and sign the form.

## See section on WH347 for examples as to what the payroll should look like for an independent contractor.

All employees must have W2s a nd all tax deductions must be listed on certified payrolls.
According to the manual the IRS uses to train its worker cla ssific ation auditors, the three most important factors a re:

1. Instructions to workers: Your worker is probably an employee if you require him or her to follow instructions on when, where, and how work is to be done. This is a very important factor. However, if you tell your electrician you want blue switch plate covers instead of white, you are not exercising control to a degree that would make the person an employee.
2. Job training: If your company provides or a ranges for tra ining of a ny kind for the worker, this is a sign you expect work to be performed in a certain way; therefore,
the worker is your employee. Training can be as informal as requiring the worker to attend meetings or work along with someone who's more experienced.
3. Worker's ability to make a profit or suffer a loss: An employee may be rewarded, disc iplined, demoted, or fired depending on job performance, but only an independent contractor can realize a profit or incur a fina ncial loss from his or her work. In other words, an employee will always get paid; an independent contractor, however, hasa financial stake in his enterprise.

Additionally, if there are any doubts as to whether or not a person is an "Independent Contractor", they can submit IRS form SS-8 to the IRS, or review the Intemal Revenue Service 20 point Checklist for Independent Contractor.

## Intemal Revenue Service 20 point Checklist for Independent Contractor

Mistakenly c lassifying an employee as an independent contrac tor can result in signific ant fines and penalties. There are 20 factors used by the IRS to determine whether you have enough control over a worker to be an employer. Though these rules are intended only as a guide-the IRS says the importance of each factordepends on the individual circumstances-they should be helpful in determining whether you wield enough control to show an employer-employee relationship. If you answer "Yes" to all of the first four questions, you're probably dealing with an independent contractor, "Yes" to any of questions 5 through 20 means your worker is probably an employee.

1. Profit or loss. Can the worker make a profit or suffer a loss as a result of the work, aside from the money eamed from the project? (This should involve real economic risknot just the risk of not getting paid.)
2. Investment Does the worker have an investment in the equipment and facilities used to do the work? (The greater the investment, the more likely independent contractor status.)
3. Works for more than one firm. Does the person work for more than one company at a time? (This tends to indic ate independent contractor status, but isn't conclusive since employeescan also work for more than one employer.)
4. Sevic es offered to the general public. Does the worker offer services to the general public?
5. Instructions. Do you have the right to give the worker instructions about when, where,
and how to work? (This shows control over the worker.)
6. Training. Do you train the workerto do the job in a particular way? (Independent contractors are already trained.)
7. Integration. Are the worker's services so important to your business that they have become a necessary part of the business? (This may show that the worker is subject to your control.)
8. Sewices rendered personally. Must the worker provide the servic es personally, as opposed to delegating tasks to someone else? (This indicates that you are interested in the methodsemployed, and not just the results.)
9. Hiring assistants. Do you hire, supervise, a nd pay the worker's assistants? (Independent contrac tors hire a nd pay their own staff.)
10. Continuing relationship. Is there an ongoing relationship between the worker and yourself? (A relationship can be considered ongoing if services are performed frequently, but iregularly.)
11. Work hours. Do you set the worker'shours? (Independent contractors are masters of their own time.)
12. Full-time work. Must the worker spend all of his or her time on your job? (Independent contractors choose when and where they will work.)
13. Work done on premises. Must the individual work on your premises, or do you control the route orlocation where the work must be performed? (Answering no doesn't by itself mean independent contractor sta tus.)
14. Sequence. Do you have the right to determine the order in which services are performed? (This shows control over the worker.)
15. Reports. Must the worker give you reports accounting for his or her actions? (This may show lack of independence.)
16. Pay Schedules. Do you pay the worker by hour, week, or month? (Independent contractors are generally paid by the job or commission, although by industry practice, some are paid by the hour.)
17. Expenses. Do you pay the worker's business or travel costs? (This tends to show control.)
18. Tools and materials. Do you provide the worker with equipment, tools, or materials? (Independent contractors generally supply the materials for the job and use their own
tools a nd equipment.)
19. Right to fire. Can you fire the worker? (An independent contractor can't be fired without subjecting you to the risk of breach of contract la wsuit.)
20. Worker's right to quit Can the worker quit at a ny time, without inc uming lia bility? (An independent contractor has a legal obligation to complete the contract.)

OTHER QUESIIONS THATARE DERIVED RROM THE IRS FORM SS-8 (Determination of Worker Status for Purposes of Federal Employment Taxes and Income Tax Withholding)

The questions below as well as those in the 20 Point Checklist will help you to know if the work is an employee or an independent contractor.

1. How did the worker obta in the job? Was it by application, bid/negotiations, or employment agency? (Contractors don't "apply", they bid/negotiate for the contract)
2. Is there a written contract?
3. Does the worker have a business license?
4. Do they have a Federal Tax ID number?
5. Do they camy insura nce or bonding for their work?

## See section on WH347 for examples as to what the payroll should look like for an independent contractor.

## Related Provision and Requirements

Labor Interviews (C FR 5.5 (a)(3)(3)(d) iii
The contractororsubcontractorshall make the payroll recordsrequired underparagraph 5.5(a)(3)(i) of the CFR available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of the US Army Corps of Engineers or the Department of Labor, and shall permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job.

The Prime Contractor or the COE will conduct contractor and subcontractor employee interviews to check the employer's compliance with the labor standards provisions of each contract. SF 1445, Labor Standards Interview, is used. The number of interviews conducted each week is determined by the number of employees performing work in each classific ation and the scope of the contract work. Interviews on a work site should provide a cross section of the work force, including employees of subcontractors, and should be held on a routine basis. Information obtained during the interviews is
checked against the information reported on weekly payroll copies. (Engineer Pamphlet 415-1-260)(ER 1180-1-8, para 7-4)

Withholding of Funds (FAR 22.409-9)

The Contracting Office has authority to withhold funds from accrued eamings to assure payment to employees or to cover liquidated damages when violations of the labor provisionshave occured. DOL may also direct the withholding of contract paymentsfor alleged wage underpayments. Withholding is considered to be serious and is not taken unless warranted. If withholding is deemed necessary, the contractor will be notified in writing. Only the amounts needed to meet the contractor's (and/or subcontractor's) liability shall be withheld.

Remember, the prime contractor is responsible and will be held liable for any wage restitution that is due to any workeremployed in the construction of the project, including workersemployed by subcontractors and any lower-tier subcontractors.

No payroll reports received: Employeescannot be considered paid until a copy of the payroll report evidencing adequate payment is fumished in an acceptable manner. If a contractor performs work at the jobsite and a copy of the payroll report showing this work has not been fumished, it can be assumed that the employees have not been paid, and an estimated amount to cover the employees' work will be withheld.

Overtime: A penalty of $\$ 27.00$ per day per employee may be assessed as liquidated damages foreach day an employee is not paid proper overtime.

Errors: In cases of misclassifications, underpayments, or unauthorized deductions, sufficient funds will be retained from monies due the prime contractor until violations cease and correct payment is evidenced.

Final Payments: It is District policy that final contract payments will not be released until the Area/Resident Engineer and District Labor Advisor certify that the contractor has complied with all certified payroll and all other labor provisions.

## Certific ation of Elig ibility (FAR 52.222-15)

The prime contractor must certify that neither he nor she nor any person or firm who has an interest in the Contractor's fimm is ineligible to be awarded Govemment contracts.

## Disputes Conceming Labor Sta ndards (FAR 52.222-14)

Procedures for resolving disputes covering labor standards requirements are set forth in 29 CFR Parts, 5, 6 and 7.

## Contract Temmination and Debarment (FAR 52.222-12)

A contract may be terminated or contractormay be debarred for breach of any of the contract labor clauses.

## Socio-Economic Provisions

Listed below are several socio-economic contract clauses, monitored either by the District Labor Advisor, Mobile District's Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (SADBU) Officer, or U. S. Department of Labor, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP). Some of the clauses pertain only to specific contracts. Information or answers to questionsconceming these provisions should be directed as follows:

1. Small and Disa dvanta ged Business Utilization Office
a. Utilization of Small Business Concems
b. Utilization of Small Disadvantaged Business Concems
c. Utilization of Women-Owned Small Business
d. Small Business and Small Disadvantaged Business Subcontracting Plan
2. Department of Labor, OFCCP
a. Equal Opportunity
b. Affirmative Action Compliance Requirements for Construction
c. Equal Opportunity for Special Disabled and Vietnam Era Veterans
d. Affirmative Action for Workers with Disa bilities
e. Employment Reports on Special Disabled and Vietnam Era Veterans
3. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division
a. Fa ir Labor Sta nda rds Act (FLSA)
b. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (CWHSSA)
c. Davis-Bacon Act (DBA)

## Labor Disputes (FAR52.222-14)

Threatened or actual work stoppages, strikes, labor disputes, and related labor controversies that affect the construction progress in any way are to be reported immediately to the Area/Resident Engineer. Contractorsfumish a daily report on any loss of time due to a labordispute.

1. Contractors are obligated to take necessary steps to resolve any dispute.
2. Picketing is not permitted on Govemment installations. Installation Commanders are responsible for all activities at an installation. If picketing occurs at an installation, the installation commander may establish controlled
entrances. Contractors must comply with installation directives on the use of a ny controlled entrances.

## Representatives of Labor Orga nizations

Representatives of labor organizations are nomally permitted to visit construction sites, provided clearance is obtained.

## Working Owners

An owner of a company performing mechanic orlaborwork at the jobsite is reported on the CPR as any other mechanic or laborer, except the a mount of pay is not shown. The classification and daily hours of work are shown with a notation, "O wner," or applicable title, in lieu of wage rate and payment. An "Owner", "Co-Owner", or "Partner" must own at least $20 \%$ of the company in order to be exempt from the labor provisions.

## Foremen and Superintendents

Foreman and superintendents who perform mechanic or laborer duties more than twenty (20) percent of their time are subject to the labor provisions. They are to be classified for work they perform as any other "mechanic" or, "laborer" and paid no less than the contract rate for that classification, including pay for overtime hours.

## Owner/ O perator Truck Drivers

Owner/ OperatorTruck Drivers, mainly dump trucks, are exempt from the Davis-Bacon Act requirements. The contractor paying the owner-operator reports the owner-operatoron the CPR, listing their name, last 4 digits of their Social Sec urity number, and classific ation, with certification, that he is the owner-operator. The hours of work and amount of pay are not required.

## Child Labor

Area/Resident Offices are to control the employment of minors because of the safety factors involved. The basic guidelines are addressed below:

1. A person under sixteen (16) years of age is not permitted to work on construction of any kind.
2. A person under eighteen (18) years of age is not permitted to work on "hazardous" construction projects. Questions regarding hazardous should be referred to the Safety Officer, Mobile District, COE.

## Convict Labor (FAR 22.201)

This clause prohibits the employment of persons undergoing sentences of imprisonment at hard labor imposed by state or municipal criminal courts. The requirement does not prohibit the employment of persons on parole or probation, or of persons pardoned or who have served their terms.

How to Complete SF1444
Request for Authorization of Additional Classific ation and Rate

## The contrac tor completes bloc ks 3-15:

Box 3: Enter complete name AND mailing address of PRIME contractor.
Box 4: Enter date of request.
Box 5: Enter contract number. (EX: W91278-07-D-0001, Task Order 0003 OR W91278-07-C-0005)

Box 6: Enter date bid opened or negotiation date. If not sure, call Contracting Officerto obtain.

Box 7: Enter date of contract award. (From the SF 1442). This is the date of the a ward of original contract to the prime contractor.

Box 8: Enter date contract work started.
Box 9: Enter date contract option wasexercised (if applicable).
Box 10: Enter name and address of subcontractor if this phase of work will be done by a subcontractor.

Box 11: Enterthe name of the job asfound on the Prime Contractor'saward letter or a summary of project's statement of work.

Box 12: Enter loc ation of project work (city, county, and state).
Box 13: List numbers AND dates of all applicable wage determinations (consult contract). Normally, this date should be shortly before the date of box 7.

Box 13a: Proposed Classification: For each position:

- List the classification title that you are proposing be added to your Wage Determination.
- DO NOTsubmit a request for any type of apprentice, foreman, or lead. See section on apprentices/ helpers.
- Provide the job description / duties for the work of the class being conformed. (NOTE: THE Department of Labor IS LKELY TO RE ECTTHE REQUESTWTHOUTAN ADEQUATE DESCRIPIION)

Box 13b: Enter the proposed wage rate.
Box 13c: Enter the proposed fringe benefits keeping in mind the fringe rate forany other simila rly skilled trades listed on the current wage determination.

Box 14: Enter the signature AND TITE of the subcontractor's authorized representative, if the request is from a subcontractor.

Box 15: The PRIME C ontractor will enter appropriate information and sign.
Box 16: This is the signature of an official representative of the employee(s) affected (such as union rep or bargaining group rep if applicable) or of the employee(s) effected. Aftersigning, they must indic ate their title in the block to the right, AND indicate their a greement/disagreement with the request by checking a block ("Agree" or "Disagree") in line 16.

NOTE: If there is no employee representative, then the employee working in the class being conformed should sign block 16 and, indicate agreement or disagreement with the proposal. The employee(s) also must be offered an opportunity to expla in their position(s).

NOTE: If no employees have been hired yet, indicate in item 16 by entering NONE

NOTE: If more than 1 (one) employee is affected the employee(s) affected must sign on the completed "Additional Classification Request" verification sheet (Available from the Resident Office or from the District Labor Relations Advisor (also known as the Contractor Industrial Relations Officer or CIRO) (see contact information below)

Once the contractor has completed the form, deliver it to the responsible field office that will review and forward the request oremail a copy to the District LaborAdvisor For Mobile District:

Todd A. Johnson
Contractor Industrial Relations Officer
U.S. Army Corps of Eng ineers, Office of Counsel
P.O. Box 2288

Mobile, Alabama 36628-0001
251-690-2479
todd.a.johnson@usace.army.mil

## Do not send directly to the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division.

The Mobile District Contractor Industrial Relations Officer (CIRO), aka Labor Advisor completes the bottom of the form and sends to DOL for a final decision.

## Checklist for DBA Conformances

1. The classification must be appropriate for the contract work, and must be a classific ation that is utilized in that loc ality by the construction industry.
2. The contractor cannot propose a new classification by combining job duties from two ormore existing classific ations on the wage determination, or propose a new classific ation that performs only part of the duties of an existing classific ation.
3. The proposed classification cannot be a 'trainee". Generally a proposed classific ation of "helper" will not be approved. Under DBA provisions, a "helper" will not be approved by DOL unless the contractor establishes in his proposal that a "helper" is an established industry a rea practice.
4. The proposed wage rate for the new classification should generally be no lower than the wage rate of the lowest skilled classification on the determination. (The proposed rate must be higher than a truck driver or laborer.)
5. Conformance requests should not be submitted forexempt classific ations (project managers, full-time supenvisors, professionals such as engineers), nor for classific ations other than "la borers or mec hanics" employed on the site of work, as covered by the Davis-Bacon Act.
6. The proposed rate should bear a reasonable relationship to the wage rates listed on the wage determination. The proposed fringe benefits should be the same as listed on the wage determination.
7. The contractor must attach a brief job description to each SFl444 request submitted for classifications that are not generally known and utilized in the construction industry in the locality. The contractor should include all pertinent documentation that supports his request for approval of an additional classific ation.
8. Welders a re usually classified in the same classification as the employees who are performing the duties to which the welding work is incidental (for example: ironworkers, plumbers, sheet metal workers, etc.).

# SAMPLE DOCUMENT 

AUTHORIZED FOR LOCAL REPRODUCTION


AUTHORIZED FOR LOCAL REPRODUCTION

11. PROJECT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK (ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEET IF NEEDED)

| 12. LOCATION (CITY, COUNTY AND STATE) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13. IN ORDER TO COMPLETE THE WORK PROVIDED FOR UNDER THE ABOVE CONTRACT, IT IS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH THE FOLLOWING RATE(S) FOR THE INDICATED CLASSIFICATION(S) NOT INCLUDED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR DETERMINATION |  |  |  |  |
| NUMBER: DATED: |  |  |  |  |
| a. LIST IN ORDER: PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION TITLE(S); JOB DESCRIPTION(S); DUTIES;AND RATIONALE FOR PROPOSED CLASSIFICATIONS (Service cortracts onit) AND RATIONALE FOR PROPOSED CLASSIFICATIONS (Service cortracts only) |  | b. WAGE RATE(S) |  | c. FRINGE BENEFITS PAYMENTS |
| (Use feverse or attach andaional sheets, it nocessary) |  |  |  |  |
| 14. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF SUBCONTRACTOR REPRESENTATIVE (IF ANY) | 15. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF PRIME CONTRACTOR REPRESENTATIVE |  |  |  |
| 16. SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYEE OR REPRESENTATIVE | TITLE | CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX-REFERENCING ELOCK 13. |  |  |
| TO BE COMPLETED BY CONTRACTING OFFICER (CHECK AS APPROPRIATE - SEE FAR 22.1019 (SERVICE CONTRACT LABOR STANDARDS) OR FAR 22.406-3 (CONSTRUCTION WAGE RATE REQUIREMENTS)) |  |  |  |  |
| THE INTERESTED PARTIES CANNOT AGREE ON THE PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION AND WAGE RATE. A DETERMINATION OF THE QUESTION BY THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION IS THEREFORE REQUESTED. AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE ATTACHED. <br> (Send 3 copies to the Department of Labor) |  |  |  |  |
| SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTING OFFICER OR REPRESENTATIVE | TITLE AND COMM ERCIAL TELEPHONE NUMBERTodd A JohnsonContractor Industrial Relations Officer$251-690-2479$ |  | DATE SUBMITTED |  |
| PREVIOUS EDITION IS USABLE |  |  | STANDARD FORM 1444 (REV. 4/2013) Prescribed by GSA-FAR ( 48 CFR) $53.222(f)$ |  |

NOTE: THIS FUABLE FORM IS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE MOBILE DISIRICTLABOR ADVISOR

How to Complete SF1413
Statement and Compliance
The prime contractor is required to submit the SF 1413 within 14 days after award of any part of the contract to a subcontractor. (This applies to any tier subcontract and must be submitted within 14 days of THAT award). The prime or another subcontractor may make the award. Please see the samples on pages 38 to 44 . Page 40 contains a blank form that may be re-produced if desired.

Check the form for completeness:

- Block 1: Must contain the correct contract number (and Task Order Number if applicable).
- Blocks 2 and 3: Must be completed. Self-explanatory
- Block 4 (a-e): Must be completed by the Prime. The Prime's info will always be in these blocks.
- Block 5 (a-e): Must be completed. This is info on the subcontractor (regardless of the tier) to whom this portion of the contract is being a warded.
- Block 6: Must be checked. If the base contract is more than $\$ 150,000$, check the "does" block.
- Block 7a: Must be completed: This is the name of the AWARDING firm. This must be the name of the company that hired the subcontractor shown in block 5. (For example, on the original contract, block 7a would reflect the Prime Contractor since they are AWARDING to their first subcontractor (who is in block 5). After the initial startup, frequently, it is a subcontractor that will be listed here and not the Prime.
- Block 7b: Must contain a description of the work to be performed (by the subcontractor in block 5. (Please note that the description must be in layman's terms, and may not simply state a particular section of the contract.)
- Block 8: Must be the name of the contract project as written in the Prime's Notice of Award. (May be abbreviated to fit in block.)
- Block 9: The location of the project. (Installation/Hospital/Facility, City and State)
- Blocks 10a, 10b, 11, and 12: Must always be completed by the Prime Contractor (or his/her authorized official) since it is the Prime who is ultimately responsible to ensure that the clauses (Shown in Part II, \# 13) have be provided to the newly hired sub.
- Blocks 14 A-D. Enter one of the following:
o None, if there are no lower tier subcontractors.
o TBD (To Be Determined), if lower tier subcontractors have not been determined.
o Once lowertier subcontractors have been determined, a new SF1413 will be required.
(List all known lower tier subc ontractors. If more than 4, continue on a separate sheet of paper that has all the information from Section 1 inc luded.)
- EVERY contrac tor and subc ontrac tor must complete and sign their own SF 1413. 7
- Blocks 15a-17 Must be completed (name, title, signature and date) of the subcontrac tor listed in block 5 .

[^5]Bla nk SF1413
Statement and Acknowledgement

| STATEMENT AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT |  |  |  | OMB Control Number: 9000-0014 Expiration Date: 12/31/2017 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average . 05 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to U.S. General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat (MVCB)/IC $9000-0014$, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, 1800 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20405. |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART I - STATEMENT OF PRIME CONTRACTOR |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. PRIME CONTRACT NO. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2. DATE } \\ & \text { AWAR } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SUBCONTRACT } \\ & \text { RDED } \end{aligned}$ | 3. SUBCONTRACT |  |  |
| 4. PRIME CONTRACTOR |  |  | 5. SUBCONTRACTOR |  |  |
| a. NAME |  |  | a. NAME |  |  |
| b. STREET ADDRESS |  |  | b. STREET ADDRESS |  |  |
| c. CITY | d. STATE | e. ZIP CODE | c. CITY | d. STATE | e. ZIP CODE |
| 6. The prime contract $\square$ does, $\square$ does not contain the clause entitled "Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act -Overtime Compensation." |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. The prime contractor states that under the contract shown in Item 1, a subcontract was awarded on the date shown in Item 2 to the subcontractor identified in item 5 by the following firm: |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. NAME OF AWARDING FIRM |  |  |  |  |  |



## SF1413 First Tier Exa mple



14. $\operatorname{NAME}(S)$ OF ANY INTERMEDIATE SUBCONTRACTORS, IF ANY


AUTHORIZED FOR LOCAL REPRODUCTION
PREVIOUS EDITION IS NOT USABLE

STANDARD FORM 1413 (REV. 4/2013)
Prescribed by GSA/FAR (48 CFR) 53.222 (e)

## SF1413 Sec ond and Lower Tier Example



| 8. PROJECT <br> NAME OF THE CONTRACT PROJECT AS LISTED IN THE ORIGINAL NOTICE OF AWARD TO THE PRIME |  | 9. LOCATION <br> INSTALLATION/FACILITY, COUNTY, CITY, STATE IN WHICH THE WORK IS BEING PERFORMED. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 10a. NAME OF PERSON SIGNING | 11. BY (Signature) <br> Prime Cantractor Official Signature |  | 12. DATE SIGNED |
| NAME OF PRIME CONTRACTOR OFFICIAL |  |  |  |
| 10b. TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING |  |  |  |
| TITLE OF PRIME CONTRACTOR OFFICIAL |  |  | MM/DD/YYYY |

PART II - ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBCONTRACTOR

| 13. The subcontractor acknowledges that the following clauses of the contract shown in Item 1 are included in this subcontract: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act - Overtime Compensation | Construction Wage Rate Requirements |
| (If included in prime contract see Block 6) | Apprentices and Trainees |
| Payrolls and Basic Records | Compliance with Copeland Act Requirements |
| Withholding of Funds | Subcontracts (Labor Standards) |
| Disputes Concerning Labor Standards | Contract Termination - Debarment |
| Compliance with Construction Wage Rate Requirements | Certification of Eligibility |

14. NAME(S) OF ANY INTERMEDIATE SUBCONTRACTORS, IF ANY

| A | ENTER NAMES OR "NONE" IF THERE ARE NONE |  |  | ENTER NAMES OR "NONE" IF THERE ARE NONE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | ENTER NAMES OR "NONE" IF THERE ARE NONE |  |  | ENTER NAMES OR "NONE" IF THERE ARE NONE |  |  |
| 15a. NAME OF PERSON SIGNING SUB 2 OFFICIAL (2nd or lower tier, block \#5) <br> 15b. TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING <br> SUB 2 OFFICIAL (2nd or lower tier, block \#5) |  |  | 16. BY (Signature) <br> Subcantractor 2 Official Signature |  |  | 17. DATE SIGNED |
|  |  |  | MM/DDMYY |
| AUTHORIZED FOR LOCAL REPRODUCTION PREVIOUS EDITION IS NOT USABLE |  | SAME AS PERSON/COMPANY IN BLOCK 5 |  |  | STANDARD FORM 1413 (REV. 4/2013) Prescribed by GSA/FAR ( 48 CFR) 53.222 (e) |  |

Certified Payroll Form WH-347
Wage and Hour Division (WHD)

## Instructions For Completing Payroll Form, WH-347.

General: Form WH-347has been made available for the convenience of contractors and subcontractors required by their Federal or Federally-aided construction-type contracts and subcontracts to submit weekly payrolls. Properly filled out, this form will satisfy the requirements of Regulations, Parts 3 and 5 (29 C.F.R., Subtitle A), as to payrolls submitted in connection with contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon and related Acts.

While completion of Form WH-347 is optional, it is mandatory for covered contractors and subcontractors performing work on Federally financed or assisted construction contracts to respond to the information collection contained in 29 C.F.R. §§ 3.3, 5.5(a). The Copeland Act (40 U.S.C.§ 3145) requires contractors and subcontractors performing work on Federally financed or assisted construction contracts to "fumish weekly a statement with respect to the wages paid each employee during the preceding week." U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) Regulations at 29 C.F.R. § 5.5(a)(3)(ii) require contractors to submit weekly a copy of all payrolls to the Federal agency contracting for orfinancing the construction project, accompanied by a signed "Statement of Compliance" indicating that the payrolls are correct and complete and that each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the proper Davis-Bacon prevailing wage rate for the work performed. DOL and federal contracting agencies receiving this information review the information to determine that employees have received legally required wages and fringe benefits.

Under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts, the contractor is required to pay not less than prevailing wage, including fringe benefits, as predetermined by the Department of Labor. The contractor's obligation to pay fringe benefits may be met either by payment of the fringe benefits to bona fide benefit plans, funds or programs or by making payments to the covered workers (laborers and mechanics) as cash in lieu of fringe benefits.

This payroll provides for the contractor to show on the face of the payroll all monies to each worker, whether as basic rates orascash in lieu of fringe benefits, and providesfor the contractor's representation in the statement of compliance on the payroll (as shown on page 2) that he/she ispaying forfringe benefits required by the contract and not paid ascash in lieu of fringe benefits. Detailed instructionsconceming the preparation of the payroll follow:

Contractor or Subcontractor: Fill in your firm's name and check appropriate box.
Address: Fill in your firm's a ddress.

Payroll No.: Beginning with the number "1", list the payroll number for the submission.
For Week Ending: List the workweek ending date.
Projectand Location: Self-explanatory.
Project or Contract No.: Self-expla natory.
Column 1 - Name and Individual Identifying Number of Worker: Enter each worker's full name and an individual identifying number (e.g., last four digits of worker's social sec unity number) on each weekly pa yroll submitted.

Column 2 - No. of Withholding Exemptions: This column is merely inserted for the employer's convenience and is not a requirement of Regulations, Part 3 and 5.

Column 3 - Work Classific ations: List classific a tion desc riptive of work actually performed by each laborer or mechanic. Consult classification and minimum wage schedule set forth in contract specifications. If additional classifications are deemed necessary, see Contracting Officer or Agency representative. An individual may be shown as having worked in more than one classification provided an accurate breakdown or hours worked in each classification is maintained and shown on the submitted payroll by use of separate entries.

Column 4 - Hours worked: List the day and date and straight time and overtime hours worked in the applicable boxes. On all contracts subject to the Contract Work Hours Standard Act, enter hours worked in excess of 40 hours a week as "overtime".

Column 5 - Total: Self-expla na tory
Column 6 - Rate of Pay (Including Finge Benefits): In the "straight time" box for each worker, list the actual hourly rate paid for straight time worked, and the a mount of cash paid in lieu of fringe benefits paid. (See example on page 56) When recording the straight time hourly rate, any cash paid in lieu of fringe benefits must be shown separately from the basic rate. ${ }^{8}$ For example, " $\$ 12.25 / .40$ " would reflect a $\$ 12.25$ base hourly rate plus $\$ 0.40$ for fringe benefits. See "Fringe Benefits" below. When overtime is worked, show the overtime hourly rate paid plus any cash in lieu of fringe benefits in the "overtime" box for each worker. Payment of not less than 1.5 times the basic rate paid is required for overtime under the Contract Work Hours Standard Act (CWHSSA) of 1962 if the prime contract exceeds $\$ 100,000$. In addition to paying no less than the predetermined rate for the classification which an individual works, the contractor must pay amounts predetermined as fringe benefits to approved fringe benefit plans, funds or programs or shall pay as cash in lieu of fringe benefits. See "FRING E BENEFITS" below.

[^6]Column 7-Gross Amount Eamed: Enter gross a mount ea med on this project. If part of a worker's weekly wage was ea med on projects other than the project described on this payroll, enter in column 7 first the amount eamed on the Federal or Federally assisted project and then the gross amount eamed during the week on all projects, thus " $\$ 163.00 / \$ 420.00$ " would reflect the eamings of a worker who eamed $\$ 163.00$ on this Federally assisted construction project during a week in which $\$ 420.00$ was ea med on all work.

Column 8 - Deductions: Five columnsare provided forshowing deductions made. If more than five deduction are involved, use the first four columns and show the balance deductions under "Other" column; show actual total under "Total Deductions" column; a nd in the attachment to the payroll describe the deduction(s) contained in the "Other" column. All deductions must be in accordance with the provisions of the Copeland Act Regulations, 29 C.F.R., Part 3. If an individual worked on other jobs in addition to this project, show actual deductions from his/her weekly gross wage, and indicate that deductionsare based on his gross wages.

## Column 9 - Net Wages Paid for Week: Self-explanatory.

Totals-Space has been left at the bottom of the columns so that totals may be shown if the contractor so desires.

Statement Required by Regulations, Parts 3 and 5: While the "statement of compliance" need not be notarized, the statement (on page 2 of the payroll form) is subject to the penalties provided by 18 U.S.C. § 1001, namely, a fine, possible imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both. Accordingly, the party signing this statement should have knowledge of the facts represented astrue.

Items land 2: Space has been provided between items (1) and (2) of the statement for describing any deductions made. If all deductions made are adequately described in the "Deductions" column above, state "See Deductions column in this payroll." See "FRINGE BENEFITS" below for instructions conceming filling out paragraph 4 of the statement.

Item 4 RRINGE BENERTS - Contractors who pay all required finge benefits: If paying all fringe benefits to approved plans, funds, or programs in amounts not less than were determined in the applicable wage decision of the Sec retary of Labor, show the basic cash hourly rate and overtime rate paid to each worker on the face of the payroll and check paragraph 4(a) of the statement on page 2 of the $\mathrm{WH}-347$ payroll form to indicate the payment. Note any exceptions in section 4(c).

Contractors who pay no fringe benefits: If not paying all fringe benefitsto approved plans, funds, or programs in amounts of at least those that were determined in the applicable wage decision of the Secretary of Labor, pay any remaining fringe benefit amount to
each laborer and mechanic and insert in the "straight time" of the "Rate of Pay" column of the payroll an amount not lessthan the predetermined rate foreach classification plus the a mount of fringe benefits determined foreach classific ation in the application wage decision. Inasmuch as it is not necessary to pay time and a half on cash paid in lieu of fringe benefits, the overtime rate shall be not less than the sum of the basic predetermined rate, plusthe half time premium on basic or regular rate, plusthe required cash in lieu of fringe benefits at the straight time rate. In addition, check paragraph 4(b) of the statement on page 2 the payroll form to indic ate the payment of fringe benefits in cash directly to the workers. Note any exceptions in section 4(c).

## Use of Section 4(c), Exceptions

Any contractor who is making payment to approved plans, funds, or programs in amounts less than the wage detemination requires is obliged to pay the deficiency directly to the covered worker as cash in lieu of fringe benefits. Enter any exceptions to section 4(a) or 4(b) in section 4(c). Enter in the Exception column the craft, a nd enter in the Explanation column the hourly amount paid each worker as cash in lieu of fringe benefits and the hourly a mount paid to plans, funds, or programs as fringe benefits. The contractor must pay an a mount not less than the predetemined rate pluscash in lieu of fringe benefits asshown in section 4(c) to each such individual forall hours worked (unless otherwise provided by applicable wage detemination) on the Federal or Federally assisted project. Enter the rate paid and a mount of cash paid in lieu of fringe benefits per hour in column 6 on the payroll. See paragraph on "Contractors who pay no fringe benefits" for computation of overtime rate.

Blank WH-347 Certified Payroll Form Page 1


Blank WH-347 Certified Payroll Form Page 2


(Contractor or Subcontractor)
(Building or Work)
all persons employed on said project have been paid the full weekly wages eamed, that no rebates have
been or will be made either directly or indirectly to or on behalf of said

(3) That anter apprettices atate apprenticeship agency recognized by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and
program registered with Stand
Training, United States Department of Labor, or if no such recognized agency exists in a State, are registered

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (3) That any apprentices employed in the above period are duly registered in a bona fide apprenticeship } \\
& \text { program registered with a State apprenticestip agency recognized by the Bureau of Apprenticestip and } \\
& \text { Training, United States Department of Labor, or if no such recognized agency exists in a State, are registered }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (2) That any payrolls otherwise under this contract required to be submitted for the above period are } \\
& \text { correct and complete. that the wage rates for raborers or mechanics contained therein are not less than the } \\
& \text { applicable wage rates contained in any wage determination incorporated into the contract; that the classifications } \\
& \text { set forth therein for each laborer or mechanic conform with the work he performed. } \\
& \text { (3) That any apprentices employed in the above period are duly registered in a bona fide apprenticeship } \\
& \text { pros }
\end{aligned}
$$

with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. United States Department of Labor.
(b) WHERE FRINGE BENEFITS ARE PAID IN CASH

(4) That: (a) WHERE FRINGE BENEFITS ARE PAID TO APPROVED PLANS, FUNDS, OR PROGRAMS

 have been or will be made to appropriate programs for the benefit of such employees,
except as noted in section 4(c) below.
-

(4) That:

EXAMPLE OF INDEPENDENTC O NTRAC TOR COMPLETING THE WH347.













## EXAMPLE OF INDEPENDENTCONTRAC TOR COMPLETING THE STATEMENTOF COMPLIANCE.




## Restitution Requirements

The following procedures cover the requirements for restitution of minimum wages payable in accordance with the applicable Davis-Bacon wage determination. These requirements cover all restitution to be paid by a contractor, regardless of the action that prompted it.

1. A fully completed restitution package shall consist of the following items:
a. Employee Restitution / Receipt
i. Must be fully completed. A separate worksheet is required for each worker in which an underpayment was made. Up to 6 pay periods can be entered on one sheet
ii. Must be signed by employee
iii. Must be signed by authorized representa tive
b. Copy of restitution check (or other boni fide proof of payment if your company does not issue pa per checks.) ${ }^{9}$ IMPORTANT: C ontractors cannot combine restitution with a ny other pay received. Restitution must be made on a separate check or spate electronic deposit. In addition, checks shall clearly indicate that it is for the purpose of restitution and should list the project name and project number. One single check can be used to provide restitution for multiple pay periods as long as totals indicated on the worksheets equal the check a mount.
c. If any overtime work was involved with the restitution being made, contractors must complete the CWHSSA portion of the restitution paper work (contact your COE office or the person below for more info on this interactive form). ${ }^{10}$ When completing the CWASSA portion, use only round numbers for the number of days overtime was not paid or paid inc orrectly. You mustround up: if 4 hours of overtime was due, do not considerita "half day" and enter ".5" days. It is still " 1 " day for CWHSSA purposes.
2. Completed restitution packages must be given to the Coms Of Engineers site office and a copy must be mailed or emailed to the District Labor Relations Advisor.

Todd A. Johnson, Contractor Industrial Relations Officer
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

Office of C ounsel, Rm 8024
P.O. Box 2288

Mobile, Alabama 36628-0001

## Additional Notes:

- The Resident Office (orCOR) is responsible to transmit doc uments to the District Labor Advisor.

[^7]- Subcontractor Certification of Restitution Payment: This can only be signed by a person who has written designated authority from the president or vice president of the company. ${ }^{11}$
- An Excel spreadsheet version of the Restitution Receipt is available for use by contacting the District Labor Relations Advisor

If you have any questions regarding restitution payments, please contact the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office responsible for administering your contract or the Labor Advisor at 251-690-2479.

[^8]

As a representative of the above named contractor, I do hereby certify that payment has been made to the above employee for wages due as indicated above. A copy of the Bank Cleared restitution check is attached.


EMPLOYEE RESTITUTION WORKSHEET \& RECEIPT CWHSSA SECTION
(Contract Work Hours \& Safety Standards Act)


COE Office:
Contract \#: 0 Project:

| 0 | Subcontractor (Name \& Address) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 |  |
| 0 |  |

Wage Determination \#: 0 Wage Determination Date: 0
$\qquad$


## CONTRACT WORK HOURS and SAFTEY STANDARDS ACT (CWHSSA) (FAR 22.3)

ESTABLISHING BASIC RATE: Laborors and mechanics receive compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times their basic rate of pay, plus the stated rate for fringe benefits per hour for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours per workweek. If the basic hourly rate has been lowered and the difference paid in bona fide fringe benefits, the basic hourly rate on which overtime is figured is the minimum required by the contract wage decision.
PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS: When employers violate this Act, either intentionally or by accident, they are subject to iquidated damages, assessed at the rate of $\$ 25.00$ per day, for each employee who was not paid either at the overtime rate or at the correct overtime rate. Intential violations of CWHSSA standars can be considered for Federal criminal prosecution. SUBJECT TO WAIVER: In the event the total CWHSSA violation damages comes to under $\$ 500.00$ this agency, after consideration of intentionality, history, and willingness to correct underpayment has the authority to waive such penalties. If the damages are over $\$ 500.00$ the Department of Labor must make the decision. In both cases, the agency will notify the Department of Labor who tracks such information.

CWHSSA VIOLATION SUMMARY WORKSHEET
(Contract Work Hours \& Safety Standards Act)

|  | Prime Contractor (Name \& Address) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 |  |
| 0 |  |
| 0 |  |



| COE Office: 0 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Contract $\#:$0 T.O.: 0 <br> Project: 0 |  |

Wage Determination \#: 0
Wage Determination Date: 0
Project:

CALCULATIONS FOR CWHSSA VIOLATIONS

| EMPLOYEE NAME | TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED OVERTIME | $\begin{gathered} x \$ 25 / \\ \text { Day = } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$0.00 | CONTRACT WORK HOURS and SAFTEY STANDARDS |
|  |  | \$0.00 | ACT (CWHSSA) (FAR 22.3) |
|  |  | \$0.00 | ESTABLISHING BASIC RATE: Laborors and mechanics |
|  |  | \$0.00 | one-half times their basic rate of pay, plus the stated |
|  |  | \$0.00 | rate for fringe benefits per hour for all hours worked |
|  |  | \$0.00 | in excess of 40 hours per workweek. If the basic |
|  |  | \$0.00 | lowered and the difference paid |
|  |  | \$0.00 | which overtime is figured is the minimum required by |
|  |  | \$0.00 | the contract wage decision. |
|  |  | \$0.00 | PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS: When employers |
|  |  | \$0.00 | violate this Act, either intentionally or by accident, |
|  |  | \$0.00 | the rate of $\$ 25.00$ per day, for each employee who |
|  |  | \$0.00 | was not paid either at the overtime rate or at the |
|  |  | \$0.00 | ect overtime rate. Intential violations of CWHSS |
|  |  | \$0.00 | prosecution. |
|  |  | \$0.00 | SUBJECT TO WAIVER: In the event the total CWHSSA |
|  |  | \$0.00 | violation damages comes to under $\$ 500.00$ this |
|  |  | \$0.00 | and willingness to correct underpayment has the |
|  |  | \$0.00 | authority to waive such penalties. If the damages are |
|  |  | \$0.00 | over $\$ 500.00$ the Department of Labor must make |
|  |  | \$0.00 | ision. In both cases, the agency will notify the |
|  |  | \$0.00 |  |
|  |  | \$0.00 |  |
| TOTAL DAYS AND LIQUIDATED DAMAGES DUE |  | \$0.00 |  |

Onsite Labor Interview Form SF 1445


## Acronyms

| BAT | Bureau of Apprentic eship a nd Tra ining |
| :--- | :--- |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CIRO | Contractor Industrial Relations Officer (a ka La bor Advisor) |
| COE | Comps of Engineers |
| CPR | Certified Pa yroll Report |
| CWHSSA | Contract Work Hours and Safety Sta ndards Act |
| DBA | Davis-Bacon Act |
| DBRA | Davis-Bacon and Related Acts |
| DOL | Department of Labor |
| FLSA | Fair Labor Sta nda rds Act |
| OFCCP | Office of Federal Contract Compliance Program |
| O/T | Overtime |
| RE | Resident Engineer |
| S/T | Straight-time |

## Davis-Bacon Related Web Sites <br> As of February 2022

DOL Davis-Bacon and Related Acts Homepage: www.dol.gov
Davis-Bacon Wage Determinations: www.wdol.gov Wage decisions, La bor Regulations, Contract Clauses, etc .

Forms:
WH-347 (payroll form): www.dol.gov/esa/programs/dbra/forms.htm
SF 1444, Request for Additional Classific ation and Rate: www.gsa.gov
SF 1413, Sta tement and Acknowledgement: www.gsa.gov

## Updates Since the Last Edition

(Note: All updates are indic ated by footnotes even if not on this list)
PAGE \# CONTENT ADDED / DELETED / MODIFIED

|  | Receipt of Contract Labor Requirements Manual |
| :---: | :--- |
| 15 | Changed page reference \# for directions and examples. |
| 15 | Updated info pertaining to fringe benefits for apprentices. |
| 16 | Payroll formats: Certified Payroll requirement based on new WH 347. This <br> includes electronic / software payroll formats also. |
|  | Employee Information: Prime contractor needs to maintain detailed list of all <br> employees (including those of the subs). |
| 18 | Deductions: Detailed documentation must be furnished upon request of Corps <br> of Engineers Representative and/or assigned Contracting Officer <br> Representative. |
| 20 | Onsite Interview: Re-worded |
| 21 | Overtime Violations: Updated to reflect changed amount charged for O.T. <br> violations. |
| 30 | Updated examples |
| $37 \& 39$ | Change in showing pay amounts on Certified Payrolls. |
| 50 | New Restitution documents added on pages 65-66 This includes the <br> CWHSSA (Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act) |
| June 2016 <br> version | Nune 2016 <br> version |
| Nuly 2015 <br> version <br> vringe benefit. | NOTE: THE SF 1413 HAS BEEN UPDATED FROM WHAT IS ACTUALLY IN <br> THIS MANUAL. THE EXPIRATION DATE ON THE NEW FORM IS 12/31/17. It <br> can be downloaded from the internet. The only change from this manual is <br> the wording in "Part II - Acknowledgement of Subcontractor", number 13. |

Feb 2020 Manual validate and verification to manual


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Updated since earlier version: Time frame for payroll submission.
    ${ }^{2}$ Updated since previous version: Format of payrolls must include block for fringe benefit paid in cash.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ Added since earlier version.

[^2]:    ${ }^{4}$ Added from previous version: Detailed documentation of deductions may be required.
    ${ }^{5}$ This paragraph regarding "Plans, Funds, and Programs" added since earlier version

[^3]:    ${ }^{6}$ This reference to RMS entry added since earlier version.

[^4]:    The Cops does not enforce or attempt to provide advice on employer obligations to make deductions from employee eamings for tax on Social Sec unity. However, we will refer to the IRS or other responsible agency copies of certified payroll reports that show wages paid in gross a mounts (i.e. without a deduction) for its review and appropriate action.

[^5]:    ${ }^{7}$ Changed from "Leave Blank", now block 14 must contain text.

[^6]:    ${ }^{8}$ Both base rate AND cash paid lieu of fringe must be shown on the certified payroll. Note the words in bold in this paragraph.

[^7]:    ${ }^{9}$ Statement regarding usage of "Other boni fide proof' added since last version
    ${ }^{10}$ Comments regarding CWHSSA added since last version. The District CIRO has spreadsheets available that is to be used with this section.

[^8]:    ${ }^{11}$ Note on "designated authority" added since last version.

