



**CITY OF EAST PROVIDENCE  
WATER METER REPLACEMENT PROJECT  
RFP EP23/24-01**

**ADDENDUM # 1  
DECEMBER 15, 2023**

The following revisions, clarifications, additions and/or deletions, are hereby made a part of the Bid Documents for the City of East Providence's Water Meter Replacement Project, RFP EP23/24-01.

**The date for the Bid Opening is modified by this addendum. The new Bid Opening date is Thursday, January 11, 2024. Time and location remain unchanged.**

**Clarifications:**

1. A non-mandatory pre-bid conference was scheduled for 10:00 AM on November 28, 2023, in Room 306 at East Providence City Hall. No prospective bidders attended, and the pre-bid conference was cancelled at approximately 10:10 AM.
2. Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act Implementation Procedures are incorporated into this contract by Addendum #1. The City (a.k.a. the Owner) is actively pursuing a waiver from the EPA via the Rhode Island Department of Health for BABA Act requirements for this project. It is currently unknown whether a waiver will be issued, and Bidders shall be prepared to conform with BABA Act requirements as a condition of State Revolving Fund (SRF) financing for the project.

**Specifications:**

1. Bid Form shall be **DELETED** in its entirety and **REPLACED** with the attached Bid Form. See Attachment 1.
2. Section 00200 – Special Instruction for Bidders, **INSERT** the following after Section 11:  
  
“12. CONTRACTOR’S EMPLOYEES  
  
A. All of Contractor’s employees performing installation services will be subject to a Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) background check.”
3. Section 01025 – Measurement and Payment shall be **DELETED** in its entirety and **REPLACED** with attached Section 01025 – Measurement and Payment. See Attachment 2.
4. Section 00733 – State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program Requirements, **INSERT** Attachment M – Build America, Buy America Act Implementation Procedures for EPA Office of Water Federal Financial Assistance Programs (23 pages). See Attachment 3.

5. Section 15100 – Cold Water Meters, Absolute Encoder Registers, and Meter Interface Units, **INSERT** the following after Section 2.6:

**“2.7 BALL VALVE**

- A. Meter valves shall be bronze, two piece full port ball valves suitable for domestic potable water applications.
- B. Ball valves shall be lead-free and shall be NSF 61 certified for potable water use.”

**Responses to Questions:**

1. **The bid specifies furnish and installation of meters. At the end of the project, does the city plan to purchase the remaining meters for non-responsive customers? If no, contractor needs to address extra meters with supplier.**

Response: Contractor shall make every reasonable effort to contact property owners to schedule meter replacement and shall retain records of each attempt. A property owner will be deemed non-responsive after three failed attempts to schedule a meter replacement. The Owner will provide a water service shut off notice to non-responsive property owners. In the event meter installation cannot be scheduled, the Owner will purchase the meter and pay Contractor using the appropriate bid item.

2. **In reference to question #1 - On the bid form, can you break out the cost of the meter and cost of the installation for reconciliation, accounting and cash flow purposes (see attached). This will help with budgeting and finance options for the contractor.**

Response: The bid has been revised to separate material and installation costs for meters. The Bid Form and Section 01025 – Measurement and Payment have been revised accordingly. Refer to Attachments 1 and 2, respectively.

3. **Bid refers to prevailing wage, can you provide the prevailing wage rate and work classification for water meter installer?**

Response: Prevailing wage rates for building, highway, and heavy construction, last updated September 1, 2023, are provided as Attachment 4. It is bidder's responsibility to identify which categories of labor pertain to the personnel they anticipate utilizing on this project.

4. **In reference to question #3, we reached out to RI Division of Labor and Training via phone and they could not provide rates for the project, where can we get these rates? (link found in the bid redirects to “page not found”)**

Response: See response to question #3.

5. **Does every installation have a new water meter and new MIU? If not, please provide a breakdown of meter only and MIU only installation.**

Response: No, not all installations will have a new meter and a new MIU. The bid quantities reflect the approximate number of meters and MIUs anticipated to be installed. A new MIU

shall be installed at every new meter installation, but some installations will require only a new MIU and the existing meter will remain.

6. **Are there any vertical meters? If so, will they require a restter? How is the contractor compensated and will the City provide the resetter? (no line item on bid form)**

Response: The City is not aware of any vertical meters. An allowance item has been added for unforeseen costs, such as to furnish and install appurtenances for non-conventional installations. The use of this allowance will be at the Owner's discretion.

7. **Intermediate meters, are they all flange or are some threaded meters?**

Response: The majority of intermediate size meters have threaded connections. The respective bid items are meant to cover the purchase and installation of intermediate size meters of all types.

8. **Page 276 Section 3.3 D1 – Manufacturers test equipment – Is this provided by the manufacturer?**

Response: Bidders can assume that the meter manufacturer will provide test equipment to contractor for these testing purposes.

9. **Section 3.3 A4 – 4. The Contractor shall determine that the pipes and couplings around the meter are in acceptable condition for meter replacement. If the inside of the valve is not capable of shutdown, the Contractor shall not freeze the service. The Owner will assist the Contractor with shut down, given a forty-eight (48) hour notice. The Owner shall locate and operate the curb stop during normal working hours and in emergency situations to obtain a shut off, and the Contractor shall install a new meter valve in connection with the meter installation. How is the contractor compensated for the above section? (there is no line item for valve replacements)**

Response: Bid items have been added for meter valve replacement in the event this work is required. Refer to Attachments 1 and 2 for revised Bid Form and Section 01025 – Measurement and Payment, respectively.

10. **If the contractor goes to an appointment and needs to reschedule at no fault of the contractor, how is the contractor compensated (ie no access to meter, poor plumbing, etc)?**

Response: There will be no separate compensation when rescheduling an appointment is required. Payment will only be made upon complete installation.

11. **Can contractor use existing wire if there is an issue running new wire outside (ie finished basement)?**

Response: New wire is preferred, but existing wire in suitable condition can be reused on a case-by-case basis upon approval by the City.

Attachments:

1. Bid Form (revised per Addendum #1)
2. Section 01025 (revised per Addendum #1)
3. Build America, Buy America Act Implementation Procedures for EPA Office of Water Federal Financial Assistance Programs
4. Prevailing Wage Rates (September 1, 2023 update)

**Attachment 1**

**Bid Form**



**CITY OF EAST PROVIDENCE  
WATER METER REPLACEMENT PROJECT  
BID FORM  
REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL  
RFP EP23/24-01  
BID OPENING TUESDAY DECEMBER 19, 2023 AT 11:00AM**

The undersigned bidder, being familiar with local conditions affecting the cost of the work, hereby proposes to provide all necessary labor, materials, equipment and incidental items necessary to do all the work called for in the Specifications and in accordance with the Contract Documents.

A non-mandatory pre-bid conference was scheduled for **Tuesday November 28, 2023 at City Hall, 145 Taunton Avenue, East Providence, Conference Room 306 at 10:00AM**. No bidders attended and the meeting was cancelled at approximately 10:10 AM. The deadline for questions was **Friday December 8, 2023 at 4:00 PM**.

The undersigned further understands that the quantities of work as shown are approximate only and are subject to increase or decrease and offers to do the work whether the quantities are increased or decreased, at the unit prices stated. Davis-Bacon wages apply to this proposal.

All prices must be written in words and figures. In case of discrepancy, the amount shown in words will govern.

Bidder acknowledges receipt of the following addendum:

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At the time of the opening of bids, the bidder shall have inspected the sites of the work to familiarize himself with the conditions relating to the work under the contract.

No Bidder may withdraw their Bid within sixty (60) days following the closing time for receipt of Bids.

Bidder hereby agrees to begin work within ten (10) days after the date of the NOTICE TO PROCEED, unless otherwise specified or permitted by the CITY, and shall complete the work under the provisions of the Contract within 60 calendar days.

The undersigned bidder submits herewith Bid Security in the form of a Bid Bond or a Certified Check, in favor of the City of East Providence, in the amount not less than five (5) percent of the total amount bid in dollars, and agrees and consents that, if he is the successful bidder, the Bid Security shall be forfeited to the City of East Providence as liquidated damages, if the required Contract and Surety Bond are not executed within ten (10) days from the date of the NOTICE OF AWARD.

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES will be assessed at the rate of \$500.00 per day for each day beyond the contract length herein stipulated.

The undersigned bidder further agrees to pay the premiums for the Surety Bond (Performance, Labor and Materials Payment Bonds) for which said premiums are to be included in the Bid Price.

BIDDING FIRM: \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER & STREET: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/STATE/ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

Being a Corporation, incorporated under  
the laws of the State of

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Partnership)  
(Individual)

Composed of officers, partners  
or owner as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(President, Owner, Partner)

(Corporate Seal)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

<b>Item</b>	<b>Est. Qty.</b>	<b>UOM</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>	<b>Unit Bid Price in Figures</b>	<b>Amount in Figures</b>
1	1	LS	Mobilization and Demobilization		
2	6,234	EACH	Furnish 5/8-inch Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder		
3	304	EACH	Furnish 3/4-inch Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder		
4	102	EACH	Furnish 1-inch Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder		
5	57	EACH	Furnish 1.5-inch Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder		
6	120	EACH	Furnish 2-inch Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder		
7	6,234	EACH	Install 5/8-inch Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder		
8	304	EACH	Install 3/4-inch Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder		
9	102	EACH	Install 1-inch Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder		
10	57	EACH	Install 1.5-inch Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder		
11	120	EACH	Install 2-inch Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder		
12	7,850	EACH	Furnish Neptune R900 RF Meter Interface Units		
13	7,850	EACH	Install Neptune R900 RF Meter Interface Units		



Item	Est. Qty.	UOM	Brief Description	Unit Bid Price in Figures	Amount in Figures
14	250	EACH	Furnish Neptune R900 Cellular Endpoints		
15	250	EACH	Install Neptune R900 Cellular Endpoints		
16	100	EACH	Furnish and Install New Meter Valve, 1-Inch and Smaller		
17	10	EACH	Furnish and Install New Meter Valve, 1.5-Inch and Larger		
18	1	ALLOW	Non-Standard Work Allowance		
19	6,234	EACH	Salvage Value Credit of 5/8-inch Meter		
20	304	EACH	Salvage Value Credit of 3/4-inch Meter		
21	102	EACH	Salvage Value Credit of 1-inch Meter		
22	57	EACH	Salvage Value Credit of 1.5-inch Meter		
23	120	EACH	Salvage Value Credit of 2-inch Meter		
<b>Base Bid Price for Lines 1-23 in Figures</b>					
<b>Base Bid Price for Lines 1-23 in Words</b>					

**Attachment 2**

**Section 01025 – Measurement and Payment**

**SECTION 01025**

**MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT**

**PART 1 – GENERAL**

**1.1 EXTENT OF WORK**

- A. Measurement. The quantities to be measured under the various items in the Bid Form will be those quantities of work completed in accordance with the Contract Documents. The methods of measurement will be as stated hereinafter for the individual items.
- B. Prices. The unit or lump sum prices for all items in the schedule of prices shall be full compensation for the work of the Contractor specified and shall include the cost of furnishing all materials, labor, tools and equipment and all work and expense incidental to and necessary to complete the work in accordance with the Contract Documents.

**1.2 WORK NOT PAID FOR SEPARATELY**

- A. Bonds. Payment for bonds required by the contract is included in the prices bid for the various items of work on the Bid Form and no separate payment will be made thereof.
- B. Certifications. Payment for testing and certifications performed to ensure materials comply with the requirements of these Contract Documents shall not be paid for separately and are incidental to the individual items of work listed on the Bid Form.

**1.3 BID ITEMS**

- A. Appurtenant items of work specified which are required to complete the work but are not listed separately under the various applicable bid items of work, shall have no separate payment for such items. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to verify any missing or incomplete items.
- B. The Owner reserves the right to remove select bid items and to increase or decrease the unit quantity of bid items. The successful proposer is made aware that the unit price so stated on the Bid Form constitutes full compensation for that item, regardless of any increase or decrease in the unit quantity of that bid item. There is no guarantee of any minimum or maximum quantity for any bid item. Standards of the industry (e.g. renegotiation of the bid price due to a 25% increase or decrease in the unit quantity of the bid item) shall not be enforceable under this contract. Renegotiation of bid prices is solely at the discretion of the Owner.

**1.4 MEASUREMENT**

- A. The measurement of all quantities of items listed on the Bid Form shall be done by the Contractor. The measurement will include proper and complete documentation of all items to the satisfaction of the Owner prior to the submission for payment. The measurement submitted shall be in the same unit description listed on the Bid Form.

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**1.5 PAYMENT**

- A. Payments shall be made to the Contractor only after proper documentation of the unit quantity provided or percentage of work completed, and in accordance with the contract terms and conditions regarding payment.
- B. Payment for bid items shall include full compensation for all incidentals required for the complete installation of the completed product.
- C. Payment shall be made only for that work which is performed within the pay limits as defined by these specifications. No payment shall be made for work beyond these limits unless the work has been authorized by the Owner in writing.

**1.6 PARTIAL PAYMENT FOR PRODUCTS**

- A. There shall be no partial payment for products delivered but not completely installed.

**1.7 EXTRA WORK**

- A. Extra work, if any, shall be performed and paid for in accordance with the Contract Agreement.

**1.8 BASE PRICE PROPOSAL - ITEM DESCRIPTIONS**

**A. Item 1, Mobilization and Demobilization**

- 1. The Work of this section shall be measured as specified at the Lump Sum price provided on the Bid Form. The payable quantity will be for the preparatory work and operations which must be performed or for costs which must be incurred prior to beginning work, as well as costs associated with bonds and other “up-front” costs incurred by the Contractor.
- 2. Contractor shall perform a propagation study of the water system to identify customer meters that cannot be read by the new R900 v4 meter interface units integrated into the existing AMI system as part of this project. The intent of this work is to identify customer locations where targeted deployment of cellular endpoints will be used. The propagation study shall be considered part of project mobilization and payment for this work shall be made as part of this item.
- 3. The payment for work associated with mobilization and demobilization shall be a Lump Sum Price as provided on the Bid Form for Item No. 1. Payment will be limited to 75% of the lump sum amount of this item until the work is complete and the contractor has completely demobilized. No more than 50% of the lump sum amount of this item shall be paid for in the Contractor’s first pay application. The lump sum price bid for this item shall not exceed 5 percent of the total of all items, excluding this item.

**B. Items 2 – 6, Furnish Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder**

- 1. The Work of this section shall be measured as specified at the Unit Price for each new Neptune T-10 meter and absolute encoder register that is furnished, of the various sizes provided for on the Bid Form. The payable quantity will be for each

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complete meter assembly, inclusive of the water meter, encoder, and all other appurtenances required for a functional meter assembly. Installation is included under separate bid items.

2. Payment for furnishing and installing radio-frequency meter interface units (MIUs) will be made separately.
3. Contractor will be responsible for arranging for the delivery, handling, and storage of hardware to be installed for this project. The Owner makes no guarantee that a storage location will be made available to the Contractor.
4. Meters that are furnished but not installed will be retained by Owner and paid for under this item only after Contractor has made all reasonable attempts to schedule installation with the property owner. A minimum of three attempts to schedule meter installation shall be made by Contractor. Contractor shall document each attempt and furnish such documentation to Owner.
5. The payment for the work of these items as described herein shall be at the Unit Prices provided for Item Nos. 2 – 6.

C. Items 7 – 11, Install Neptune T-10 Water Meter & Absolute Encoder

1. The Work of this section shall be measured as specified at the Unit Price for each new Neptune T-10 meter and absolute encoder register that is installed, of the various sizes provided for on the Bid Form. The payable quantity will be for each complete meter assembly, inclusive of the water meter, encoder, and all other appurtenances required for a functional meter assembly.
2. Payment for furnishing meter, encoder, and appurtenances is included under separate bid items.
3. Payment for furnishing and installing radio-frequency meter interface units (MIUs) will be made separately.
4. Contractor will be responsible for arranging for the delivery, handling, and storage of hardware to be installed for this project. The Owner makes no guarantee that a storage location will be made available to the Contractor.
5. The work of this section includes removal and proper disposal of existing hardware being replaced as part of this work, except where material shall be salvaged with scrap value credited to Owner under separate bid items.
6. The payment for the work of these items as described herein shall be at the Unit Prices provided for Item Nos. 7 – 11.

D. Item 12, Furnish Neptune R900 RF Meter Interface Units

1. The Work of this section shall be measured as specified at the Unit Price for each new Neptune R900 radio-frequency (RF) meter interface unit (MIU) that is furnished for installation.

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2. Payment for furnishing and installing meters and absolute encoder registers will be made separately.
3. Meter interface units that are furnished but not installed will be retained by Owner and paid for under this item only after Contractor has made all reasonable attempts to schedule installation with the property owner. A minimum of three attempts to schedule installation shall be made by Contractor. The Contractor shall document each attempt and furnish such documentation to Owner.
4. The payment for the work of these items as described herein shall be at the Unit Price provided for Item No. 12.

E. Item 13, Install Neptune R900 RF Meter Interface Units

1. The Work of this section shall be measured as specified at the Unit Price for each new Neptune R900 radio-frequency (RF) meter interface unit (MIU) that is installed in accordance with project specifications and requirements. The payable quantity will be for each complete installation, inclusive of any appurtenances required.
2. Payment for furnishing and installing meters and absolute encoder registers will be made separately.
3. The work of this section includes removal and disposal of existing hardware being replaced as part of this work, including legal disposal of batteries.
4. The payment for the work of these items as described herein shall be at the Unit Price provided for Item No. 13.

F. Item 14, Furnish Neptune R900 Cellular Endpoints

1. The Work of this section shall be measured as specified at the Unit Price for each new Neptune R900 cellular endpoint furnished for installation.
2. Payment for furnishing and installing meters and absolute encoder registers will be made separately.
3. Cellular endpoints that are furnished but not installed will be retained by Owner and paid for under this item only after Contractor has made all reasonable attempts to schedule installation with the property owner. A minimum of three attempts to schedule installation shall be made by Contractor. The Contractor shall document each attempt and furnish such documentation to Owner.
4. The payment for the work of these items as described herein shall be at the Unit Price provided for Item No. 14.

G. Item 15, Install Neptune R900 Cellular Endpoints

1. The Work of this section shall be measured as specified at the Unit Price for each new Neptune R900 cellular endpoint that is installed in accordance with project specifications and requirements. The payable quantity will be for each complete installation, inclusive of any appurtenances required.

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2. Payment for furnishing and installing meters and absolute encoder registers will be made separately.
  3. The work of this section includes removal and disposal of existing hardware being replaced as part of this work, including legal disposal of batteries.
  4. The payment for the work of these items as described herein shall be at the Unit Price provided for Item No. 15.
- H. Item 16, Furnish and Install New Meter Valve, 1-Inch and Smaller
1. The Work of this section shall be measured as specified at the Unit Price for each new meter valve, 1-inch and smaller, to be installed where existing valves are inoperable or otherwise require replacement. The payable quantity will be for each complete installation, inclusive of any appurtenances required.
  2. Only those valves that are pre-approved by Owner for installation will be eligible for payment.
  3. The payment for the work of these items as described herein shall be at the Unit Price provided for Item No. 16.
- I. Item 17, Furnish and Install New Meter Valve, 1.5-Inch and Larger
1. The Work of this section shall be measured as specified at the Unit Price for each new meter valve, 1.5-inch and larger, to be installed where existing valves are inoperable or otherwise require replacement. The payable quantity will be for each complete installation, inclusive of any appurtenances required.
  2. Only those valves that are pre-approved by Owner for installation will be eligible for payment.
  3. The payment for the work of these items as described herein shall be at the Unit Price provided for Item No. 17.
- J. Item 18, Non-Standard Work Allowance
1. Measurement of this item shall be for non-standard work not otherwise included in other bid items but is required to perform complete installations of new meters, encoders, and meter interface units.
  2. Under this bid item, the Contractor will be reimbursed based on their estimated time and materials, upon approval and acceptance by the Owner.
  3. Payment for this item shall be made from the allowance amount established under Item No. 18.
- K. Items 19 – 23, Credit for Salvage Value of Meters of Various Size
1. Measurement of this item shall be a credit based on the scrap value of existing water

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meters that are removed and salvaged by Contractor.

2. Existing meters shall be held for one billing cycle (approximately six weeks) prior to them being salvaged for scrap.
3. Storage and disposal costs associated with salvaged meters shall not be separately measured for payment, but shall be considered incidental to the salvage of the meter.
4. Cost of removing existing meters is included in the payment of other items.
5. Credit shall be made at the Unit Prices provided for Items No. 19 – 23 for each salvaged meter.

END OF SECTION



**Attachment 3**

**Build America, Buy America Act Implementation Procedures for EPA Office of Water Federal  
Financial Assistance Programs**



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

November 3, 2022

**MEMORANDUM**

**SUBJECT:** Build America, Buy America Act Implementation Procedures for EPA Office of Water  
Federal Financial Assistance Programs

**FROM:** Radhika Fox  
Assistant Administrator

**TO:** EPA Regional Water Division Directors, Regions I – X  
EPA Office of Water Office Directors

**OVERVIEW**

The Biden-Harris Administration recognized the Nation's critical need for infrastructure investment, championing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), which Congress passed on November 15, 2021 (also known as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)). The BIL will provide an unprecedented level of federal investment in water and wastewater infrastructure in communities across America.

In Title IX of the IIJA, Congress passed the Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act, which establishes strong and permanent domestic sourcing requirements across all Federal financial assistance programs for infrastructure. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Water is honored to help lead the implementation of these provisions and is proud of its near decade of successful implementation of the American Iron and Steel (AIS) provisions for its flagship water infrastructure programs.

This is a transformational opportunity to build a resilient supply chain and manufacturing base for critical products here in the United States that will spur investment in good-paying American manufacturing jobs and businesses. EPA's efforts to implement BABA will help cultivate the domestic manufacturing base for a wide range of products commonly used across the water sector but not currently made domestically. This will take time, and flexibility will be important to ensure that EPA can leverage critical water investments on time and on budget to protect public health and improve water quality.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Recognizing the opportunity and need for BABA implementation guidance, the Made in America Office (MIAO) of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) published Initial Implementation Guidance on Application of Buy America Preference in Federal Financial Assistance Programs for Infrastructure (OMB Guidance M-22-11) on April 18, 2022. The guidance provides government-wide implementation direction for all Federal financial assistance programs for infrastructure. Despite the extensive guidance developed by MIAO, EPA's Office of Water infrastructure investment programs have received many questions that were not addressed in OMB Guidance M-22-11 or that require further clarification for EPA water infrastructure programs. The following questions and answers serve to supplement OMB Guidance M-22-11 with implementation procedures specific to EPA's relevant water infrastructure programs.

Section 70914(a) of the IIJA states when a Buy America preference under BABA applies: "Not later than... [May 14, 2022], the head of each Federal agency shall ensure that none of the funds made available for a Federal financial assistance program for infrastructure... may be obligated for a project unless all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project are produced in the United States." Therefore, Federal financial infrastructure investments obligated on or after May 14, 2022, must comply with the BABA requirements. Absent a waiver, all iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials permanently incorporated into an infrastructure project subject to the BABA requirements must be produced in the United States. For many of EPA's Office of Water infrastructure investment programs, the vast majority of products permanently incorporated into construction, maintenance, or repair projects must comply with the BABA requirements, with the exception of select construction materials (cement and cementitious materials; aggregates such as stone, sand, or gravel; or aggregate binding agents or additives), which are specifically excepted by the BABA statute.

EPA's Office of Water implements many infrastructure investment programs subject to BABA requirements, including the following:

- Alaska Native Villages and Rural Communities Water Grant Program (ANV) (and any associated Interagency Agreements with the Indian Health Service)
- Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs (CW and DWSRF)
- Clean Water and Drinking Water Grants to U.S. Territories and the District of Columbia
- Clean Water Indian and Drinking Water Tribal Infrastructure Grant Set-aside (and any associated Interagency Agreements with the Indian Health Service)
- Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, (CWPPRA) Programs
- Congressionally Directed Spending/Community Project Funding (also known as Community Grants)
- Geographic Programs<sup>1</sup>
- Gulf Hypoxia Program
- National Estuaries Program (CWA Section 320)

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<sup>1</sup> Geographic Programs include: Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, Chesapeake Bay, San Francisco Bay, Puget Sound, Long Island Sound, Gulf of Mexico, South Florida, Lake Champlain, Lake Pontchartrain, Southern New England Estuaries, Columbia River Basin, Pacific Northwest

- 319 Nonpoint Source Management Program Implementation
- Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Grant Program (SDWA §1459B)
- Assistance for Small and Disadvantaged Communities Grants: Small, Underserved, and Disadvantaged Community Grant Program (SUDC), Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities (EC-SDC) and Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience & Sustainability (SDWA §1459A)
- Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants (OSG)
- USMCA Implementing Legislation (Section 821 and Title IX, USMCA Supplemental Appropriations, 2020)
- U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program
- Voluntary School and Child Care Program Lead Testing and Remediation Grant Program (SDWA 1464(d))
- Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)

The questions and answers in this document apply to the implementation of BABA requirements for the Office of Water infrastructure programs listed above unless superseded by regulation, statute, or other applicable guidance. For many of the programs listed above which did not have domestic preference requirements prior to BABA, additional implementation details are pending or may be developed after the issuance of these procedures. In addition, EPA notes that more direction will be helpful to inform the determination and definition of domestic content in manufactured goods. Supplemental guidance on these and other issues, from either OMB or EPA, may be forthcoming. These implementation procedures may also apply to additional, unlisted EPA programs which may be required to apply BABA subsequent to publication of this memorandum (e.g., future funding programs which have been authorized, but not yet appropriated).

For more information on the BABA requirements, visit the EPA Office of Water's dedicated website – <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/build-america-buy-america-baba> – or contact your funding authority (such as your grants officer, portfolio manager, or state contact). For information on approved waivers, visit <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/build-america-buy-america-baba-approved-waivers>. You may also email questions to [BABA-OW@epa.gov](mailto:BABA-OW@epa.gov).

This Implementation Procedures document is organized to provide responses to questions in the following topic areas:

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- Section 2: Product Coverage..... 5
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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### SECTION 1: GENERAL

- Q1.1: Will EPA provide documentation for BABA for bid solicitations and suggested contract language? Will EPA provide suggested language for Assistance Agreements?
  - A1.1: See Appendix 1, which includes suggested language for construction contracts which addresses the BABA requirements. In addition to the language suggested in Appendix 1, EPA also recommends that assistance recipients prepare contract bid solicitation documents with a statement for the consulting engineers and construction firms as follows: “By signing payment application and recommending payment, Contractor certifies they have reviewed documentation for all products and materials submitted for payment, and the certifications are sufficient to demonstrate compliance with Build America, Buy America Act requirements.” In most cases, the assistance recipient’s representatives assume the responsibility for their clients to conduct due diligence on compliance with applicable domestic preference requirements.

All Federal Financial infrastructure assistance agreements subject to BABA must have a clause requiring compliance with the requirements. See Appendix 2 for example assistance agreement language.

- Q1.2: Would federally-financed infrastructure projects outside of the United States need to comply with the BABA requirements?
  - A1.2: No. According to the OMB Guidance (M-22-11), a “project” is defined as “...any activity related to the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of infrastructure in the United States.” Therefore, the BABA requirements are not implicated for infrastructure projects occurring outside of the United States, such as projects funded through the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement with infrastructure activities occurring in Mexico or Canada (that is, outside the United States).
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- Q1.3: If most of the project is BABA compliant, and a small portion is not, can an assistance recipient self-fund (i.e., paying with non-federal dollars) the non-compliant products?
  - A1.3: Any project that is funded in whole or in part with federal assistance must comply with the BABA requirements, unless the requirements are otherwise waived. All iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in a project must meet the BABA requirements unless waived. Absent a waiver, there is no “small portion” or product that does not need to satisfy the BABA requirements unless the requirements are waived (or specifically excluded as is the case for cement and cementitious materials; aggregates such as stone, sand, or gravel; aggregate binding agents or additives; or non-permanent products). An assistance recipient may request a waiver or inquire as to whether a broad waiver, such as a *de minimis* waiver, might apply.

- Q1.4: How do international trade agreements affect the implementation of the BABA requirements?
  - A1.4: The BABA requirements apply in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international trade agreements. Typically, these obligations only apply to direct procurement by the entities that are signatories to these trade agreements. In general, assistance recipients are not signatories to such agreements, so these trade agreements have no impact on BABA implementation. In the few instances where such an agreement applies to a municipality, that municipality is responsible for determining its applicability and requirements and communicating with the funding authority (such as EPA and/or a state) on the actions taken to comply with BABA.

## SECTION 2: PRODUCT COVERAGE

- Q2.1: For products made of iron and steel, what is the difference between predominantly and primarily iron and steel?
  - A2.1: EPA considers the terms “predominantly” and “primarily” to be interchangeable, such that a product is considered predominantly (or primarily) iron and steel if it contains greater than 50 percent iron and steel by material cost.
- Q2.2: What is the definition of construction materials (with examples)?
  - A2.2: From OMB Guidance M-22-11: “construction materials” include an article, material, or supply (other than an item of primarily iron or steel; a manufactured product; cement and cementitious materials; aggregates such as stone, sand, or gravel; aggregate binding agents or additives; or non-permanent products) that is or consists primarily of:
    - non-ferrous metals,
    - plastic and polymer-based products (including polyvinylchloride, composite building materials, and polymers used in fiber optic cables), (including optic glass),
    - lumber, and
    - drywall.

For example, a plate of glass would be a construction material under BABA, but a framed window that incorporates the glass into a frame would be a manufactured product. Another common construction material for water infrastructure projects would be polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe and fittings. However, if PVC components are incorporated into a more complex product such as instrumentation and control equipment or a water treatment unit, those items would be manufactured products.

- Q2.3: What are manufactured products (with examples)?
  - A2.3: From OMB Guidance M-22-11: “...all manufactured products used in the project are produced in the United States—this means the manufactured product was manufactured in the United States; and the cost of the components of the manufactured product that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States is greater than 55 percent of the total

cost of all components of the manufactured product, unless another standard for determining the minimum amount of domestic content of the manufactured product has been established under applicable law or regulation...”

The manufactured products category would cover the majority of potential water infrastructure products, including complex products made up of a variety of material types and components. For water infrastructure projects, common manufactured products would include, but not be limited to, pumps, motors, blowers, aerators, generators, instrumentation and control systems, gauges, meters, measurement equipment, treatment equipment, dewatering equipment, actuators, and many other mechanical and electrical items.

- Q2.4: Which category will valves fall under for BABA? Will it differ from the American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirements?
  - A2.4: For programs that are subject to BABA and AIS (SRF, WIFIA, and Community Project Funding), projects using valves should classify them as iron and steel products under BABA as long as their material cost is made up of more than 50 percent iron and/or steel. Valves with 50 percent or less iron and/or steel by material cost would be considered manufactured products under the BABA requirements.

In accordance with OMB Guidance M-22-11, an article, material, or supply should be classified into only one of the three categories: iron and steel, manufactured products, or construction materials. Under the AIS requirements, all valves made primarily of iron and steel (that is, those with iron and/or steel material cost greater than 50 percent) must comply with the AIS requirements. For BABA, EPA interprets Section IV of OMB Guidance M-22-11 to mean that iron and steel products are those items that are primarily iron and steel, the same as for the AIS requirements.

- Q2.5: Does EPA have a list of products to be classified as “Iron and Steel” under BABA?
  - A2.5: Although this list is not comprehensive, the following products were classified as AIS products if made primarily (more than 50 percent) of iron and/or steel by materials cost (for programs subject to both AIS and BABA, this list would be equivalent for “iron and steel” items or products under either requirement):

Products likely made “primarily” of iron and steel to be classified as <u>Iron and Steel</u> under BABA		
Lined and Unlined Pipe	Lined and Unlined Fittings	Tanks
Flanges	Pipe Clamps and Restraints	Structural Steel
Valves	Hydrants	Pre-Cast, Iron/Steel Reinforced Concrete (of all types, regardless of iron/steel content percentage)
Manhole Covers and other Municipal Castings	Access Hatches	Ballast Screens
Iron or Steel Benches	Bollards	Cast Bases
Cast Iron Hinged Hatches	Cast Iron Riser Rings	Catch Basin Inlets
Cleanout/Monument Boxes	Construction Covers and Frames	Curb and Corner Guards

Products likely made “primarily” of iron and steel to be classified as <u>Iron and Steel</u> under BABA		
Curb Boxes	Curb Openings	Curb Stops
Detectable Warning Plates	Downspout Shoes	Drainage Grates
Drainage Grate Frames and Curb Inlets	Inlets	Junction Boxes
Lampposts	Manhole Rings and Frames	Manhole Risers
Meter Boxes	Service Boxes	Steel Hinged Hatches
Steel Riser Rings	Trash Receptacles	Tree Grates
Tree Guards	Trench Grates	Valve Boxes
Valve Box Covers and Risers	Access Ramps	Aeration Pipes and Fittings (separate from aeration/blowers)
Angles	Backflow Preventers/Double Check Valves	Baffle Curtains
Iron or Steel Bar	Bathroom Stalls	Beam Clamps
Cable Hanging Systems	Clarifier Tanks	Coiled Steel
Column Piping	Concrete Reinforcing Bar, Wire, and Fibers	Condensate Sediment Traps
Corrugated Pipe	Couplings	Decking
Digester Covers	Dome Structures	Door Hardware
Doors	Ductwork	Expansion Joints
Expansion Tanks (diaphragm, surge, and hydropneumatics)	Fasteners	Fencing and Fence Tubing
Fire Escapes	Flanged Pipe	Flap Gates
Framing	Gate Valves	Generic Hanging Brackets
Grafitng	Ground Testing Boxes	Ground Test Wells
Guardrails	HVAC Registers, Diffusers, and Grilles	Joists
Knife Gates	Ladders	Lifting Hooks, J-bar, Connectors within, and Anchors for Concrete
Lockers	Man Baskets and Material Platforms	Manhole Steps
Mud Valves	Municipal Casting Junctions	Non-mechanical (aka stationary) Louvers and Dampers
Overhead Rolling Doors/ Uplifting Doors (manual open, no motor)	Pipe Connectors	Pipe Hangers
Pipe Pilings (any type of steel piling)	Pipe Spool (pipe, flanges, connectors, etc.)	Pipe Supports
Pitless Adaptors	Pre-fab Steel Buildings/Sheds (simple structure, unfurnished)	Pre-stressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe (PCCP)
Railings	Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ) Valves	Roofing
Service Saddles	Sheet Piling	Sinks (not part of eyewash systems)
Solenoid Valves	Stairs	Static Mixers
Stationary Screens	Surface Drains	Tapping Sleeves
Telescoping Valves	Tipping Buckets	Trusses
Tubing	Valve Stem Extensions	Valve Stems (excluding handwheels and actuators)
Wall Panels	Wall Sleeves/Floor Sleeves	Welding Rods
Well Casing	Well Screens	Wire
Wire Cloth	Wire Rod	Wire Rope and Cables



Q2.6: Does EPA have a list of products that could be made “primarily” of iron and steel but would be classified as “manufactured products” under BABA?

A2.6: Although this list is not comprehensive, the following products would be considered “manufactured products” under the BABA requirements, even if the item might be composed primarily of iron and steel by materials cost (Note: These items are not subject to the AIS requirements.):

Products likely made “primarily” of iron and steel to be classified as <u>Manufactured Products</u> under BABA		
Actuator Superstructures/ Support Structures	Aeration Nozzles and Injectors	Aerators
Analytical Instrumentation	Analyzers (e.g., ozone, oxygen)	Automated Water Fill Stations
Blowers/Aeration Equipment	Boilers, Boiler Systems	Chemical Feed Systems (e.g., polymer, coagulant, treatment chemicals)
Chemical Injection Quills	Chemical Injectors	Clarifier Mechanisms/Arms
Compressors	Controls and Switches	Conveyors
Cranes	Desiccant Air Dryer Tanks	Dewatering Equipment
Dewatering Roll-offs	Disinfection Systems	Drives (e.g., variable frequency drives)
Electric/Pneumatic/Manual Accessories Used to Operate Valves (such as electric valve actuators)	Electrical Cabinetry and Housings (such as electrical boxes/enclosures)	Electrical Conduit
Electrical Junction Boxes	Electronic Door Locks	Elevator Systems (hydraulic, etc.)
Emergency Life Systems (including eyewash stations, emergency safety showers, fire extinguishers, fire suppression systems including sprinklers /piping/valves, first aid, etc.)	Exhaust Fans	Fall Protection Anchor Points
Fiberglass Tank w/Appurtenances	Filters (and appurtenances, including underdrains, backwash systems)	Flocculators
Fluidized Bed Incinerators	Galvanized Anodes/Cathodic Protection	Gear Reducers
Generators	Geothermal Systems	Grinders
Heat Exchangers	HVAC (excluding ductwork)	HVAC Dampers (if appurtenances to aerators/blowers)
HVAC Louvers (mechanical)	Intake and Exhaust Grates (if appurtenances to aerators/blowers)	Instrumentation
Laboratory Equipment	Ladder Fall Prevention Systems	Ladder Safety Posts
Lighting Fixtures	Lightning and Grounding Rods	Mechanical or Actuated Louvers/Dampers
Membrane Bioreactor Systems	Membrane Filtration Systems	Metal Office Furniture (fixed)
Meters (including flow, wholesale, water, and service connection)	Motorized Doors (unit)	Motorized Mixers
Motorized Screens (such as traveling screens)	Motors	Pelton Wheels
Pipeline Flash Reactors (similar to injectors)	Plate Settlers	Precast Concrete without Iron/Steel Reinforcement

Products likely made “primarily” of iron and steel to be classified as <u>Manufactured Products</u> under BABA		
Furnished Pre-fab Buildings (such as furnished with pumps, mechanics inside)	Presses (including belt presses)	Pressure Gauges
Pump Cans/Barrels and Strainers	Pumps	Mechanical Rakes
Safety Climb Cable	Sampling Stations (unless also act as hydrant)	Scrubbers
Sensors	Sequencing Batch Reactors (SBR)	Steel Shelving (fixed)
Slide and Sluice Gates	Spray Header Units	Steel Cabinets (fixed interior/furniture)
Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Systems	Tracer Wire	Valve Manual Gears, Actuators, Handles
Voltage Transformer	Water Electrostatic Precipitators (WESP)	Water Heaters
Weir Gates		

- Q2.7: Is asphalt paving a covered product under BABA?
  - A2.7: No. EPA interprets Section 70917(c) of the IIJA to exclude asphalt from BABA requirements. Asphalt paving is a type of concrete composed of an aggregate material mixed with a binder (bitumen). EPA considers asphalt concrete to be excluded by section 70917(c) due to its similarities with cement and cementitious materials.

### SECTION 3: CO-FUNDING

- Q3.1: If projects are co-funded with funding mechanisms that don’t require BABA, must the entire project comply with BABA?
  - A3.1: Yes. Any project that is funded in whole or in part with federal assistance must comply with the BABA requirements, unless the requirements are otherwise waived. A “project” consists of all construction necessary to complete the building or work regardless of the number of contracts or assistance agreements involved so long as all the contracts and assistance agreements awarded are closely related in purpose, time, and place. This precludes the intentional splitting of projects into separate and smaller contracts or assistance agreements to avoid BABA’s applicability on some portions of a larger project, particularly where the activities are integrally and proximately related to the whole. However, there are many situations in which major construction activities are clearly undertaken in separate phases that are distinct in purpose, time, or place, in which case, separate contracts or assistance agreements would carry separate requirements.

- Q3.2: How will project requirements be determined for co-funded projects subject to potentially different general applicability/programmatic waiver conditions (such as different adjustment period waivers)?
  - A3.2: OMB Guidance M-22-11 addresses cases with project co-funding from separate programs. EPA would apply the guidance's "cognizant" program determination to projects that are co-funded with different general applicability/programmatic waivers. For instance, if a project were co-funded between WIFIA and SRF and the majority of the Federal funding for the project is from WIFIA, then WIFIA would be the "cognizant" program for application and determination of waivers. In that case, any conditions from an applicable WIFIA waiver would apply.

#### SECTION 4: WAIVERS

- Q4.1: Who may apply for a waiver and how do you apply?
  - A4.1: Assistance recipients and their authorized representatives may apply for a project-specific waiver. EPA does not accept waiver requests from suppliers, distributors, or manufacturers unless the assistance recipient endorses and submits the request on its own behalf to the funding authority. In the case where multiple programs are providing federal funds to the project, the assistance recipient should submit the waiver request to the cognizant program, the one providing the greatest amount of federal funds for the project. For information on applying for cost waivers, see questions 4.4 and 4.5. For information on the SRF program roles and responsibilities, see question 7.6.

Project-specific waiver requests should generally include: (1) a brief summary of the project, (2) a description and explanation of the need for the waiver for the product(s) in question, (3) a brief summary of the due diligence conducted in search of domestic alternatives (which could include correspondence between assistance recipient and supplier/distributors), (4) the quantity and materials of the product(s) in question, (5) all engineering specifications and project design considerations relevant to the product(s) in question, (6) the approximate unit cost of items (both foreign and domestic) in addition to an estimated cost of the materials and overall project, (7) the date any products will be needed on site in order to avoid significant project schedule disruptions, and (8) any other pertinent information relevant to EPA's consideration of the waiver (e.g., if relevant for SRF projects: whether the project is designated as an equivalency project, the date the plans and specifications were submitted to the state, the date of construction initiation, expected date of project completion, any special considerations such as local zoning and building ordinances, seismic requirements, or noise or odor control requirements).

In the case of indirect federal assistance, such as the SRF programs, the state authority reviews and conveys the waiver request to EPA. States should submit waiver requests to the appropriate program waiver request inbox. For SRF projects, please use [CWSRFWaiver@epa.gov](mailto:CWSRFWaiver@epa.gov) or [DWSRFWaiver@epa.gov](mailto:DWSRFWaiver@epa.gov).

- Q4.2: Can an assistance recipient request a waiver based on a specification written for a specific brand or model of product (that is, a specification that names a branded item or model)?
  - A4.2: In most cases, performance-based specifications are expected and required for the majority of infrastructure projects funded by EPA's financial assistance programs. In rare cases where "branded" or product-specific sourcing may be included in project specifications, it is suggested that the specifications include the item in question (that is, not simply a catalog page, but also materials of construction, sizing, quantities, and applicable engineering performance design characteristics for the project, etc.) in addition to the standard phrase "or equal." For the purposes of product alternative market research, EPA will evaluate the BABA requirements based on performance-based engineering specifications for the product(s) in question. If the project's specifications do not include performance-based specifications, or at least an "or equal" designation, EPA will base its research on an "or equal" designation using best professional judgment to the extent practicable.
- Q4.3: If a manufactured product is not readily available domestically, will EPA provide short-term "limited availability" product waivers?
  - A4.3: EPA will address the unavailability of domestic products through the waiver process, including potential national short-term waivers for specific products, if appropriate. To the extent practicable and with the intent to maximize domestic market and supply chain development, EPA intends to address issues of broad product unavailability with targeted, time-limited, and conditional waivers, as prescribed in OMB Guidance M-22-11. EPA will follow its robust and thorough product research processes (those put into place for the AIS requirements for the SRF and WIFIA programs and expanded for the new BABA requirements) to identify and determine those products for which proposed national/general applicability waivers may be appropriate.
- Q4.4: What information is needed when applying for a cost waiver under BABA?
  - A4.4: As part of the cost waiver request, the assistance recipient must demonstrate that implementation of the BABA requirements will increase the overall project cost more than 25 percent. Depending on the circumstances of the overall project cost increases, documentation to justify the cost waiver can vary but may include itemized cost estimates or bid tabulations comparing project costs with and without BABA implementation. Assistance recipients should begin assessing the potential cost impacts of the BABA requirements during the design phase of a project.
- Q4.5: Can administrative costs associated with tracking and verification of certifications be considered when determining if the cost of a project increases by 25 percent or more?
  - A4.5: Yes. Section 70914(b)(3) of the IIJA states that a waiver may be provided if the overall cost of the project increases by more than 25 percent due to the "inclusion of iron, steel, manufactured products, or construction materials produced in the United States." EPA interprets this to mean that the "inclusion" of the BABA-covered products could encompass

reasonable administrative costs associated with complying with the BABA requirements, such as staff, contractor, and technological resources to collect and track BABA compliance documentation.

- Q4.6: How can assistance recipients and construction contractors address product delivery delays?
  - A4.6: Assistance recipients should reasonably plan for material procurement to account for known potential supply chain issues or extended lead times and shall notify the funding authority well in advance of the issues so that prompt attention can be given to explore options. Where extended lead times for compliant products are impacting project schedules and may significantly impact construction progress, timely communication with the funding agency is important. For products that are unavailable within a reasonable timeframe to meet the objectives and schedule of a project, EPA may consider a non-availability waiver with adequate justification. An assistance recipient would need to apply for the waiver and contact its funding authority (such as EPA and/or a state) to initiate the waiver process.

#### SECTION 5: DOCUMENTING COMPLIANCE

- Q5.1: Who will be responsible for BABA enforcement?
  - A5.1: Responsibility for BABA implementation applies at all levels, from manufacturers to suppliers and distributors, construction contractors, assistance recipients, and funding authorities.

The manufacturers have responsibility to provide adequate and accurate documentation of the products manufactured. If suppliers and distributors are involved, they are responsible for passing along compliance documentation for products supplied to projects that are subject to the BABA requirements.

The assistance recipient and their representatives are primarily responsible for ensuring the documentation collected for products used on the project is sufficient to document compliance with the BABA requirements.

The funding authority is responsible for providing oversight and guidance as needed to ensure the proper implementation of the requirements. The Uniform Grants Guidance (UGG) (Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200) applies to many Federal financial assistance agreements that will include BABA requirements. The general provisions of 2 CFR Part 200 determine the responsible party for the grant funding authority.

For information on SRF program roles and responsibilities, see question 7.6.

At all levels, where fraud, waste, abuse, or any violation of the law is suspected, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) should be contacted immediately. The OIG can be reached at 1-888-546-8740 or [OIG\\_Hotline@epa.gov](mailto:OIG_Hotline@epa.gov). More information can be found at this website: <http://www.epa.gov/oig/hotline.htm>.

- Q5.2: When will the BABA requirements be assessed for compliance? Do assistance recipients need to have waivers for potential non-domestic products before assistance agreements are in place, at the time products are procured or products are incorporated into the project (i.e., used)?
  - A5.2: Compliance is assessed where the domestic product is used (or installed) at the project site. Proper compliance documentation, whether it is a BABA certification letter or a waiver, should accompany a product prior to its “use”, in accordance with Section 70914(a) of IIJA. This may occur prior to assistance agreements being in place but is not necessary. Additionally, communication of BABA requirements through appropriate Terms and Conditions in financial assistance agreements and in project solicitation and contract documents is key in ensuring all parties involved are informed of the requirements for the project before construction is underway.
- Q5.3: How can product compliance with the BABA requirements be demonstrated?
  - A5.3: Assistance recipients and their representatives should ensure that the products delivered to the construction site are accompanied by proper documentation that demonstrate compliance with the law and be made available to the funding authority upon request. The documentation may be received and maintained in hard copy, electronically, or could be embedded in construction management software. The use of a signed certification letter for the project is the most direct and effective form of compliance documentation for ensuring products used on site are BABA-compliant prior to their installation; however, other forms of documentation are also acceptable as long as collectively, the following can be demonstrated:
    - (1) Documentation linked to the project. For example, this can be in the form of the project name, project location, contract number, or project number.
    - (2) Documentation linked to the product used on the project. For example, description of product(s) (simple explanation sufficient to identify the product(s)), or an attached (or electronic link to) purchase order, invoice, or bill of lading.
    - (3) Documentation includes statement attesting that the products supplied to the assistance recipient are compliant with BABA requirement. Reference to the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (“IIJA”) or the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) are also acceptable. For iron and steel items under BABA, references to the American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirements are also acceptable and reciprocal with BABA for such items.
    - (4) Documentation that manufacturing occurred in the United States, which could include, for example, the location(s) of manufacturing for each manufacturing step that is being certified. It is acceptable for manufactured products to note a single point of manufacturing, documenting that the final point of manufacturing is in the United States. Note that each BABA category may require different determinations for compliance.
    - (5) Signature of company representative (on company letterhead and signature can be electronic). The signatory of the certifying statement affirms their knowledge of the manufacturing processes for the referenced product(s) and attests that the product meets the BABA requirements.

In addition to compliance documentation, assistance recipients or their representatives should also conduct a visual inspection of the product when it arrives to the project site, especially for iron and steel products which are often stamped with the country of origin. (Note: A country of origin stamp alone is not sufficient verification of compliance with BABA and assistance receipts should not rely on it to ensure compliance.)

EPA may develop alternative procedures for demonstrating compliance. Additional project- or program-specific instructions may be developed on a case-by-case basis in order to meet individual circumstances.

- Q5.4: Will EPA provide a form or template for tracking and documenting compliance?
  - A5.4: EPA does not require a specified format for tracking or documenting compliance. Assistance recipients are free to develop any system (from simple to complex software) for tracking items used on the project and the accompanying compliance documentation, e.g., certification letters, applicable waivers, if it helps with implementation and compliance. Elements that may help with keeping track of compliance may include: product description, quantity required/used, product category (i.e., iron and steel, manufactured product, or construction material), status of obtaining certification letter, product cost, and whether the item might qualify as *de minimis*, or qualify under another applicable waiver.
- Q5.5: If a manufacturer claims to comply with the Buy American Act, does it also comply with BABA?
  - A5.5: No. With the exception of the AIS requirements – which EPA interprets to be equivalent to the “iron and steel” requirements under BABA – EPA does not have an interpretation about the comparability of other domestic preference requirements relative to BABA. Any products that are to be certified as compliant with BABA should include a specific reference to the BABA requirements and appropriate attestation from a responsible manufacturing company official. See Question 5.3 for EPA’s recommendations for BABA certification letters.
- Q5.6: How will assistance recipients manage certification letters for hundreds, possibly thousands of products?
  - A5.6: EPA recognizes that the new BABA requirements will cover most products used in typical water and wastewater infrastructure projects, and that the number of items which may require certification at large and/or complex projects may reach several hundred. EPA is concerned about the potential administrative burden that this would place on assistance recipients. EPA recommends that projects with a high number of potentially covered products meet with their funding authority about potential compliance strategies to minimize burden and streamline compliance activity. Assistance recipients should prepare contract bid solicitation documents with a statement for the consulting engineers and construction firms as follows: “By signing payment application and recommending payment, Contractor certifies they have reviewed documentation for all products and materials submitted for payment, and the documentation is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with Build America,

Buy America Act requirements.” In most cases, the assistance recipient’s representatives may assume the responsibility for their clients to conduct due diligence on compliance with applicable domestic preference requirements.

- Q5.7: Who is responsible for documenting the 55 percent content requirement for manufactured products under BABA? What if the final manufacturer cannot trace or verify domestic origin for all components?
  - A5.7: The manufacturer who signs a certification letter is responsible for documenting compliance with any of the three categories of products (iron and steel, manufactured products, or construction materials). For manufactured products, BABA requires that greater than 55 percent of the total cost of all components of the manufactured product be from domestic sources. EPA recommends that the certification letter for manufactured products document whether the item passes the content test in the final product along with a statement attesting to compliance with the BABA requirements for manufactured products.
- Q5.8: How do final product fabricators document compliance when the final step of manufacturing may be simply assembling components?
  - A5.8: It is acceptable, in many cases, especially for highly complex manufactured products that utilize many sub-components, for the final point of assembly to certify without using a “step certification” process. Multiple certifications (i.e., step certifications) or a singular certification can be used for a product, as long as the certifying official is willing to attest to the product’s compliance with BABA requirements at all stages of manufacturing.
- Q5.9: Will Material Test Reports be acceptable in lieu of a BABA certification for iron and steel?
  - A5.9: Material Test Reports (MTRs, commonly referred to as “Mill Certifications” or “Mill Certs”) provide the chemical composition of steel and iron from a mill or foundry. If an MTR accompanies the delivery of steel or iron to a project site with an invoice or bill of lading, EPA will consider it sufficient to demonstrate compliance (equivalent to a certification letter) as long as the MTR includes a manufacturer representative’s signature in addition to the location (city and state) of the mill/foundry. It is common for MTRs to be the first letter in a “step certification” if the product is further fabricated or painted, etc., by another manufacturer.
- Q5.10: Can a manufacturer use a fillable certification letter for products?
  - A5.10: EPA recommends that certifications be signed by representatives of the manufacturing entity. EPA does not oppose manufacturers using forms to internally develop letters within their company, thereby providing signed, non-manipulable certification letters to suppliers, distributors, and/or assistance recipients. A fillable form that can be changed by someone outside of the manufacturer after signature does not demonstrate compliance and may create compliance concerns for the manufacturer or assistance recipient.



- Q5.11: Are product certifications from suppliers and distributors allowed?
  - A5.11: EPA recommends that representatives of product manufacturers certify compliance and discourages suppliers and distributors from creating certification letters. EPA does not rule out the possibility that a third-party certification process, such as a certification by a distributor, may be viable. However, EPA is currently not aware of a system or proposed system that meets the EPA's recommendations for documentation of product certification.
- Q5.12: How long should assistance recipients keep compliance documentation?
  - A5.12: Assistance recipients should apply recordkeeping requirements for the project according to the procedures dictated by the funding authority. For most EPA grant programs, this is prescribed in the UGG at 2 CFR 200.334-200.338; e.g., the SRF programs require a minimum of three years. Other funding programs may require longer documentation retention periods.

#### SECTION 6: PROGRAMS WITH AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL REQUIREMENTS

- Q6.1: Does BABA supersede the American Iron and Steel (AIS) Requirements?
  - A6.1: The BABA requirements for items considered "iron and steel" are equivalent to those for covered iron and steel products under the AIS requirements in the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. These requirements apply to the CWSRF, DWSRF, WIFIA, and Water infrastructure Community Grants. BABA includes a "Savings Provision" (Section 70917(b)) that states that BABA does not affect existing domestic content procurement preferences for infrastructure projects funded by Federal financial assistance programs that meet the requirements of section 70914. EPA views the AIS requirements as meeting the "iron and steel" product requirements of BABA Section 70914, as they both include the key requirement that items made of iron and steel be wholly manufactured in the United States from the point of melting and/or pouring the iron or steel components through final manufacturing step. Because of the "Savings Provision" of Section 70917, the AIS requirements satisfy the "iron and steel" requirements of BABA. For the programs that have AIS requirements, EPA intends to implement BABA requirements the same way for iron and steel items as it has done for AIS products.
- Q6.2: For iron and steel products, does a manufacturer need to demonstrate compliance from initial melting through the finished product?
  - A6.2: For iron and steel products, the BABA requirements are the same as the existing AIS requirements, in that all of the iron and steel in a covered product (that is, the product is comprised of more than 50 percent iron and steel by material cost) must be melted and poured in the United States and all subsequent manufacturing processes (such as grinding, rolling, bending, reheating, and casting) must occur in the United States.

Q6.3: Will EPA apply the same manufacturing standards for BABA iron and steel products as for the American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirements?

- A6.3: Yes. For AIS, EPA did not require raw materials used in the production of steel or iron to be domestically sourced. For BABA, EPA interprets the requirements to be the same. Hence, like AIS, raw materials in the production of iron and steel subject to BABA requirements would not need to be domestically sourced. The key step for both AIS and BABA domestic iron and/or steel production is the melting/pouring (that is, the location of the furnace), which must be in the United States.

- Q6.4: Will the certification process be similar to the process established for the American Iron and Steel requirements?

- A6.4: EPA expects the certification process for the BABA requirements to be very similar to that established for the AIS requirements. For iron and steel products, the process should remain the same for AIS and BABA. EPA recommends for manufactured products and for construction materials that certification letters include direct reference to the product/material content requirements under BABA, in addition to an affirmative statement verifying that the product meets the BABA requirements.

- Q6.5: Will duplicate certification letters be required for AIS and BABA for iron/steel products?

- A6.5: No. Compliance with BABA requirements will be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with AIS requirements for iron and steel products. If a project is subject to BABA, the only demonstration of compliance necessary is with the BABA requirements, of which the iron and steel requirements are equivalent to those of the AIS statutory requirements: the iron or steel in a product made primarily or predominantly of iron and steel (comprising more than 50 percent iron and steel by material cost) must be melted and/or poured in the United States and all subsequent manufacturing processes must occur in the United States.

#### SECTION 7: PROGRAM-SPECIFIC ISSUES

- Q7.1.: How do the BABA requirements apply to Community Grants?

- A7.1: The Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending grants for the construction of drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure and for water quality protection are subject to the requirements specified in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act (Explanatory Statement for Division G of P.L. 117-13, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022). The explanatory statement asserts: "Applicable Federal requirements that would apply to a Clean Water State Revolving Fund or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund project grant recipient shall apply to a grantee receiving a CPF grant under this section." Therefore, the federally funded Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending grants are subject to the same requirements that apply to CWSRF or DWSRF projects, including BABA and AIS requirements. See also A1.2.

- Q7.2: Should SRF projects covered by the BABA SRF Projects Design Planning Adjustment Period Waiver follow the same procedures for demonstrating compliance as outlined for American Iron and Steel requirements?
  - A7.2: Yes. The SRF Design Planning Adjustment Period waiver does not waive the iron and steel requirements under BABA. The SRF programs have existing domestic preference requirements for SRF projects under CWA Section 608 and SDWA Section 1452(a)(4) (AIS requirements) to use iron and steel products that are produced in the United States. Sections 70917(a) and (b) of BIL explain the application of BABA to existing domestic preference requirements. Specifically, the savings provision in Section 70917(b) states that existing domestic preference requirements that meet BABA requirements are not affected by BABA. The statutory AIS requirements were existing at the time BABA became law and satisfy the BABA iron and steel requirements. Therefore, the statutory AIS requirements that have previously applied to SRF-funded projects will continue to do so, and compliance with AIS requirements will satisfy the BABA iron and steel requirements. Demonstration of compliance for iron and steel products will follow the AIS implementation policies for projects subject to the waiver.
- Q7.3: For SRF programs, is BABA considered a federal cross-cutting authority? (i.e., do “equivalency” rules apply?)
  - A7.3: Yes, BABA is considered a federal cross-cutting requirement that applies to SRF assistance equivalent to the federal capitalization grant (i.e., “equivalency” projects). EPA’s SRF regulations at 40 CFR 35.3145 and 35.3575 require states and recipients of SRF funds equivalent to the amount of the federal capitalization grant to comply with federal cross-cutting requirements. Section 70914 of the IIJA, which states when a Buy America preference applies, explains that “none of the funds made available for a Federal financial assistance program for infrastructure...may be obligated for a project unless all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project are produced in the United States.” Therefore, BABA only applies to projects funded in an amount equivalent to the federal capitalization grant and not to those projects receiving funds in excess of the capitalization grant (i.e., “non-equivalency” projects). (Note: The AIS requirements continue to apply for all SRF projects, including non-equivalency projects, and all WIFIA and Community Grant projects, because equivalency does not apply.)
- Q7.4: Do the BABA requirements apply to Drinking Water State Revolving Fund set-asides?
  - A7.4: Due to requirements related to the deposit of funds in the DWSRF program, almost all of the funds used to conduct set-aside activities are Federal dollars. Therefore, Federal cross-cutting requirements must be applied to all set-aside activities. However, in the case of most set-aside activities, the cross-cutting requirements will not be implicated because of the nature of the activities conducted under the set-asides. Because the BABA requirements only apply to infrastructure, and infrastructure typically is not an eligible set-aside expenditure (with one potential exception being loans for incentive-based source water protection

measures under the Local Assistance and Other State Programs Set-Aside), the BABA requirements will not apply to most set-aside activities.

- Q7.5: What if an SRF project is refinanced using Federal financial assistance on or after May 14, 2022?
  - A7.5: If an SRF project began construction, financed from another funding source, prior to May 14, 2022, but is refinanced through an assistance agreement executed on or after that date, BABA requirements will apply to all construction that occurs on or after May 14, 2022, through completion of construction, unless a waiver applies. There is no retroactive application of the BABA requirements where a refinancing occurs for an SRF project that has completed construction prior to May 14, 2022. (Note: If SRF funding is used for the refinancing, the AIS requirements may still apply depending on the timing of construction.)
- Q7.6: What are the roles and responsibilities for SRF programs for BABA implementation?
  - A7.6: Implementation of the BABA requirements for the State Revolving Fund programs will continue the roles and responsibilities from the successful AIS implementation process.

As with AIS, it is both the assistance recipient's and the state's responsibility to ensure compliance with the BABA requirements. The state is the recipient of a federal capitalization grant and must comply with all grant conditions, including a condition requiring adherence to BABA requirements.

Consequently, states are strongly advised to conduct site visits of projects during construction and review documentation demonstrating the assistance recipient's proof of compliance. In EPA's experience, most states conduct periodic site visits and arrange timely meetings with funded projects. Observed best practices typically include a meeting early in the process (sometimes before bid and usually prior to commencing construction) and at least one project site visit during the construction process. Assistance recipients must maintain documentation of compliance with the BABA requirements, as explained in question 5.3. The documents must be kept by the assistance recipient and should be reviewed by the state during project reviews.

The state's role in the waiver process is to review any waiver requests submitted to the state to ensure that all necessary information has been provided by the assistance recipient prior to forwarding the request to EPA. If a state finds the request lacking, the state should work with the assistance recipient to help obtain complete information. Question 4.1 explains the information needed by EPA to expediently review a waiver request.

In order to implement the BABA requirements, EPA has developed an approach for effective and efficient implementation of the waiver process to allow projects to proceed in a timely manner. The framework described below will allow states, on behalf of the assistance recipients, to apply for waivers of the BABA requirements directly to EPA Headquarters. Only waiver requests received and/or endorsed from states will be considered. Pursuant to BABA, EPA has the responsibility to make findings as to the issuance of waivers to the BABA requirements.

### Step-by-step SRF Waiver Process

The waiver process begins with the assistance recipient. To fulfill the BABA requirements, the assistance recipient must in good faith design the project (where applicable) and solicit bids for construction with American-made iron and steel, manufactured goods, and construction materials. It is essential that the assistance recipient include the BABA terms in any request for proposals or solicitations for bids, and in all contracts (see Appendix 2 for sample construction contract language). The assistance recipient may receive a waiver at any point before, during, or after the bid process, if one or more of three statutory conditions is demonstrated to EPA and approved.

To apply for a project-specific waiver, the assistance recipient should email the request in the form of a Word document (.doc) or editable PDF (.pdf) to the funding program. It is strongly recommended that each state identify a person or persons for BABA communications. The state designee(s) will review the application for the waiver and determine whether the necessary information has been included (Note: More information may be provided in the future regarding what information is required to be included in waiver requests). Once the waiver application is complete, the designee will forward the application to [CWSRFWaiver@epa.gov](mailto:CWSRFWaiver@epa.gov) or [DWSRFWaiver@epa.gov](mailto:DWSRFWaiver@epa.gov).

### Evaluation by EPA

After receiving an application for waiver of the BABA requirements and ensuring sufficient information was provided, EPA will publish the request on its website for 15 days and receive public comment. EPA will then determine whether the application properly and adequately documents and justifies the statutory basis cited for the waiver.

In the event that EPA finds that adequate documentation and justification has been submitted, the Administrator may grant a waiver to the assistance recipient. EPA will notify the state designee whether a waiver request has been approved or not approved as soon as such a decision has been made. Granting such a waiver is a four-step process:

1. Research – After receiving an application for a waiver, EPA will perform market research to determine whether the iron, steel, manufactured goods, or construction materials are available domestically.
2. Posting – After research, if no domestic product has been identified, EPA is required to publish the application and all material submitted with the application on EPA's website for 15 days. During that period, the public will have the opportunity to review the request and provide informal comment to EPA. The website can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/build-america-buy-america-baba-waivers-open-public-comment>.
3. Evaluation – After receiving an application for waiver of the BABA requirements, EPA will determine whether the application properly and adequately documents and justifies the statutory basis cited for the waiver to determine whether or not to grant the waiver.

3. Signature of waiver approval by the Administrator or another agency official with delegated authority — As soon as the waiver is signed and dated, EPA will notify the State SRF program and post the signed waiver on the Agency's website. The assistance recipient should keep a copy of the signed waiver in its project files.

(Note: Additional steps may be required in the future regarding the waiver process depending on additional guidance from OMB)

## APPENDIX 1

### **Example Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act Construction Contract Language**

ALL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS MUST HAVE A CLAUSE REQUIRING COMPLIANCE WITH THE BABA REQUIREMENTS. THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT COULD BE INCLUDED IN A PROJECT'S CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT. EPA MAKES NO CLAIMS REGARDING THE LEGALITY OF THIS CLAUSE WITH RESPECT TO STATE OR LOCAL LAW:

The Contractor acknowledges to and for the benefit of the \_\_\_\_\_ (“Owner”) and the \_\_\_\_\_ (the “Funding Authority”) that it understands the goods and services under this Agreement are being funded with federal monies and have statutory requirements commonly known as “Build America, Buy America,” that requires all of the iron and steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project to be produced in the United States (“Build America, Buy America Requirements”) including iron and steel, manufactured products, and construction materials provided by the Contractor pursuant to this Agreement. The Contractor hereby represents and warrants to and for the benefit of the Owner and Funding Authority (a) the Contractor has reviewed and understands the Build America, Buy America Requirements, (b) all of the iron and steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project will be and/or have been produced in the United States in a manner that complies with the Build America, Buy America Requirements, unless a waiver of the requirements is approved, and (c) the Contractor will provide any further verified information, certification or assurance of compliance with this paragraph, or information necessary to support a waiver of the Build America, Buy America Requirements, as may be requested by the Owner or the Funding Authority. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, any failure to comply with this paragraph by the Contractor shall permit the Owner or Funding Authority to recover as damages against the Contractor any loss, expense, or cost (including without limitation attorney’s fees) incurred by the Owner or Funding Authority resulting from any such failure (including without limitation any impairment or loss of funding, whether in whole or in part, from the Funding Authority or any damages owed to the Funding Authority by the Owner). If the Contractor has no direct contractual privity with the Funding Authority, as a lender or awardee to the Owner for the funding of its project, the Owner and the Contractor agree that the Funding Authority is a third-party beneficiary and neither this paragraph (nor any other provision of this Agreement necessary to give this paragraph force or effect) shall be amended or waived without the prior written consent of the Funding Authority.

## APPENDIX 2

### **Example Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act Assistance Agreement Language**

ALL FEDERAL FINANCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS MUST HAVE A CLAUSE REQUIRING COMPLIANCE WITH THE BABA REQUIREMENTS. THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT COULD BE INCLUDED IN AN ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT (E.G., SRF LOAN AGREEMENT). EPA MAKES NO CLAIMS REGARDING THE LEGAL SUFFICIENCY OF THIS CLAUSE WITH RESPECT TO STATE LAW:

Comply with all federal requirements applicable to the assistance received (including those imposed by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (“IIJA”), Public Law No. 117-58) which the Participant understands includes, but is not limited to, the following requirements: that all of the iron and steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the Project are to be produced in the United States (“Build America, Buy America Requirements”) unless (i) the Participant has requested and obtained a waiver from the cognizant Agency<sup>[1]</sup> pertaining to the Project or the Project is otherwise covered by a general applicability waiver; or (ii) all of the contributing Agencies have otherwise advised the Participant in writing that the Build America, Buy America Requirements are not applicable to the Project.

Comply with all record keeping and reporting requirements under all applicable legal authorities, including any reports required by the funding authority (such as EPA and/or a state), such as performance indicators of program deliverables, information on costs and project progress. The Participant understands that (i) each contract and subcontract related to the Project is subject to audit by appropriate federal and state entities and (ii) failure to comply with the applicable legal requirements and this Agreement may result in a default hereunder that results in a repayment of the assistance agreement in advance of the maturity of the Bonds, termination and/or repayment of grants, cooperative agreements, direct assistance or other types of financial assistance, and/or other remedial actions.

<sup>[1]</sup> From OMB Guidance M-22-11: To avoid a need for duplicative waiver requests from entities that receive funding for one infrastructure project through multiple Federal agencies, the Federal agency contributing the greatest amount of Federal funds for the project should be considered the “Cognizant Agency for Made in America” and should take responsibility for coordinating with the other Federal awarding agencies. Such coordination will provide uniform waiver criteria and adjudication processes, minimize duplicative efforts among Federal agencies, and reduce burdens on recipients. The Cognizant Agency for Made in America shall be responsible for consulting with the other Federal awarding agencies, publicizing the proposed joint waiver, and submitting the proposed joint waiver for review to MIAO.



**Attachment 4**  
**Prevailing Wage Rates**  
**(September 1, 2023 update)**

"General Decision Number: RI20230001 09/01/2023

Superseded General Decision Number: RI20220001

State: Rhode Island

Construction Types: Building, Heavy (Heavy and Marine) and Highway

Counties: Rhode Island Statewide.

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

Note: Contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act are generally required to pay at least the applicable minimum wage rate required under Executive Order 14026 or Executive Order 13658. Please note that these Executive Orders apply to covered contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but do not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60).

If the contract is entered into on or after January 30, 2022, or the contract is renewed or extended (e.g., an option is exercised) on or after January 30, 2022:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>. Executive Order 14026 generally applies to the contract.</li><li>. The contractor must pay all covered workers at least \$16.20 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in 2023.</li></ul>
If the contract was awarded on or between January 1, 2015 and January 29, 2022, and the contract is not renewed or extended on or after January 30, 2022:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>. Executive Order 13658 generally applies to the contract.</li><li>. The contractor must pay all covered workers at least \$12.15 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on that contract in 2023.</li></ul>

The applicable Executive Order minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. If this contract is covered by one of the Executive Orders and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must still submit a conformance request.

Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the Executive Orders is available at <http://www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts>.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/06/2023
1	01/13/2023
2	02/03/2023
3	03/17/2023
4	04/14/2023
5	05/12/2023
6	06/02/2023
7	06/16/2023
8	06/30/2023
9	08/25/2023
10	09/01/2023

ASBE0006-006 06/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL HANDLER (Includes preparation, wetting, stripping, removal scrapping, vacuuming, bagging & disposing of all insulation materials, whether they contain asbestos or not, from mechanical systems).....	\$ 39.80	26.05

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ASBE0006-008 09/01/2021

	Rates	Fringes
Asbestos Worker/Insulator Includes application of all insulating materials, protective coverings, coatings & finishes to all types of mechanical systems.	\$ 45.00	32.89

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BOIL0029-001 01/01/2021

	Rates	Fringes
BOILERMAKER.....	\$ 45.87	29.02

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BRRI0003-001 06/01/2022

	Rates	Fringes
Bricklayer, Stonemason, Pointer, Caulker & Cleaner.....	\$ 46.86	29.14

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BRRI0003-002 09/01/2022

	Rates	Fringes
Marble Setter, Terrazzo Worker & Tile Setter.....	\$ 46.54	30.34

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BRRI0003-003 09/01/2022

	Rates	Fringes
Marble, Tile & Terrazzo Finisher.....	\$ 38.78	29.61

CARP0330-001 06/05/2023

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER (Includes Soft Floor Layer).....	\$ 42.78	30.00
Diver Tender.....	\$ 43.78	30.00
DIVER.....	\$ 55.93	30.00
Piledriver.....	\$ 41.53	29.35
WELDER.....	\$ 43.78	30.00

FOOTNOTES:

When not diving or tending the diver, the diver and diver tender shall receive the piledriver rate. Diver tenders shall receive \$1.00 per hour above the pile driver rate when tending the diver.

Work on free-standing stacks, concrete silos & public utility electrical power houses, which are over 35 ft. in height when constructed: \$.50 per hour additional.

Work on exterior concrete shear wall gang forms, 45 ft. or more above ground elevation or on setback: \$.50 per hour additional.

The designated piledriver, known as the ""monkey"": \$1.00 per hour additional.

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CARP1121-002 01/02/2023

	Rates	Fringes
MILLWRIGHT.....	\$ 41.54	30.73

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ELEC0099-002 06/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
ELECTRICIAN.....	\$ 48.61	50.44%
Teledata System Installer.....	\$ 36.46	11.59%+15.31

FOOTNOTES:

Work of a hazardous nature, or where the work height is 30 ft. or more from the floor, except when working OSHA-approved lifts: 20% per hour additional.

Work in tunnels below ground level in combined sewer outfall: 20% per hour additional.

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ELEV0039-001 01/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
ELEVATOR MECHANIC.....	\$ 59.36	37.335+a+b

FOOTNOTES:

a. PAID HOLIDAYS: New Years Day; Memorial Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Veterans' Day; Thanksgiving Day; the Friday after Thanksgiving Day; and Christmas Day.

b. Employer contributes 8% basic hourly rate for 5 years or more of service or 6% basic hourly rate for 6 months to 5 years of service as vacation pay credit.

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ENGI0057-001 06/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Operating Engineer: (power plants, sewer treatment plants, pumping stations, tunnels, caissons, piers, docks, bridges, wind turbines, subterranean & other marine and heavy construction work)		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 45.55	29.45
GROUP 2.....	\$ 43.55	29.45
GROUP 3.....	\$ 39.17	29.45
GROUP 4.....	\$ 36.32	29.45
GROUP 5.....	\$ 42.60	29.45
GROUP 6.....	\$ 33.40	29.45
GROUP 7.....	\$ 27.40	29.45
GROUP 8.....	\$ 39.25	29.45
GROUP 9.....	\$ 43.17	29.45

a. BOOM LENGTHS, INCLUDING JIBS:

150 feet and over + \$ 2.00  
180 feet and over + \$ 3.00  
210 feet and over + \$ 4.00  
240 feet and over + \$ 5.00  
270 feet and over + \$ 7.00  
300 feet and over + \$ 8.00  
350 feet and over + \$ 9.00  
400 feet and over + \$10.00

a. PAID HOLIDAYS:

New Year's Day, President's Day, Memorial Day, July Fourth, Victory Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day. a: Any employee who works 3 days in the week in which a holiday falls shall be paid for the holiday.

a. FOOTNOTES:

Hazmat work: \$2.00 per hour additional.  
Tunnel/Shaft work: \$5.00 per hour additional.

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Cranes, lighters, boom trucks and derricks

GROUP 2: Digging machine, Ross Carrier, locomotive, hoist, elevator, bidwell-type machine, shot & water blasting machine, paver, spreader, graders, front end loader (3 yds. and over), vibratory hammer & vacuum truck, roadheaders, forklifts, econobile type equipment, tunnel boring machines, concrete pump and on site concrete plants.

GROUP 3: Oilers on cranes.

GROUP 4: Oiler on crawler backhoe.

GROUP 5: Bulldozer, bobcats, skid steer loader, tractor, scraper, combination loader backhoe, roller, front end loader (less than 3 yds.), street and mobile-powered sweeper (3-yd. capacity), 8-ft. sweeper minimum 65 HP).

GROUP 6: Well-point installation crew.

GROUP 7: Utility Engineers and Signal Persons

GROUP 8: Heater, concrete mixer, stone crusher, welding machine, generator and light plant, gas and electric driven pump and air compressor.

GROUP 9: Boat & tug operator.

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ENGI0057-002 05/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Power Equipment Operator (highway construction projects; water and sewerline projects which are incidental to highway construction projects; and bridge projects that do not span water)		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 40.70	29.25
GROUP 2.....	\$ 33.40	29.25
GROUP 3.....	\$ 20.00	29.25
GROUP 4.....	\$ 33.98	29.25
GROUP 5.....	\$ 37.68	29.25
GROUP 6.....	\$ 37.68	29.25
GROUP 7.....	\$ 32.95	29.25
GROUP 8.....	\$ 32.33	29.25
GROUP 9.....	\$ 34.28	29.25

a. FOOTNOTE: a. Any employee who works three days in the week in which a holiday falls shall be paid for the holiday.

a. PAID HOLIDAYS: New Year's Day, President's Day, Memorial Day, July Fourth, Victory Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day & Christmas Day.

#### POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATOR CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Digging machine, crane, piledriver, lighter, locomotive, derrick, hoist, boom truck, John Henry's, directional drilling machine, cold planer, reclaimer, paver, spreader, grader, front end loader (3 yds. and over), vacuum truck, test boring machine operator, veemere saw, water blaster, hydro-demolition robot, forklift, economobile, Ross Carrier, concrete pump operator and boats

GROUP 2: Well point installation crew

GROUP 3: Utility engineers and signal persons

GROUP 4: Oiler on cranes

GROUP 5: Combination loader backhoe, front end loader (less than 3 yds.), forklift, bulldozers & scrapers and boats

GROUP 6: Roller, skid steer loaders, street sweeper

GROUP 7: Gas and electric drive heater, concrete mixer, light plant, welding machine, pump & compressor

GROUP 8: Stone crusher

GROUP 9: Mechanic & welder

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ENGI0057-003 06/01/2023

#### BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

	Rates	Fringes
Power Equipment Operator		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 44.82	29.90
GROUP 2.....	\$ 42.82	29.90
GROUP 3.....	\$ 42.60	29.90
GROUP 4.....	\$ 38.60	29.90
GROUP 5.....	\$ 35.75	29.90
GROUP 6.....	\$ 41.90	29.90
GROUP 7.....	\$ 41.47	29.90
GROUP 8.....	\$ 38.79	29.90

#### a. BOOM LENGTHS, INCLUDING JIBS:

150 ft. and over: + \$ 2.00  
180 ft. and over: + \$ 3.00  
210 ft. and over: + \$ 4.00  
240 ft. and over: + \$ 5.00  
270 ft. and over: + \$ 7.00  
300 ft. and over: + \$ 8.00  
350 ft. and over: + \$ 9.00  
400 ft. and over: + \$10.00

a. PAID HOLIDAYS: New Year's Day, President's Day, Memorial Day, July Fourth, Victory Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day & Christmas Day. a: Any employee who works 3 days in the week in which a holiday falls shall be paid for the holiday.

a. FOOTNOTE: Hazmat work: \$2.00 per hour additional.  
Tunnel/Shaft work: \$5.00 per hour additional.

#### POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Cranes, lighters, boom trucks and derricks.

GROUP 2: Digging machine, Ross carrier, locomotive, hoist, elevator, bidwell-type machine, shot & water blasting machine, paver, spreader, front end loader (3 yds. and over), vibratory hammer and vacuum truck

GROUP 3: Telehandler equipment, forklift, concrete pump & on-site concrete plant

GROUP 4: Fireman & oiler on cranes

GROUP 5: Oiler on crawler backhoe

GROUP 6: Bulldozer, skid steer loaders, bobcats, tractor, grader, scraper, combination loader backhoe, roller, front end loader (less than 3 yds.), street and mobile powered sweeper (3 yds. capacity), 8-ft. sweeper (minimum 65 hp)

GROUP 7: Well point installation crew

GROUP 8: Heater, concrete mixer, stone crusher, welding machine, generator for light plant, gas and electric driven pump & air compressor

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IRON0037-001 03/16/2023

	Rates	Fringes
IRONWORKER.....	\$ 39.50	32.08

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LAB00271-001 11/27/2022

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

	Rates	Fringes
LABORER		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 35.50	26.85
GROUP 2.....	\$ 35.75	26.85
GROUP 3.....	\$ 36.25	26.85
GROUP 4.....	\$ 36.50	26.85
GROUP 5.....	\$ 37.50	26.85

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Laborer, Carpenter Tender, Mason Tender, Cement Finisher Tender, Scaffold Erector, Wrecking Laborer, Asbestos Removal [Non-Mechanical Systems]

GROUP 2: Asphalt Raker, Adzemen, Pipe Trench Bracer, Demolition Burner, Chain Saw Operator, Fence & Guard Rail Erector, Setter of Metal Forms for Roadways, Mortar Mixer, Pipelayer, Riprap & Dry Stonewall Builder, Highway Stone Spreader, Pneumatic Tool Operator, Wagon Drill Operator, Tree Trimmer, Barco-Type Jumping Tamper, Mechanical Grinder Operator

GROUP 3: Pre-Cast Floor & Roof Plank Erectors

GROUP 4: Air Track Operator, Hydraulic & Similar Self-Powered Drill, Block Paver, Rammer, Curb Setter, Powderman & Blaster

GROUP 5: Toxic Waste Remover

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Laborer, Carpenter Tender, Mason Tender, Cement Finisher Tender, Scaffold Erector, Wrecking Laborer, Asbestos Removal [Non-Mechanical Systems]

GROUP 2: Asphalt Raker, Adzemen, Pipe Trench Bracer, Demolition Burner, Chain Saw Operator, Fence & Guard Rail Erector, Setter of Metal Forms for Roadways, Mortar Mixer, Pipelayer, Riprap & Dry Stonewall Builder, Highway Stone Spreader, Pneumatic Tool Operator, Wagon Drill Operator, Tree Trimmer, Barco-Type Jumping Tamper, Mechanical Grinder Operator

GROUP 3: Pre-Cast Floor & Roof Plank Erectors

GROUP 4: Air Track Operator, Hydraulic & Similar Self-Powered Drill, Block Paver, Rammer, Curb Setter, Powderman & Blaster



GROUP 5: Toxic Waste Remover

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LAB00271-002 11/27/2022

HEAVY AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

	Rates	Fringes
LABORER		
COMPRESSED AIR		
Group 1.....	\$ 55.40	24.15
Group 2.....	\$ 52.93	24.15
Group 3.....	\$ 42.45	24.15
FREE AIR		
Group 1.....	\$ 44.05	24.15
Free Air		
Group 1.....	\$ 46.00	24.15
FREE AIR		
Group 2.....	\$ 43.05	24.15
Free Air		
Group 2.....	\$ 45.00	24.15
FREE AIR		
Group 3.....	\$ 40.50	24.15
Free Air		
Group 3.....	\$ 42.45	24.15
LABORER		
Group 1.....	\$ 35.50	24.85
Group 2.....	\$ 35.75	24.85
Group 3.....	\$ 36.50	24.85
Group 4.....	\$ 29.00	24.85
Group 5.....	\$ 37.50	24.85
OPEN AIR CAISSON, UNDERPINNING WORK AND BORING CREW		
Bottom Man.....	\$ 41.50	24.15
Top Man & Laborer.....	\$ 35.60	24.15
TEST BORING		
Driller.....	\$ 41.95	24.15
Laborer.....	\$ 41.95	24.15

LABORER CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Laborer; Carpenter tender; Cement finisher tender; Wrecking laborer; Asbestos removers [non-mechanical systems]; Plant laborer; Driller in quarries

GROUP 2: Adzeperson; Asphalt raker; Barcotype jumping tamper; Chain saw operators; Concrete and power buggy operator; Concrete saw operator; Demolition burner; Fence and guard rail erector; Highway stone spreader; Laser beam operator; Mechanical grinder operator; Mason tender; Mortar mixer; Pneumatic tool operator; Riprap and dry stonewall builder; Scaffold erector; Setter of metal forms for roadways; Wagon drill operator; Wood chipper operator; Pipelayer; Pipe trench bracer

GROUP 3: Air track drill operator; Hydraulic and similar powered drills; Brick paver; Block paver; Rammer and curb setter; Powderperson and blaster

GROUP 4: Flagger & signaler

GROUP 5: Toxic waste remover

LABORER - COMPRESSED AIR CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Mucking machine operator, tunnel laborer, brake person, track person, miner, grout person, lock tender, gauge tender, miner: motor person & all others in compressed air

GROUP 2: Change house attendant, powder watchperson, top person on iron

GROUP 3: Hazardous waste work within the ""HOT"" zone

#### LABORER - FREE AIR CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Grout person - pumps, brake person, track person, form mover & stripper (wood & steel), shaft laborer, laborer topside, outside motorperson, miner, conveyor operator, miner welder, heading motorperson, erecting operator, mucking machine operator, nozzle person, rodperson, safety miner, shaft & tunnel, steel & rodperson, mole nipper, concrete worker, form erector (wood, steel and all accessories), cement finisher (this type of work only), top signal person, bottom person (when heading is 50' from shaft), burner, shield operator and TBM operator

GROUP 2: Change house attendant, powder watchperson

GROUP 3: Hazardous waste work within the ""HOT"" zone

#### LABORER CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Laborer; Carpenter tender; Cement finisher tender; Wrecking laborer; Asbestos removers [non-mechanical systems]; Plant laborer; Driller in quarries

GROUP 2: Adzeperson; Asphalt raker; Barcotype jumping tamper; Chain saw operators; Concrete and power buggy operator; Concrete saw operator; Demolition burner; Fence and guard rail erector; Highway stone spreader; Laser beam operator; Mechanical grinder operator; Mason tender; Mortar mixer; Pneumatic tool operator; Riprap and dry stonewall builder; Scaffold erector; Setter of metal forms for roadways; Wagon drill operator; Wood chipper operator; Pipelayer; Pipe trench bracer

GROUP 3: Air track drill operator; Hydraulic and similar powered drills; Brick paver; Block paver; Rammer and curb setter; Powderperson and blaster

GROUP 4: Flagger & signaler

GROUP 5: Toxic waste remover

#### LABORER - COMPRESSED AIR CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Mucking machine operator, tunnel laborer, brake person, track person, miner, grout person, lock tender, gauge tender, miner: motor person & all others in compressed air

GROUP 2: Change house attendant, powder watchperson, top person on iron

GROUP 3: Hazardous waste work within the ""HOT"" zone

#### LABORER - FREE AIR CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Grout person - pumps, brake person, track person, form mover & stripper (wood & steel), shaft laborer, laborer topside, outside motorperson, miner, conveyor operator, miner welder, heading motorperson, erecting operator, mucking machine operator, nozzle person, rodperson, safety miner, shaft & tunnel, steel & rodperson, mole nipper, concrete worker, form erector (wood, steel and all accessories), cement finisher (this type of work only), top signal person, bottom person (when heading is 50' from shaft), burner, shield operator and TBM operator

GROUP 2: Change house attendant, powder watchperson

GROUP 3: Hazardous waste work within the ""HOT"" zone

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PAIN0011-005 06/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
PAINTER		
Brush and Roller.....	\$ 37.62	22.85
Epoxy, Tanks, Towers, Swing Stage & Structural Steel.....	\$ 39.62	22.85
Spray, Sand & Water Blasting.....	\$ 40.62	22.85
Taper.....	\$ 38.37	22.85
Wall Coverer.....	\$ 38.12	22.85

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PAIN0011-006 06/01/2022

	Rates	Fringes
GLAZIER.....	\$ 40.78	23.40

FOOTNOTES:

SWING STAGE: \$1.00 per hour additional.

PAID HOLIDAYS: Labor Day & Christmas Day.

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PAIN0011-011 06/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Painter (Bridge Work).....	\$ 56.25	23.45

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PAIN0035-008 06/01/2011

	Rates	Fringes
Sign Painter.....	\$ 24.79	13.72

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PLAS0040-001 06/05/2023

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

	Rates	Fringes
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 42.77	29.63

FOOTNOTE: Cement Mason: Work on free swinging scaffolds under

3 planks width and which is 20 or more feet above ground  
and any offset structure: \$.30 per hour additional.

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PLAS0040-002 07/01/2023

HEAVY AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

	Rates	Fringes
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 37.45	24.85

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PLAS0040-003 06/05/2023

	Rates	Fringes
PLASTERER.....	\$ 42.77	29.63

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\* PLUM0051-002 08/28/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Plumbers and Pipefitters.....	\$ 50.59	32.75

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ROOF0033-004 08/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
ROOFER.....	\$ 50.03	33.69

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SFRI0669-001 04/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
SPRINKLER FITTER.....	\$ 47.55	32.27

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SHEE0017-002 12/01/2020

	Rates	Fringes
Sheet Metal Worker.....	\$ 38.58	36.73

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TEAM0251-001 05/01/2023

HEAVY AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

	Rates	Fringes
TRUCK DRIVER		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 29.71	34.602+A+B
GROUP 2.....	\$ 29.86	34.602+A+B
GROUP 3.....	\$ 29.91	34.602+A+B
GROUP 4.....	\$ 29.96	34.602+A+B
GROUP 5.....	\$ 30.06	34.602+A+B
GROUP 6.....	\$ 30.46	34.602+A+B
GROUP 7.....	\$ 30.66	34.602+A+B
GROUP 8.....	\$ 30.16	34.602+A+B
GROUP 9.....	\$ 30.41	34.602+A+B
GROUP 10.....	\$ 30.21	34.602+A+B

FOOTNOTES:

A. Paid Holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, plus Presidents' Day, Columbus Day, Veteran's Day & V-J Day,

providing the employee has worked at least one day in the calendar week in which the holiday falls.

B. Employee who has been on the payroll for 1 year or more but less than 5 years and has worked 150 Days during the last year of employment shall receive 1 week's paid vacation; 5 to 10 years - 2 weeks' paid vacation; 10 or more years - 3 week's paid vacation.

C. Employees on the seniority list shall be paid a one hundred dollar (\$100.00) bonus for every four hundred (400) hours worked, up to a maximum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00)

All drivers working on a defined hazard material job site shall be paid a premium of \$2.00 per hour over applicable rate.

TRUCK DRIVER CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Pick-up trucks, station wagons, & panel trucks

GROUP 2: Two-axle on low beds

GROUP 3: Two-axle dump truck

GROUP 4: Three-axle dump truck

GROUP 5: Four- and five-axle equipment

GROUP 6: Low-bed or boom trailer.

GROUP 7: Trailers when used on a double hook up (pulling 2 trailers)

GROUP 8: Special earth-moving equipment, under 35 tons

GROUP 9: Special earth-moving equipment, 35 tons or over

GROUP 10: Tractor trailer

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

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts>.

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

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The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of ""identifiers"" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

#### Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than ""SU"" or ""UAVG"" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

#### Survey Rate Identifiers

Classifications listed under the ""SU"" identifier indicate that no one rate prevailed for this classification in the survey and the published rate is derived by computing a weighted average rate based on all the rates reported in the survey for that classification. As this weighted average rate includes all rates reported in the survey, it may include both union and non-union rates. Example: SULA2012-007 5/13/2014. SU indicates the rates are survey rates based on a weighted average calculation of rates and are not majority rates. LA indicates the State of Louisiana. 2012 is the year of survey on which these classifications and rates are based. The next number, 007 in the example, is an internal number used in producing the wage determination. 5/13/2014 indicates the survey completion date for the classifications and rates under that identifier.

Survey wage rates are not updated and remain in effect until a new survey is conducted.

#### Union Average Rate Identifiers

Classification(s) listed under the UAVG identifier indicate that no single majority rate prevailed for those classifications; however, 100% of the data reported for the

classifications was union data. EXAMPLE: UAVG-OH-0010  
08/29/2014. UAVG indicates that the rate is a weighted union average rate. OH indicates the state. The next number, 0010 in the example, is an internal number used in producing the wage determination. 08/29/2014 indicates the survey completion date for the classifications and rates under that identifier.

A UAVG rate will be updated once a year, usually in January of each year, to reflect a weighted average of the current negotiated/CBA rate of the union locals from which the rate is based.

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#### WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative Review Board  
U.S. Department of Labor

200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20210

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

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END OF GENERAL DECISIO"