

Stone \& George Court Reporting 615.221 .1089




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 615.221 .1089|  | concrete barrier rail, transfer machine operator to established crafts. Rule 0800-03-02-.02, Alpha Order. And the proposed definition is, "A barrier transfer machine is a heavy vehicle used to transfer concrete lane dividers which are used to relieve traffic congestion during rush hours. It is also used, temporarily, during construction work." <br> Do we have a motion to add that classification and new definition? <br> MR. SUMMERS: I have a question. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Certainly. <br> MR. SUMMERS: Would that be a stand-alone craft? It wouldn't be part of one of the existing $A, B, C$, or $D$, machine operators? <br> MR. BAILEY: That was my question, where to put it. <br> MR. SUMMERS: I mean, I think if it was a stand-alone craft, I think the chances of us getting sufficient data to really promulgate it properly are slim. I mean, it's only on a big interstate paving job when there's lane closures and a lot of miles of barrier rail that someone would use that, because it's a fairly expensive machine. |
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CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: So it should be
an additional? Is that what we're saying?
MS. MCGAURAN: Or should it be part
of the Class D operator. I think that's the
question.
MR. SUMMERS: It would either be C
or D, I think. I was just trying think about what
it's function, the size of it -- it's similar,
Wayburn, to a material transfer device, you know,
in front a paver or maybe a milling machine.
MR. BAILEY: Well, that sounds more
like Class C, what you just said.
MR. SUMMERS: Yes, sir. It doesn't
make much difference. I think that we could put
it in either one. The dollars between the two are
not significant, I don't think. I would think
it -- I really think it would be -- with the
complexity of it, it might possibly be more in
Class C than D. Just my opinion.
MR. BAILEY: So we would add that
as a new paragraph, Roman Numeral VIII, under
Class C?
MS. MCGAURAN: So I'll move that we
add concrete barrier rail transfer machine
operator to the Class C operator section.
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to established crafts. Rule 0800-03-02-.02, Alpha
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dional classification under one of the equipment operator categories, I think that we would be more likely to have a proper wage rate.

MR. CRABTREE: Sounds reasonable to me. It looks like something that needed to be addressed one way or the other.

MR. SUMMERS: I agree.
MR. WRIGHT: Somebody has penciled
it in as Class D operator.
MR. BAILEY: Yeah. What was sent out to you shows it penciled in under Class D operator. And I noticed that when it was sent out, because I had thought that we would add it as a separate craft on, like, page 20 before Concrete Finisher, is what I was thinking. But I was wanting to get y'all's feedback as to where you thought it belonged.

MR. WRIGHT: It looks good to me.
MR. BAILEY: I mean, either way, I've got to renumber some paragraphs, so it doesn't matter if one way you renumber them, more than another. That's not what the problem is. It just needs to go where you-all think is the best-suited slot.
MR. WRIGHT: Second.
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: So moved and
seconded. Any discussion, further discussion?
(No verbal response.)
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: All in favor?
(Affirmative response.)
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Motion carries.
Dan, have you got what you need?
MR. BAILEY: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Next, we have a
proposal to change the language from "on the date
the bid is advertised" to "on the day preceding
the date bids are received, " Rule 0800-03-02-. 04.
Wayburn?
MR. CRABTREE: I would like to

MR. WRIGHT: Second.
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: So moved and seconded. Any discussion, further discussion?
(No verbal response.)
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: All in favor?
(Affirmative response.)
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Motion carries.
Dan, have you got what you need?
MR. BAILEY: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Next, we have a proposal to change the language from "on the date the bid is advertised" to "on the day preceding the date bids are received," Rule 0800-03-02-. 04 .

Wayburn?
MR. CRABTREE: I would like to change that to ten days. I have since read in the literature of the ten-day rule, and I think that would be more appropriate than on the day before. We have the technology to do it on the day before, but my logic may have been a little bit flawed there. When I first thought about that, I thought, well, we're going to have to go by it anyway, so we would have to change every contract that we had the incorrect rate in.

I think if we did it within ten days.



MS. MCGAURAN: I move to add. MR. CRABTREE: Second.
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Any discussion? (No verbal response.)

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Those in favor? (Affirmative response.)

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Okay. Motion carries.

Next is proposal to decide how to treat crane operator in Rule
0800-03-01.02 (a)3(ii), less than 20 tons, and Rule 0800-03-01.02 (a) 4, equal to or greater than 20 tons. The rest of the definition language is identical, but these appear to have two different types of crane operators.

Ann, that's you again.
MS. MCGAURAN: What I was referring
to is that we have two defined terms in here that are crane operators.

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Right.
MS. MCGAURAN: And the defined term
is "crane operator," not a crane operator with any
clarification. And one is for crane operators with equipment less than 20 tons, and one is for
crane operators with equipment equal to or greater

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                                    Page 19
    MS. MCGAURAN: So the -- I would
move that the language say "prevailing wage rates
that are in effect ten days preceding the date
bids are received."
            MR. CRABTREE: Okay. Not
advertised.
            MS. MCGAURAN: I'll make that
motion.
                                    MR. WRIGHT: Second.
                                    CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Okay. Any
further discussion?
            (No verbal response.)
            CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: All in favor?
            (Affirmative response.)
                CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: All right.
Motion carries.
            Next is a proposal to add "state
contract" instead of "contract" in Rule
0800-03-02-.01 1(e).
            Ann?
                            MS. MCGAURAN: It's showing in the
document, reading that way, but I just thought it
was clearer than just contract in general.
                            CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Okay. Motion
to add?
than 20 tons. So I was wondering if the Page 21
than 20 tons. So I was wondering if the
definition needed to be modified to say "crane
operator," paren, "greater than 20 tons," and
"crane operator," paren, "less than 20 tons."
                    MR. WRIGHT: Well, I would think
that the crane operator that's penciled in in red
here, equal to or greater, the proposed number 8,
that's a -- is that a stand-alone rate?
                                    MR. SUMMERS: Equal and greater to
is.
            MR. WRIGHT: Okay. Because in my
experience, you know, you're talking about big and
little cranes. So the heavy crane operators are a
very, very special item. You know, a 200-ton
crane operator is probably going to be much more
expensive than a Class A operator.
    MS. MCGAURAN: I agree. And I'm
not changing any of the other language. It's just
that if you look at it --
            MR. WRIGHT: Yeah. And you're
proposing to make that "less than" --
            MS. MCGAURAN: No. I'm proposing
to change what's in parentheses -- what's in the
quotes as the term to be descriptive of what
you're really defining. So all I am saying is
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| leave them both where they're currently at, but change one of the crane operator terms -- you know, it says "crane operator," and that's in quotes, and that's essentially defining that term. <br> We have that same term being defined <br> two different ways in our document, and so we should -- <br> MR. BAILEY: And I understand what you're saying, but the one difference is the one crane operator is a subdivision of Class A operator. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: Okay. <br> MR. BAILEY: And the other crane <br> operator is a stand-alone definition. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: And so if legally <br> that's fine -- I just didn't want it to be confusing and people categorize them incorrectly. <br> MR. BAILEY: I mean -- <br> MR. WRIGHT: I mean, agree that the <br> small crane operator -- really, what you're <br> showing the Class A operator would be the <br> smaller-type crane operators. That was probably <br> an appropriate place for that in a Class A operator. | be the large crane operator, which is greater than 20 tons. It makes logical sense to me. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: I defer. <br> MR. BAILEY: I mean, does it ever <br> cause a problem out on the job? I mean, a smaller-crane operator knows they're a Class A operator. <br> MR. SUMMERS: Well, if you look at our survey form and descriptions, under Class A operator, "crane" is not listed. It says <br> "Dragline." But it doesn't say "motor crane." It just says "Backhoe, end loader, Motor Patrol Finish, Pile Driver, Dragline." It should say "crane less than 20 tons." <br> MR. BAILEY: On the survey form? <br> MR. SUMMERS: Yes, sir. I think <br> that's what we intend. Because we have, you know, <br> parentheses and in bold letters "less than 20 <br> tons," but it actually doesn't say "crane operator." <br> MR. WRIGHT: Well, Rab, are you in agreement that a big crane operator is probably going to be more expensive than your average Class A -- |
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| MR. SUMMERS: Of course. Of <br> course. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: And maybe it would <br> be as simple as saying, on our survey form, when <br> we say "crane operator," defining that that's for <br> those crane operators that are greater than <br> 20 tons, and that the other crane operator should be up under Class A. <br> I just didn't want the Class A crane operators being accounted in your larger, more specialized category. When people were reporting was what I was concerned about. <br> MR. WRIGHT: I agree with you. And after we make these changes, I would think some of these -- that form we just approved may need to be revised, honestly. <br> MR. BAILEY: Sounds like it. <br> MR. SUMMERS: Jan, do you see what <br> I'm talking about in that, just in the language there? <br> MS. CAUDILL: I do. Right at the back of Class A operators, it has everything but a crane operator. And then it says "less than 20 tons." <br> MR. SUMMERS: Yeah. So it should | be "crane operator, less than 20 tons." <br> MS. CAUDILL: So add "crane <br> operator, less than 20 tons." <br> MR. BAILEY: What form were you <br> referring to? <br> MR. SUMMERS: The description of <br> the classification. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Rab, are you <br> talking about this one, the one that's in here? <br> MR. SUMMERS: This one right here. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Dan, it's this one. <br> MR. BAILEY: Yeah, I got it. <br> MS. CAUDILL: Do you want to change <br> 25 to say "crane operator," then? <br> MR. WRIGHT: So Class 03 should add <br> "crane operator, less than 20 tons." And then <br> there should be a crane operator down here at the <br> bottom. It already says "equal to or greater than 20 tons." <br> MR. SUMMERS: 25 is correct. <br> MS. CAUDILL: As just "crane" -- or <br> "crane operator"? <br> MR. BAILEY: Right. <br> MR. WRIGHT: 25 is correct and 3 is <br> missing -- |

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| MR. BAILEY: There is less than <br> 20 tons under Class A, but it doesn't say "crane operator." <br> MR. WRIGHT: It says "dragline." CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Yeah, <br> "dragline." <br> MR. BAILEY: Well, it looks like it says "dragline," period, and then it says "less than 20 tons." So we just need to add "crane operator" -- <br> MR. WRIGHT: Does that mean everything less than 20 tons? <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Let's don't <br> complicate it any more than it is. <br> MR. WRIGHT: I've got to practice <br> for a meeting we're going to where we wordsmith for two days. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: And potentially, on <br> page 20, if we just put the word "large-crane operator," and then "crane operator," that might distinguish those two different kinds. I don't know. <br> MR. WRIGHT: That would probably <br> save three questions a year in my office. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: So I'm going to move <br> Department of Transportation lets projects, they also use this same prevailing wage. <br> MR. CRABTREE: What's the question? <br> MR. SUMMERS: Well, your <br> aeronautics division uses this same prevailing wage when they let a project on one of the smaller airports, and even the larger ones that they're involved with. We're not confusing things on that, are we? Because instead of State Highway Construction Projects, those are still Department of Transportation projects, aren't they, since -- <br> MR. CRABTREE: They are, yes, sir. <br> MR. SUMMERS: -- since they're a <br> part of the Department of Transportation. <br> Prevailing wage should say Tennessee Department of Transportation Projects? <br> MR. CRABTREE: I don't know how many contracts our aeronautics division lets themselves. I know they probably do, but more times than not, they give the money out, just like our locally managed projects, and the local agency lets for the airport. I don't know how many times we do it one way and how many times we do it another. And maybe that doesn't matter. | that we change the term in 8 for the "equal to or greater than 20 tons to large-crane operator." <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: So you've made <br> the motion. Is there a second? <br> MR. CRABTREE: Second. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Any discussion? <br> (No verbal response.) <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: All in favor. <br> (Affirmative response.) <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Okay. Motion <br> carries. <br> Next is a proposal to change the <br> language from "Prevailing Wage Act of 1975" to <br> "Prevailing Wage Act for State Highway <br> Construction Projects," Rule 0800-03-01-. 03. <br> Motion to change the language? <br> MR. WRIGHT: So moved. <br> MR. SUMMERS: Second. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Any discussion? <br> (No verbal response.) <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: All in favor? <br> (Affirmative response.) <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Motion carries. <br> MR. SUMMERS: Just a question. <br> When the Tennessee Aeronautics Commission with the ```them to use a Tennessee prevailing wage. MR. CRABTREE: If our aeronautics division lets the contract, yes, sir. MR. SUMMERS: But even when you give it to the locals, don't you -- MR. CRABTREE: No, sir. MR. SUMMERS: Doesn't the wage follow the money? CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: No. We had this discussion last year. \\ MR. CRABTREE: Last year. What we have decided is if local agencies want to use the prevailing wage rates, then they may. However, we're not going to enforce them, and from what I understand from Commissioner Phillips, that the Department of Labor is not going to enforce them either. So the only enforcement they have is their contractual ability to enforce this. So they do it at their own risk. \\ MR. SUMMERS: Even if the money flows through TDOT, that doesn't matter to you. MR. CRABTREE: Doesn't matter. \\ That's what our general counsel has determined and that's what our deputy commissioner has agreed to, so that's what we're doing.``` |
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| we want to move to hold on proposal number 6 to change the language? <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Yes. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: I would like to move <br> that we hold on changing the language until the <br> lawyers have a chance to reconcile their opinions. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Is there a <br> second? <br> MR. WRIGHT: There is a second. <br> MR. SUMMERS: You're including <br> proposal 6 and 7, right? <br> MS. MCGAURAN: For proposal 6 and <br> 7, yes, sir. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Any more <br> discussion? <br> MR. CRABTREE: I would like to ask <br> a procedural question. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Sure. <br> MR. CRABTREE: Once this rule is <br> finalized here, the Department of Labor, then it goes to the attorney general's office, and at some point, it goes out for comments; is that correct? <br> MR. BAILEY: Well, it will go to <br> the attorney general's office. Well, first of all, the governor's office, then the attorney <br> was made, seconded, and approved. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: Did we approve it? <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Yes, we did. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: Okay. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: And then <br> finally, we have some clean-up language to <br> properly refer to the Commission Department and <br> Labor Standards Unit where appropriate. <br> Do you want to speak to that at all? <br> MS. JEFFERSON: Yes, sir. That's <br> basically it. Throughout the rules, the rules sometimes refer to the Commission when it should refer to Labor Standards. We just want to clean up all of that language and just make it plain. And that's basically it. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: And it's just a matter of consistency. <br> MS. JEFFERSON: Yes. <br> MR. WRIGHT: I had looked through this yesterday, and I have four or five things in these definitions that I think should cleaned up as well. Is this an appropriate time to do that? <br> Or should I submit them in writing or... <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Sure. Might as well do it now as later. | general's office, for them to review it and approve it. And it depends on which rulemaking path we take. If we take the rulemaking hearing rule path, then there's a meeting where the public can comment on the rules. If you go proposed rulemaking route, then you don't have that, unless somebody objects. And then you've got to go back through the hearing process. <br> So it just depends on which route you want to take. If you think there's a lot of people in the public that would want to comment on these rules, then it's best to go that route to begin with. <br> But, now, for the most part, these rules aren't really changing anything, other than taking the building portion out and just solely focusing it on state highway construction projects. I mean, it doesn't change much of anything else other than that. <br> So I'm saying that only to say that I don't know how much public comment you would get, so I don't know, you know, if going that route is the best route, because it is a longer route. <br> MR. CRABTREE: Okay. Thank you. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Okay. A motion <br> MR. WRIGHT: While we're <br> wordsmithing? <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Yes. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Okay. If you go on <br> page 15 to Class A operator, the description, paragraph 3 on page 15, if you read that description, it lists Motor Patrol -- Tractor, Crawler/Utility -- which is not in Class A. Scraper is not in class A; shovel is not in Class A; and trenching machine is not in Class A. I would think that would be wise to strike those. MR. BAILEY: Which ones are those again? I'm sorry. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Paragraph 3, Class A operator. Tractor, then it's got in parentheses "Crawler/Utility." <br> MR. BAILEY: Okay. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Scraper, shovel, or trenching machine; none of those are listed below it. They're in other categories. <br> MR. BAILEY: So are you moving those be deleted, then, from that paragraph? <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir. Or I've got a list. We can just make one motion. <br> MR. BAILEY: Okay. |
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| MR. WRIGHT: I would move to strike <br> Number 5 . <br> MR. CRABTREE: What about our <br> mowers? Is it possible that a ride-away mowing could be using that classification? <br> MR. WRIGHT: Well, there's another <br> one in here. <br> MR. CRABTREE: You've got another <br> one? <br> MR. SUMMERS: Yes, farm tractor. <br> MR. WRIGHT: If you go to page -- I <br> marked it. I was trying to figure that out, <br> Rayburn, is what got me on that. <br> Okay. It's on page 20, "Tractor <br> Operator, one who operates a rubber tired" -- <br> MR. SUMMERS: That's not a mower. <br> MR. WRIGHT: No, I misspoke. <br> MR. SUMMERS: See, I don't know <br> what that guy does. <br> MR. WRIGHT: I don't know either. <br> Are you talking about Number 19? <br> MR. SUMMERS: Yes, sir. I don't <br> know what that guy does. <br> MR. WRIGHT: I don't either. <br> That's why I've got "eliminate" beside it. So we <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yeah. Trenching <br> machine... <br> MR. SUMMERS: Well -- <br> MR. WRIGHT: There's those big <br> chain trenchers. <br> MR. SUMMERS: Yeah, don't do that <br> one. <br> MR. WRIGHT: And I think that was <br> pretty much all I had, other than I didn't know <br> what a pile operator was. On page 19, "Drill <br> Operator, piling." What is... <br> MS. MCGAURAN: Driving foundation <br> piles? <br> MR. WRIGHT: I guess. It says <br> operates a drill mechanism -- <br> MR. SUMMERS: For driving pilings, <br> so... <br> MR. WRIGHT: Okay. But -- <br> MR. SUMMERS: If you had a separate <br> machine rather than a crane to do that. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Okay. That makes <br> sense. <br> That was the end of my questions. <br> Thank you for your patience. <br> I would move to fix all of that. | do need the operator for the mowing machines. CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Uh-huh. <br> Because I don't think it's addressed anywhere else. <br> MR. WRIGHT: So that's a Class C <br> operator? <br> MS. MCGAURAN: It's a Class B <br> operator? <br> MR. SUMMERS: The classification <br> Number 10 in our form is "Farm Tractor Operator" <br> or "Power Broom." So that's where the <br> Classification 10, we take care of all the people <br> doing all the mowing on the right-of-ways. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yes. There it is. <br> Okay. So we still want to strike paragraph 6 on <br> page 17, "Tractor Machine Operator" -- or, I mean, <br> no, paragraph 5, "Tractor Operator, <br> Crawler/Utility." Page 17. <br> MR. BAILEY: So you're saying <br> delete that? <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yes. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: So strike that <br> one? <br> MR. SUMMERS: And I think Number 6, <br> also. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Okay. What was <br> the last one, again? Stephen, what was the last one? <br> MR. WRIGHT: Oh, gosh. No, that was just a question about -- there's no suggested action. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: All right. <br> MR. SUMMERS: All this is, is <br> getting the rule to reflect the same thing as our survey form does, basically. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Exactly. <br> MR. BAILEY: Okay. So if I've got <br> all these noted correctly, you're going to <br> entertain a motion to delete, on page 15, under <br> Class A operator, in the introductory paragraph of <br> Class A operator, the words "Tractor," <br> parenthesis, "Crawler/Utility," parenthesis, <br> "Scraper, Shovel," and the words "or Trenching <br> Machine." <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir. <br> MR. BAILEY: And on page 16, small <br> Roman Numeral iii, your motion is to delete the word "end" from the parenthesis, "end load operator." |
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| MR. BAILEY: And also to delete <br> Roman Number subparagraph iv just below that, which is the definition for motor crane operator. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir. <br> MR. BAILEY: And then in <br> paragraph 4, Class D operator, in the introductory <br> paragraph, again, delete the word "end" from "end <br> loader." And then in subparagraph Roman <br> Numeral i, eliminate the words "or push dozer operator." <br> MR. SUMMERS: You could probably <br> delete "push dozer" in the description there, too. <br> MR. BAILEY: Oh, in the <br> introductory paragraph? <br> MR. SUMMERS: Yes, sir. <br> MR. BAILEY: All right. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Second to the <br> last. <br> MR. BAILEY: Okay. All right. And <br> then finally, on page 17, small Roman Numeral <br> paragraph v, delete that whole paragraph, which is <br> the definition for a Tractor Operator, <br> parenthesis, Crawler/Utility, end parenthesis. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir. <br> MR. BAILEY: Okay. So that's your <br> MR. WRIGHT: It should, yes. I'm <br> wondering we need to correct this just like we did the crane, to have a big and a little. <br> MR. SUMMERS: Under your <br> definition, under Class A operator, it says, "End loader" -- or "loader, three yards and over." But when you go to iii, it just says "loader operator," and it doesn't reference the size. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Which would be the first paragraph on page 16. When we remove "end," it would probably need a parenthesis that says "three yards and larger" or "larger than three yards," whichever is appropriate. <br> MR. CRABTREE: Is there that much difference in operating those two? <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yeah, there really is, because, you know, the little guy is feeding the asphalt plant, and the other guy is running a million-and-a-half dollar machine, loading hundred-ton rock trucks. Is that fair? <br> MR. SUMMERS: Yeah. So under <br> Class B operator, you would -- <br> MR. WRIGHT: Which would be your asphalt loader guy. <br> MR. SUMMERS: You would put that | motion? <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir. Well, and I <br> see one other thing I would like to bring up. In Class -- the paragraph -- the entry -- the beginning paragraph iv, it does say end loader, and we talked about striking "end loader less than three yards." If you read through all of the definitions in Class B, there is no definition for that. See, it only has bulldozer; motor patrol operator; scraper operator; the shovel operator, the one we're eliminating; and trenching machine operator. Then it goes to Class C and introduces those. <br> So I would think the Department <br> either needs to write a paragraph for a loader <br> less than three yards -- and I'm looking over here to my left to see -- do we want a big loader and a little loader like we have a big crane and a <br> little crane? Because -- <br> MR. SUMMERS: Well, since you say <br> that, we talked about another Class A operator, end loaders three yards or over. But then under the Class A operator, where it says "Loader operator," it doesn't require it to be three yards or over. So it should. <br> loader operator, exactly the same definition down there, except it would say less than three yards. <br> MR. WRIGHT: So you would need to copy the paragraph iii down into the Class B. <br> MR. BAILEY: Okay. So continuing on, your motion, then, would also add the words under subparagraph Roman Numeral iii, under Class A operator, "Loader operator," parenthesis, "larger than three yards," parenthesis. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir. <br> MR. BAILEY: And then under Class B <br> operator, add a paragraph to define "loader," parenthesis, "less than three yards" under Class B operator, which would be a new Roman Numeral -- a small Roman Number vii. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir. <br> MR. BAILEY: And basically, it's <br> the same definition as "loader operator" under Class A operator, but less than three yards. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir. I think <br> that's our intent. <br> MR. BAILEY: Okay. So all of that is the motion. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: I'll second the motion. |
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| CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Does anybody <br> really have that motion? <br> MR. WRIGHT: Yeah, I'll make that <br> motion. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: And I'll second it. <br> MR. WRIGHT: I can't recant it. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: And I hope we <br> don't have any more discussion on it. <br> MR. WRIGHT: We're good. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: All in favor? <br> (Affirmative response.) <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Motion carries. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: And I want to make <br> one more motion. I know that we previously <br> approved the survey letter and the form, but I <br> would like to move that staff be allowed to update <br> the survey letter and form to reflect any of the <br> changes that we just made to the document itself. <br> MR. WRIGHT: Second. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Any discussion? <br> (No verbal response.) <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Everybody in <br> favor, say "aye." <br> (Affirmative response.) <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Carries. <br> the commission could disregard this and do <br> something different -- <br> MS. JEFFERSON: Yes. <br> MR. SUMMERS: -- is that correct? <br> MS. JEFFERSON: Yes. You can <br> adjust according to these guidelines. Yes, those are discretionary, is the way I understand it. <br> MR. WRIGHT: This is helpful to me, Rab, because you're the only one that knows the rules. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: So those are -- so <br> what we're doing is -- so just to make sure, what we're doing is we're codifying the guidelines, suggested norms? <br> MS. JEFFERSON: Yes. Being from what I understand, that's -- is that a requirement, Jan, their five, or is that just discretionary based on the history of the commission? <br> MS. CAUDILL: On the one less than five, that's the one that's stated in the law. <br> MS. JEFFRSON: That's stated in the law. That's -- <br> MS. CAUDILL: That's the only one that's stated in the law. | That's good, Ann. Good catch there. <br> Okay. So we don't need to have a <br> motion to approve what we just approved, right? <br> MS. JEFFERSON: We're done. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: We're done with <br> that one. <br> MR. SUMMERS: I have one question. <br> On page 27, here, we're codifying a pattern of behavior that the Prevailing Wage Commission has followed, more or less, over a number of years. All of that is within the 6 percent up or down that we have. Do we need to codify that pattern of behavior? It's not a rule. It's just something that we have done to even out cyclical things that are -- sometimes there's been some data in that we think we can't exclude, but it's not indicative of what goes on in the industry. But that Number 8 there in red <br> would -- it says it can adjust, according -- if that means we don't have to, then I'm okay with it. But if this is going to -- <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: If it said <br> "will," that would be different. But it says "can." <br> MR. SUMMERS: So "can" -- I mean, <br> MS. JEFFERSON: But the others are discretionary. And mainly, this is being placed in the rules because we receive questions from time to time, and we have to explain justification, as to why we're doing things. And, say, if any of you were to leave and we're not here to explain, then we would have something to fall back on. Right now, we don't have anything to fall back on. So that's why we were proposing to include those things. <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: "A" is the only one that's really codified. The other two -- no? <br> MS. CAUDILL: "B." <br> CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Oh, excuse me. <br> Yes. "B" is the only one that's codified. The others give us discretion under this. <br> MS. MCGAURAN: Would it make sense, then, for "A" and "C" to change the word "will" in those statements to "may"? <br> "The prevailing wage rate may be set at survey. The prevailing wage rate may be set at plus or minus," instead of "will." So that, then, the one in the middle says you "will," and the other ones say you "may." |
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the code.
$B$ is in the code. We just put that in because that was -- actually, there were four factors that were considered. One was outdated. We talked with Mr. Summers about that, when it was outdated, so we went ahead and deleted that. However, the other three -- all three of these were used historically.

So as Ann suggested, we can leave A and $C$ in the rules with the understanding that they are discretionary and use the discretionary word; whereas, B would be -- since it's in the law -- Dan, you saw that in the law?
MR. BAILEY: I would have to confirm that.

MS. JEFFERSON: Was that in the law, Jan? I know it's in the rule. But I think we would just include that. It was previously in the rule, the way I understand it.

MR. SUMMERS: I don't think there MR. SUMMERS: I don't think the
was a requirement. What you do when you have insufficient data -- I think the insufficient data was thrown out, and then the commission had the was thrown out, and then the commission had the
right to keep it the same as last year, increase it by the state average, or do anything,
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Yeah, B is in 57
the statute.
MS. JEFFRSON: Is B in the statute?
I don't have that in front of me.
MR. SUMMERS: The reason for this
rule is called a might fits rule. When there were
13 different prevailing wages across the state for
the building trades, there were 13 different
regions from Memphis to East Tennessee. And you
would get 20 percent fluctuations up and down,
just all the time, and we tried to -- and Mike
came up with this method of trying to smooth out
the ups and downs within the commission of
6 percent. Because when the prevailing wage was
building, we got really inaccurate data, really
inaccurate data.
MR. CRABTREE: So do we still need
it? If we're getting good data now, do we still
need that breakdown?
MR. SUMMERS: Personally, I don't
think so. Personally, I think that the commission
has the right to go up or down 6 percent.
complaints by some of the union people to have a
pattern of why you're doing what you do. So Mike

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Yeah, $B$ is in
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This was in response to some
complaints by some of the union people to have a
pattern of why you're doing what you do. So Mike

MS. JEFFERSON: Okay. I can't remember if I actually saw that in the rules. For some reason, I thought I saw that in the rules. I'll have to lean on the Labor Standards Unit to verify the original rules to make that determination. But it just makes it a little easier for us when it comes time for audits, because we have to justify why we do what we do. And if we don't have documentation somewhere to justify it, it's going to cause problems for us. So that's why we suggested just laying out everything and describing it.

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: So would it not
be resolved just by changing the word -- two words so that it's discretionary rather than --

MS. JEFFERSON: Yes, for $A$ and B. $A$ and $B$ would be discretionary.

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Yeah, for A and
B.

MS. JEFFRSON: A and B would be discretionary.

MS. CAUDILL: A and C.
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: I mean $A$ and C.
MS. JEFFERSON: A and C, I'm sorry.



[^0]meeting --
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comptroller.
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: With the

MS. JEFFRSON: -- this past --
actually, earlier on. And we just want to make sure, going forward, that doesn't happen again. But whatever you-all propose, if we wanted, just use the law, what the law states, then we can eliminate these, and we can proceed based on what the law states without any exceptions, plus or minus.

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: But then you
don't have any flexibility. Do you want
flexibility, or do you not?
MR. SUMMERS: Well, this doesn't give any more flexibility. And we've always tried to stay within the 6 percent. I think, at times, our arithmetic has gotten off, and I don't think there was ever an intent to get outside the 6 percent, but there was just some arithmetic.

I don't see where this --
MR. WRIGHT: Helps anything?
MR. SUMMERS: -- helps anyone.
MS. WRIGHT: Well, let's move to strike.

```
6 \text { percent, am I correct, that it's off last}
year's -- if you take last year's prevailing wage,
plus or minus 6 percent, is our --
    MS. CAUDILL: Well, it's 6 percent
of the current rate. Whatever the current rate
is, you take 6 percent of that. Then you can add
or subtract that to the survey rate.
    MR. SUMMERS: Correct.
    MS. CAUDILL: That's what's in the
law.
            MR. STARWALT: Well, I'll be glad
to read the law.
                    CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Yes, go ahead,
Kent.
            MR. STARWALT: It says -- there's
language before it, but it says, "The commission,
if it ascertains the current economic conditions
warrant, can adjust the final wage determination
as developed by the documentation certified to the
commission by adding to or subtracting from the
determination a percentage factor of not more than
6 percent based on the previous year's prevailing
wage rates. Such determination shall be effective
until the next determination."
```

    MR. SUMMERS: So in your example,
    
as four different $\begin{array}{r}\text { Page } 68\end{array}$
位 company responding on four different projects?

MS. CAUDILL: The way it interprets it right now, we do four different companies.

MR. SUMMERS: That's the way I -- I think it should be.

MS. CAUDILL: Because they're -yes.

MR. SUMMERS: Yes.
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: So does anybody
know where we are?
MR. SUMMERS: Well, if you want, we
can take a motion. Under Number 8, I would just
remove everything except B, and I would say if
there are insufficient survey responses, less than
five companies --
MR. BAILEY: May I interject?
MR. SUMMERS: Sure.
MR. BAILEY: If you look at the
paragraph just above it, Number 7 --
MR. SUMMERS: Yeah.
MR. BAILEY: -- it covers B. That
is the current language.
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Well, you're
right. It does.

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no responses, you're going to be working off of
the current year's rate anyway. And as long as
the state average isn't more than 6 percent,
you're still within the law.
MR. SUMMERS: I don't have a
problem keeping B if that gives you a problem with
the auditors, if we just arbitrarily do something
there. That's not as significant. That's not a significant thing.

MS. JEFFERSON: That's fine.
MR. CRABTREE: I think there ought to be a minimum. I don't know if four is the right minimum or not. It should be less than five, so it has to be four.

MR. BAILEY: The current rule says if any classification of a craft listed -- this is on the prevailing wage survey form, where four or fewer responses are received, these responses may be excluded from establishing the rates. Where the data is excluded, the commission may continue the rate in existence since the time of survey or adjust it pursuant to @TCA 12-4-405(4). That's the current rule.

MR. SUMMERS: How do you interpret four responses? Do you interpret four responses
MR. BAILEY: So you don't need 69
Number 8.
mS. MCGAURAN: So strike 8 in its
entirety?
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Strike 8 .
fewer separate companies? So there's always, sort
of, a -- to make sure that one company can't put
in five or six jobs, and then all of a sudden
they're setting the prevailing wage for the state.
MR. WRIGHT: Is there a definition
section?
it was companies.
Where did you get that?
MS. CAUDILL: That's just part of

MR. BAILEY: So you don't need 69

MS. MCGAURAN: So strike 8 in its

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Strike 8.
MR. SUMMERS: Can we put in for
fewer separate companies? So there's always, sort
of, a -- to make sure that one company can't put
in five or six jobs, and then all of a sudden they're setting the prevailing wage for the state.

MR. WRIGHT: Is there a definition
section?
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Jan said that
4 it was companies.
Where did you get that?
MS. CAUDILL: That's just part of
the survey. When the responses come in, the
responses are referred to per company.
MS. JEFFRSON: It's just based on
the way we currently do it.
CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS: Okay.
MR. BAILEY: So does the company

MR. SUMMERS: Oh, yeah.
MS. CAUDILL: They can. They can



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    MS. MCGAURAN: Can I -- I just want to clarify one thing. So it appears to me that what this says is that we can use the state survey rate as the baseline versus the prior annual rate as the baseline for our plus or minus 6 percent. If the survey rate shows an increase or a decrease of more than 15 percent over the previous years' prevailing wage rate, then the new prevailing wage rate would be set at the survey rate. So you take the survey rate, where people are responding with a plus or a minus to what you were hearing is the rates. In the absence of this rule, do we have to go by -- so say our previous year's rate was \$15, and the people are paying $\$ 20$ an hour, then it appears that we could take the $\$ 20$ and do plus or minus 6 , do we still have to use -- or do we always have to use the 15 ?

    MR. CRABTREE: I think it says the determination, which is the current year's survey rate --

    MS. JEFFRSON: Yeah, the current year's rate, we would always use that as a basis.

    MR. SUMMERS: Where we got messed
    up last year is we were using -- we were going off the survey rate, as you're talking about. But the

