This document has been developed to assist Prevailing Wage Investigators in their efforts to apply determinations consistently on all projects in the City and County of Denver for the purpose of enforcing Prevailing Wage in accordance with Section 20-76 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code. The document is a history of past determinations. This list is not a complete list. If you have a question regarding a classification call your project investigator.

**Ordinance Sec. 20-76. Payment of prevailing wages**

(a) Required. Every worker, mechanic, or other laborer employed by any contractor or subcontractor in the work of drayage or of construction, alteration, improvement, repair, maintenance or demolition of any public building or public work by or in behalf of the city, or for any agency of the city, or financed in whole or in part by the city, or any agency of the city, … shall be paid not less than the wages prevailing for the same class and kind of work in the Denver metropolitan area as determined by the Career Service Board.

“In our view, the proper interpretation of the rather lengthy first sentence of section 20-76(a), DRMC, requires for the application of prevailing wage that: (i) there be a contract, (ii) for drayage, construction, alteration, improvement, repair, maintenance or demolition of a public building or public work, (iv) by or on behalf of the City or a City agency, or financed in whole or in part by the City or a City agency. Here we do have a contract, which I will assume includes some covered construction work, financed in whole or in part by the City. But whereas here there is no City ownership, control or even use of the project or improvements financed, it does not satisfy the public building or public work requirement. Though Rob Merritt and I have discussed a possible interpretation of the ordinance that would read the phrase “of any public building or public work” to be an alternative, not a required, aspect of a covered project, I do not find that a reasonable construction of the sentence. The location of the word “or” expresses an alternative when describing the covered work (construction, alteration, improvement, repair, maintenance or demolition), the performer of the work (by or in behalf of the city), and the financing of the work (in whole or in part by the city, or any agency of the city). But the covered work must be performed on a public building or public work. I therefore think it was appropriate to leave the prevailing wage language out of the Contract.”

**Eligibility**

a. If a contractor pays the workers on a city project and does not get paid for the labor on the project, those workers are still to get prevailing wage.

b.

**Various work not covered by prevailing wage**
a. Locksmithing contracts where they lock up businesses for failing to pay taxes are not covered since they are not working on public buildings.
b. Foundation employees (Zoo or Art Museum employees as an example) will be treated the same as a CSA employee.
c. Coin machines & bill changers at DIA.
d. Installation of signs on buses (advertisement).
e. Installation, repairs & maintenance on security X-ray machines.
f. Washers & dryers:
   i. Washers and dryers are that “plug-and-play” (connecting plugs to electrical outlets; 2 hose fittings to wall faucets), or stand-alone units such as a Kenmore, which require no other installation that may be needed to secure the appliance, then the installation of these types of washers and dryers are incidental to the delivery of the appliances, and prevailing wage will not apply.
   ii. Washer and dryers that are a ‘bank’ of units are covered by prevailing wage.
   iii. Maintenance and repair of the washers and dryers are subject to prevailing wage and fall under the CSA Wage Determination of “Appliance Mechanic.”
g. Fire Alarm Systems – testing & programming is not covered.
h. Fire Extinguishers – testing & recharging is not covered.
i. Security Systems – testing, programming, and off-site monitoring is not covered.
j. Denver Water – these projects are not covered by prevailing wage.
k. Xcel – Xcel work is not covered by prevailing wage. They are covered by their franchise agreement.
l. Comcast – Franchise agreement allows Comcast to come into the building to perform installation. From the source of installation to the box is not covered. From the box to the rest of the building is covered by prevailing wage.
m. Century Link (formerly Qwest): From the source of installation to the ‘box’ is not covered. From the ‘box’ to the rest of the building is covered by prevailing wage.
n. RTD projects are not covered by Denver prevailing wage.
o. Railroad projects are not covered by Denver prevailing wage.
p. UASI (Urban Area Security Initiative) grant money is exempt from PW and Davis-Bacon.
q. The Biohazardous Waste Removal contract is not covered by prevailing wage.
r. E-Waste Recycling not covered.
s. Free-standing office chairs and tables are not covered if they are not associated with a new construction project.
t. Installation of communication radios in police cars or other city vehicles is not covered.
u. Contractors providing supplies only are not covered, including drop-off delivery to the Common Pile.
v. Furniture delivery and installation is not covered.
w. – Energy conservation improvements exclusively to the homes of qualifying program participants, involving no improvements to or work performed on City property, and where there is no City ownership of the improvements at some future date contemplated, are not covered.
x. Repair of golf carts at golf courses is not covered.
y. Tow Truck Drivers are not covered.
z. Port-O-Potties, Port-O-Lets, San-O-Lets are not covered. Pumping permanent outhouses is covered.

aa. City vehicles or heavy equipment owned by the City – Repairs, modifications, or maintenance is not covered.
bb. Environmental testing/monitoring/sampling is not subject to prevailing wage, however remediation done as result of the tests is subject to prevailing wage.
cc. Survey crews are now covered based on USDOL MOU 212 March 23, 2013 that says survey crews are covered.

Warranty

Warranty, punch list, and 1 year maintenance work is covered by prevailing wage.

Benefits/Fringes:

Employers may make health insurance fringes mandatory for employees. DOL verification:
“Under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts, the contractor is required to pay not less than prevailing wage, including fringe benefits, as predetermined by the Department of Labor. The contractor's obligation to pay fringe benefits may be met either by payment of the fringe benefits to bona fide benefit plans, funds or programs or by making payments to the covered workers (laborers and mechanics) as cash in lieu of fringe benefits.” US Department of Labor DBRA Compliance – Davis-Bacon Resource Book 11/2002 Principles FRINGE BENEFITS Definition (29 CFR 5.2(p)),

Vacation

a. If an employee leaves who receives a vacation benefit he must be cashed out for his vacation time if he quits, is laid off or is terminated.
b. DIA Janitorial workers (ISS, & SEIU LU 105): These workers are not paid out for less than 1 year of service, due to the terms of their contract.
c. If a company has a use it or lose it policy for vacation and they don’t cash them out, the fringe does not count
d. If a company has holiday policy that states they must work the day before and/or after to be paid holiday, then the holiday does not count
Sick

a. In order for sick time to count as a fringe, the employee must be paid for his sick hours if he does not use his sick time.

Pension

a. Contractors must vest pensions 100% from day one to the employee in order to receive 100% pension credit.
b. Contractors which vest only a certain percent get credit for the percentage vested only.
c. Safe Harbor 401(k) plans:
   i. A Safe Harbor 401(k) plan must provide for employer contributions that are fully vested when made. These contributions may be employer matching contributions, limited to employees who defer, or employer contributions made on behalf of all eligible employees, regardless of whether they make elective deferrals.
   ii. A Safe Harbor plan must be a federally approved plan that vests from day one.
   iii. All leftover fringe amounts are deposited into the 401(k) plan
d. All pensions, 401(k) and profit sharing plans must be funded at least quarterly.

Apprentices

An apprentice is any person registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program which is recognized by the U.S. Office of Apprenticeship and Training (OAT) Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor. All apprentices must be individually registered in the approved program.

a. Contractors must submit USDOL BOT (US Department of Labor - Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training) forms showing each apprentice used on a Denver project is enrolled in the apprenticeship program.
b. Ratios of apprentices to journeyman shall be enforced at 1:1 maximum (1 apprentice to one journeyman) for all hours worked. Bootstrapping is not allowed. (Bootstrapping: Using two apprentices to equal one journeyman for ratio purposes, or per Field Operations Handbook: “If an employer has employees who are misclassified and determined to be entitled to the journeyworker’s rate or has utilized an excessive number of apprentices who are also entitled to the journeyworker’s rate, such employees cannot then be counted as “journeyworker” for ratio purposes.” FOH 15e01-2 Rev. 660)
c. State electrician apprentice permits instead of USDOL BOTs are not accepted.
d. BOT certificates are good for up to 30 days prior to the apprentice’s registration date.

e. Apprentice fringe benefits shall be paid in full, not at the percent of the base, except where letter (f.) (see below) applies. Fringe benefit agreements which are silent on the percentage or breakout paid to apprentices will have 100% benefits paid to the apprentice.

f. Contractors that have a USDOL approved apprenticeship program may pay apprentice fringe benefits according to their USDOL agreement.

g. If an apprentice is working outside of the trade in which he is registered, he will be paid as a journeyman according to the work he is performing.

h. Apprentices of any given period shall make the associated percentage of the Denver prevailing wage base rate of the journeyman classification per the wages of the project. If a union wage is less than the prevailing wage, the wage is determined by the published wage for the project.

i. Carpenter Apprentices: There are many different variations on the Carpenter’s classification, i.e. Carpenter Other, Carpenter Interior, etc. Apprentices which are registered simply as “Carpenter” may perform a variety of carpentry duties, such as (but not limited to) forming, framing, interior, carpenter other work, etc. A Carpenter apprentice may work in ratio with a High or Other Carpenter journeyman.

j.

Exempt Executive definition as per Field Operations Handbook (15e15, sec (c)) (Owner/Operators)

An employee who owns at least a bona fide 20-percent equity interest in the enterprise in which he or she is employed, regardless of the type of business organization (e.g., corporation, partnership, or other), and who is actively engaged in its management, is considered a bona fide exempt executive. The salary and salary basis requirements do not apply to the exemption of business owners under 29 C.F.R 541.101. An individual with a 20 percent or greater interest in a business who is required to work long hours, makes no management decisions, supervises no one and has no authority over personnel does not qualify for the executive exemption. To qualify for the exemption, a minority owner with at least a bona-fide 20 percent interest in the business must be an employee of the business and actively engaged in management. See 29 C.F.R 541.101

- Brokers are allowed to report certified payrolls for owner operators. Brokers must provide the appropriate documentation for the owner/operators (proof of ownership & owner/operator forms.

Unauthorized deductions from employee pay on prevailing wage projects

Payroll deductions:
- Loans: Payback of a loan is acceptable but there must be a signed written agreement between the employer and the employee.

- Contractors may not deduct or “discount” from an employee’s paycheck any amount which is trade for the receipt of the employees’ funds that are due to them (CFR 8-4-102). Examples include:
  - Deductions for direct deposit fees
  - Deductions for postage to mail employee’s paycheck
  - Any charge to receive their pay

- Mandatory company deductions are allowed only if the deduction does not bring their hourly rate below the prevailing wage rate. Voluntary employee deductions, such as for uniforms, are allowed even if it brings their hourly rate below the prevailing wage rate. There must be a written agreement between the employee and employer authorizing the deduction. Other deductions will be looked at on a case-by-case basis. Examples:
  - Tools
  - Uniforms
  - Vehicle Usage
  - Per Diem
  - Phone
**PREVAILING WAGE BREAKOUT CLARIFICATIONS**

**NOTE:** Prevailing wage determinations are divided into a main wage (front) section, and a “supplemental” wage (back) section. The supplemental wage section is meant to be used only on the condition that a suitable wage in the main wage section is unavailable.

**Building construction**

a. Building construction is generally the construction of sheltered enclosures with walk-in access, for housing persons, machinery, equipment, or supplies. It typically includes all construction of such structures, installation of utilities and equipment (both above and below grade level), as well as incidental grading, utilities and paving, unless there is an established area practice to the contrary. (Part 22 Application of Labor Laws 22.404-3(1))
b. Building wages cover everything inside the footprint (foundation of the building). There is no 3’- 20’ outside the building rule
c. Structures that are considered “habitable”, meaning contain restroom facilities, are covered by building wages.
d. Parking Garages fall under building.
e.

**Heavy construction**

a. Heavy construction includes those projects that are not properly classified as either “building,” “residential,” or “highway,” and is of a catch-all nature. Such heavy projects may sometimes be distinguished on the basis of their individual characteristics, and separate schedules issued (e.g.,”dredging,” “water and sewer lines,” “dams,” “flood control,” etc.). (Federal Acquisition Reg Part 22 22.404-3(4))
b. Heavy wages cover everything outside the footprint of the building. It is used for structures that are not habitable. Toll booths, outhouses, kiosks are not “buildings”. It is the catch all rate for projects which are neither “building” nor “highway”.
c. Heavy rates are used for complete building demolition. Gutting the interior of a building for a remodel is done with the Building rates. A common laborer may do the demo in a building remodel. If fixtures are to be salvaged and reused in the remodel (retrofitting), the proper classification - for example, plumber - must be used to salvage the equipment.
d. Heavy rates also cover:
   a. Stadiums
   b. Park kiosks & shelters
Highway construction

a. Highway wages cover the construction, alteration, or repair of roads, streets, highways, airport apron areas, runways, taxiways, alleys, parking areas, and other similar projects that are not incidental to "building," or "heavy" construction. (Federal Acquisition Reg Part 22 22.404-3(3))

b. Sidewalks, bikepaths, or similar belong under highway construction.

c. Stand-alone car wash buildings

d.

OHR prevailing wages

a. OHR rates are determinations by the Office of Human Resources that have been issued for special classifications not covered by the U.S. Dept. of Labor. For example, floor and tile finishers, floor grinders and base grinders use OHR rates, along with specialized trades at DIA such as transit mechanics or baggage system technicians. OHR publishes custodian rates which are applicable for those subcontractors cleaning on-site construction trailers.

b.

Living wage

a. Under living wage, there is no required fringe benefit. The living wage is the minimum on the check minus the deductions allowable by law.

b. Customer Service Reps working in front of security lines are not covered by living wage as they are not security guards.
BUILDING WAGE CLASSIFICATION CLARIFICATIONS

ASBESTOS WORKERS/HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS-MECHANICAL (Duct, Pipe & Mechanical System Insulation) (LU 28) (Building)

a.k.a. “Frosties”

a. Includes application of all insulating materials, protective coverings, coatings and finishings to all types of mechanical systems.
b. Firesealing work belongs to the insulators (not painters)
c. Abatement of Asbestos or HazMat materials inside or outside of a building belongs to Heavy wage classification: Laborers (Removal of Asbestos)
d. Abatement performed by Heavy Laborers (Removal of Asbestos)

CARPENTER (Drywall Hanging Only)

a. Hangs drywall only
b. Laborers do not hang drywall or do not assist hanging drywall.

MILLWRIGHT

a. Installs hydraulic car lifts
b. Installs, disassembles, and re-assembles baggage screening machines
c. Install/repair/work on Jet Bridges (aka Passenger Loading Docks/Bridges) attached to the concourses.
d. Installs/repairs power rail for train at DIA.
e. Installs/dismantles/repairs/assembles baggage systems at DIA
f. Installs automatic carwashes.

ELECTRICIAN (Includes Low Voltage Wiring)

a. Low Voltage wiring, Teledata (phone systems wiring, computer systems wiring), Fiber Optic Work:
   i. Electricians perform this work on new construction projects.
b. Comcast –
   i. Installation of the outside Internet and Subscriber network under the Comcast franchise agreement is not covered by pw.
b. Work done inside the building is covered by electricians
c. Teledata rate used if the work is for retrofit or low-scale remodeling projects (low-scale meaning minor remodeling, not complete ‘gut and rebuild’ of a building) No longer in the OHR Wage Determination.Comcast –
Installation of the outside Internet and Subscriber network under the Comcast franchise agreement is not covered by pw.

Work done inside the building is covered by electricians.

Installs fire alarms, security systems, telephone conduit and trays, computers, and temperature controls.

Smoke guard systems:

i. In elevator shafts, Electricians install due to it being tied to the smoke alarm system (not Elevator Mechanics)

ii. In elevator cabs, Elevator Mechanics install any smoke guard systems, since everything in the elevator cab belongs to the Elevator Mechanics, per Colorado State law.

Installs lightning rods and other similar protection

Installs support systems under Photovoltaic (solar) panels (not Iron Workers)

Installs/replaces/retrofits light bulbs, ballasts, or any other electrical work involving signs.

Installs/replaces batteries for UPS (Uninterrupted Battery Supply) systems

i. Removal of dead/used batteries (if they are to be recycled) to the truck for haul-off is Electrician.

ii. Removal of dead/used batteries from the trash pile (if they are not to be recycled, but disposed of) to the truck for haul-off is performed by a Common Laborer.

Smoke guard systems:

i. In elevator shafts, Electricians install due to it being tied to the smoke alarm system (not Elevator Mechanics)

ii. In elevator cabs, Elevator Mechanics install any smoke guard systems, since everything in the elevator cab belongs to the Elevator Mechanics, per Colorado State law.

Temporary Mechanics (TM)(aka Helpers):

1. If no elevator mechanics are available to do the work, a (TM) must be paid as a journeyman elevator mechanic. In this instance, they will be assigned according to the International Union Agreement. Once the TM is assigned to the project, they must remain at the journeyman wage rate until the project is completed.

2. An apprentice may work with one TM for a 1:1 ratio

Elevator helpers
a. The “helper” classification has been recognized as an allowed apprentice classification to the elevator classification. The helper must be registered with BAT or he will be considered a journeyman.

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (including Supplemental) (LU 9) (Building)

CRANES

1. 50 tons and under
2. 51 to 90 tons
3. 91 to 140 tons
4. 141 tons and over

IRONWORKERS - STRUCTURAL (LU 24) (Building)

a. Erect structural steel on pre-engineered buildings
b. Installs Metal Panel siding (not sheet)
   i. Reviewed – Dock doors and roll-up security doors installed by Carpenter Other
   ii. Reviewed – welded installations belong to Ironworker Structural, bolt-in belongs to Carpenter Other – See “Jail & Detention facilities category for both classifications.

c. Partition Walls:
   i. Iron Worker Structural installs the track used for partition walls
   ii. Installation of panels for partition walls belongs to Carpenter Others
d. Installs Dock Levelers (devices used to bridge the gap between a dock and the trailer for loading/unloading)
e. Jail & Detention facilities: Ironworker Structural installs if they are welded installations. Bolt-in installation belongs to Carpenter Other.
   i. Installs steel window & door frames in detention centers (welded installation)
      1. Installation of glass within the door frames belongs to Glaziers.
      2. Installation of furnishings, exterior window frames (welded installation).
      3. Installation of glass within the window frames belongs to Glaziers.
   iii. Installs detention benches (aka steel bunk beds) in jail cells (welded installation).
f. Installs metal handrails (Building Supplemental)
g. Installs metal decking that is attached to a building.
IRONWORKERS - ORNAMENTAL (LU 24)

Sheet metal workers work with metal thinner than 6 gauge. 6 gauge and thicker belongs to iron workers. Reaffirmed

a.

PAINTER (Brush, Roller and Spray; Excludes Drywall Finishing/Taping)

a. Refinishing (including sanding and finishing) of hardwood floors.
b. Sandblasting surfaces for paint preparation
c. Finish floors on new wood floors
d. Apply epoxy on floors (even when applied with a trowel)

e. Powerwashing (Prep for painting):
   i. Powerwashing a building to remove graffiti (with no follow up painting) belongs to the Common Laborer.
   ii. Powerwashing a building to remove graffiti (with follow up painting) belongs to the Painter (spray or brush)

f. Grinding concrete for the purpose of staining and sealing concrete floors belongs to the painters.
g. Epoxy Floor installation:
   iii. Hauling of epoxy materials from a common pile to the area where it is to be installed belongs to the craft installing the material: painters.
   iv. Shotblasting, grinding, masking off, or any other method used to prep surface for application of epoxy flooring materials belongs to painter classification.
   v. Mixing of epoxy and finishing materials is part of the process and belongs to the painter classification.
   vi. Pouring of epoxy materials on the floor where it is applied is part of the process and belongs to the painter classification.
   vii. Squeeging, troweling, or other methods used in the spreading & finishing of epoxy materials on the floor belongs to the painter classification.
   viii. Broadcasting quartz or other similar material into the spread epoxy is part of the process and belongs to the painter classification.
      1. Sweeping and cleanup of dust, debris, excess broadcast material, etc. may be performed by a common laborer.
      ix. Application of a top or finishing coat over the epoxy floor is performed by the painter classification.
x. Buffing, polishing, or other methods used to finish the epoxy floor is performed by the painter classification.

h. Elevator mechanics refinish metal in elevators cab.
i. Apply spray acrylic coatings to repair bath tubs or sink chips

j.  

**DRYWALL FINISHER / TAPER**

a. Finishes fire-stopping
b. Uses a “Banjo” and Taping Knife to finish drywall
c. Uses an Ames Bazooka (or similar) to finish drywall

**SOFT FLOOR LAYERS (Vinyl and Carpet) (LU 419) (Building)**

a. Carpet layers may be paid by piece if the hourly rate paid is equal or greater than the prevailing wage.
   i. Timecards must be kept on a piece-rate project.
b. Take-up/removal of old carpet, prepping, and installation of new carpet all belong to the Soft Floor Layer classification
c. Installs rubber cove base.

**GLAZIERS (LU 930) (Building)**

a. Window Installation:
   i. Glaziers install & remove windows and replacement windows
   ii. Carpenters install windows if they have a nail fin
b. Curtain Walls:
   i. Glaziers install all glass
   ii. Installation of curtain walls may be a blended crew (Glaziers & Iron Workers)
c. Installs glass hand rails (not the Iron Workers)
d. Installs glass store front doors (including Handicap push-plate door openers)
e. Installs film laminate or tint on glass
f. Installs glass sliding doors & glass revolving doors

**PLUMBER (Excludes HVAC Duct, Pipe and Unit Installation)**

a. Installation of septic tank/sewer work is performed using Heavy wages
b. Install soda dispensers and associated lines  
c. Set the oxygen levels & flame levels of kitchen stoves  
d. Replace sewage air vents  
e. Install Trap Wraps (pipe wrap designed to go around exposed pipe surfaces, joints, and valves underneath public washroom sinks to protect wheelchair users from burns, cuts and abrasions resulting from contact with lavatory supply and waste lines)  
f. Repair of pipes for sand/grease traps.  
g. Plumbers perform installation of Radon Mitigation systems on buildings which do not have fan ventilation systems. Includes pre-slab venting mat, vapor barrier, PVC vent piping. (per local area practice,  
i. Mitigation systems with fan ventilation installation belong to the Sheet Metal workers.

**PIPEFITTER (Includes HVAC Pipe and Unit Installation; Excludes HVAC Duct Installation)**

  a. Install non-industrial boilers  
  b. Perform HVAC maintenance  
     i. This work now performed by CSA Wages Classification: Building Engineer.  
  c. Install laundry equipment banks  
  d. Startup, checkout, commissioning, firing up, and operation of equipment installed by Pipefitters is covered (excluding working with software)  
  e. Installation and maintenance of Pneumatic Tube Systems, including pneumatic air lines (using hard pipes or flex-poly tubing)  
  f. Cooling Towers – Relining, waterproofing, installation and re-installation of ceramic bricks (used to defuse the water), removal and installation of any piping belongs to Pipefitter  
  g. Installation of beer taps.  
  h. Excludes Fire Sprinkler System.

**SPRINKLER FITTERS (Fire Sprinklers) (LU 669) (Building)**

  a.k.a. “Sprinkies”

  a. Repairing & adjusting of fire sprinkler systems is covered, programming is not.  
  b. Installation and hook-up of Ansul and other chemical fire suppression systems  
  c. Pipefitters apprentices may work under Sprinkler Fitter Journeyman.
SHEET METAL WORKERS (Includes HVAC duct and installation of HVAC systems) (LU 9) (Building)

a.k.a. “Tinners”

a. Installs/erects/constructs walk in refrigerators/coolers.
b. Installs duct shroud (not Carpenters or Iron Workers)
c. Installs metal roofs on pre-engineered buildings
   i. Area practice re-affirmed
d. Duct cleaning:
   i. Sheet Metal workers clean ducts
   ii. Helpers that clean up after duct clean are Sheet Metal Workers (Parks & Rec cleaning, Monster Vac 09-29-08 Rob Merritt & Bill Lunquist)
e. Installs S/S (Stainless Steel) column covers (not Iron Workers)
f. Installs louvers (functional or ornamental)
g. Installs roof flashing
   i. Install metal and plastic gym type lockers. (DPS Shelving & Rack – 07/01/03 Gil Gonzalez & Stan Cuba)
   ii. Reviewed – gym lockers, benches, gym equipment, bleachers all installed by Carpenter Other. (01/26-12 Rob Merritt)
h. Sheet Metal Workers perform HVAC Air testing, adjusting, & balancing
   i. Definition of Testing & Balancing – Three major steps used on a job to achieve proper operation of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems:
   ii. Testing – Use of specialized and calibrated instruments to measure temperatures, pressures, rotational speeds, electrical characteristics, velocities and air and water quantities for an evaluation of equipment and system performance.
   iii. Adjusting - Final setting of balancing devices such as dampers and valves, adjusting fan speeds and pump impeller sizes, in addition to automatic control devices such as thermostats and pressure controllers to achieve maximum specified system performance and efficiency during normal operation.
   iv. Balancing – Methodical regulation of system fluid flows (air or water) through the use of acceptable procedures to achieve the desired or specified airflow or waterflow.
   i. Sheet Metal workers perform installation of Radon Mitigation systems on buildings with fan ventilation systems. Includes pre-slab venting mat, vapor barrier, PVC vent piping, and fan(s) installation.
      i. Mitigation systems without fan ventilation systems belong to the plumbers.
j. Sheet metal workers work with metal thinner than 6 gauge. 6 gauge and thicker belongs to iron workers. Reaffirmed

SUCO

BRICKLAYERS (Building)

a.k.a. “Brickies”

a. Lay glass blocks (not glaziers)
   b. Bricklayers install exterior granite

CARPENTER (Acoustical Ceiling Installation only)

a. Only installs acoustical ceiling.
   b. Laborers do not install acoustical ceiling or assist in the installation.

CARPENTER (Metal Stud Installation only)

a. Excludes wood stud installation.
   b. Laborers do not install metal or wood stud or assist in the installation.

CARPENTER (Excludes Acoustical Ceiling Installation, Drywall Hanging and Metal Stud Installation)

a. Formerly known as Carpenter All Other.
   b. Installs solid doors and frames (glass doors belong to Glaziers)
   c. Installs cubicles and makes the hook-ups
   d. Installs standard garage doors (Garage door repairs)
   e. Installs roll-up security doors
   f. Partition Walls:
      i. Panels belong to Carpenter Other
      ii. Installation of tracks for panels belongs to Iron Workers Structural
   g. Installs bleacher seating and theater seating
   h. Installs gym bleachers as well as gym equipment (basketball backstop, speedbags, etc.)
   i. Installs exercise equipment (treadmills, elliptical, weight machines)
   j. Installs batt insulation and blown in insulation
   k. Installs/Hangs framed art work
   l. Installs/Hangs framed mirrors and wall attached headboards
m. Installs all toilet partitions (including plastic & formica covered), handicap rails, and other metal pieces
n. Installs keys and lock sets for doors
o. Installs raised floors (aka computer or access floors)
p. Installs/lays hardwood floors as well as initial sanding
q. Holiday Decorations:
   i. Carpenter Other hangs up/installs Holiday Decorations
   ii. Common Laborer removes/takes down Holiday Decorations
r. Moving and relocation of airline kiosks belongs to Carpenter Other
s. Installs all gym lockers, regardless of the material the lockers are made out of.
t. Installs rotary files & shelves
u. Installs all hollow metal door, frames, associated hardware, and bondo work (without glass)
v. Installation of Trex fiberglass or composite decking belongs to Carpenter.
w. Installation of fiberglass reinforced paneling over drywall belongs to Carpenter.
x. Installation of rigid foam (foundation insulation) that is used under concrete or in walls belongs to Carpenter.
y. Installation of exterior composite panels over structural walls belongs to Carpenter (curtain wall is not included, it is a structural component).
z. Installs animal care equipment: cages, kennels
aa. Jails & Detention Centers: Carpenter installs if they are bolt-in installation.
   i. Installs Jail doors (bolt-in)
   ii. Installs doors, frames & cell fronts (bolt-in installation)
   iii. Detention benches (aka steel bunk beds) in jail cells (bolt-in installation)
   iv. Welded installation belongs to Ironworkers Structural.
   v.  
bb. Installs pre-stress concrete & tilt up concrete walls (Building Supplemental)
cc. Erects all scaffolding for multiple crafts. (Common Laborers may dismantle/tear down scaffolding). Certain crafts erect their own scaffolding:
   i. Brick Finishers/Tenders (scaffold considered tool of the trade)
   ii. Plasterer Tenders (scaffold considered tool of the trade)
dd. Installs all millwork & wooden trim.
e. Installs countertops (exceptions: stainless steel & stone).
ff. Places void spacers between the bottom dirt/gravel layer and the cement layer in a building.
gg. Shooting grade:
   i. Carpenter runs transit (instrument on tripod),
   ii. Common Laborer controls rod.
hh. Scaffolding belongs to Carpenter, unless considered a tool of the trade – when performed by Brick Finishers/Tenders or Plasterer Tenders for the purpose of laying brick or applying plaster
ii. Setting forms:
   i. Carpenters set forms for buildings
   ii. Common Laborers may strip/remove forms
jj. Wood backing/blocking between the studs is part of framing and belongs to high carpenter rate.
kk. Carpenter does layout for framing and forming, laborer does not assist. Each trade lays out their own work. (Excluding Metal Studs)
ll. Carpenters install windows if they have a nail fin

CEMENT MASON / CONCRETE FINISHER

CONCRETE FINISHERS (Building)

a. Carve/sculpt/sandblast designs into existing concrete columns/structures/sidewalks on-site (Bear Creek Park Colorado Designscapes)
b. Patch and fill concrete popcorn
c. Inject epoxy into broken/busted concrete for stability of the concrete
d. Pull screed bar (Screed is a tool used to strike off/level the surface of concrete to a specific grade)
e. Perform chipping and/or grinding concrete around floor drains to help meet tolerances required by floor installers
f.  

LABORER: Common or General

a. Common Laborers may unload truck to central pile. Once the material is in the pile, it belongs to the craft, e.g., laborers do not pack studs, sheetrock, or pipe (or any other trade-specific material) to craftsmen.
b. Laborers are not helpers. They do not assist with laying out, fetching tools or materials, holding, lifting or muscling materials in place. They do not observe workers for safety reasons. They do not operate heavy equipment (e.g. bobcat, forklift, manlift, loaders, etc.)
c. Common Laborers may perform general housecleaning (picking up trash, pushing a broom), final cleanup, and indoor fence installation.

d. Demolition (applies to Building, Heavy, & Highway):
   i. Laborers may perform demolition as long as materials are not to be used for retrofitting (then the demo belongs to classification that would install/retrofit the material being demoed)
   ii. Laborers may perform cleanup of demolition area
   iii. Laborers may shovel out demolition debris

e. May keep pedestrians from walking under where craft workers are working above.

f. May erect temporary tents

g. Shooting grade:
   i. Common Laborer controls rod.
   ii. Carpenter runs transit (instrument on tripod)

h. Common Laborers may dismantle/tear down scaffolding (Carpenter Other erects all scaffolding for multiple crafts except for the following crafts):
   i. Brick Finishers/Tenders (scaffold considered tool of the trade)
   ii. Plasterer Tenders (scaffold considered tool of the trade)

i. May clean/power wash area around sand/grease traps inside a building

j. May lay insulating blankets over a concrete pour inside of a building

k. Install/set chain link fence inside of building (e.g. cages and security storage) (CSA Supplemental clarification on wage determinations, beginning 03-01-01)

l. May hand dig ditch with shovel and backfill (specifically for Electricians after their work) (Rob Merritt & Dennis Whalen LU 68)

m. Common Laborers do not shovel for grade within the footprint of a building prior to a concrete pour. This work is performed by Concrete Laborers/Mason Tenders

n. May shovel snow to clear building site within foundation.

o. Erosion Control: On a building project, use Heavy unless incidental to highway work.
   i. Highway: Common or General Laborer (all descriptions for Heavy except Tackifier)
      1. Hand-spread Tackifier with mulch – Landscape Laborer
   ii. Heavy:
      1. Silt fence installation – 3 foot woven fabric with wood stakes. Material is spread out and the wood stakes are pounded in – Laborer Group II
      2. Grate inlet protection – Wrapped fabric over area drain – Laborer Group II
      3. Gator Guard – Spread out fabric wrapped foam along curbside, approximate weight is 10lbs per 25ft – Laborer Group II
      4. Dandy Bag – Wrapped fabric around inlet grate – Laborer Group II
5. Curb Sock – Placement of check-dam material in gutter, approximate weight is 10 lbs. – Laborer Group II
6. Wattle Installation – Spread out straw waddle at curbside and secured with wooden stakes – Laborer Group II
7. Hand-spread Tackifier with mulch – Landscape Laborer
8. Erosion Blanket – Rolled out straw mat and secured with landscaping pins – Laborer Group II
9.  

p. Powerwashing:
   i. Powerwashing a building to remove graffiti (with no follow up painting) belongs to the Common Laborer.
   ii. Powerwashing a building to remove graffiti (with follow up painting) belongs to the Painter (spray or brush)

q. Common laborers maintain (including pesticide spraying) the flower and plants in containers in the DIA terminal and on the concourses.

r. Common laborers do site fire watching.

LABORER: Mason Tender – Brick

a.k.a. “Hodgies, Hod Carrier”

a. Brick finishers/tenders are required to perform all duties for the benefit of the bricklayers, and includes the following duties: running of cranes, forklifts, washers and mixers.
b. Brick finishers may build/tear down scaffolding.
c. Brick finishers supply brick layers with products needed to perform their jobs.

LABORER: Mason Tender – Cement / Concrete

a. Mucking/shoveling/vibrating concrete (in/on building pour)
b. Concrete Laborers/Mason Tenders shovel for grade within the footprint of a building prior to a concrete pour.

OPERATOR: Backhoe / Excavator/ Trackhoe
OPERATOR: Bobcat / Skid Steer / Skid Loader

OPERATOR: Grader / Blade

ROOFER

a. Excludes Metal Roofing. (belongs to Sheet Metal)
b. Excludes metal flashing. (belongs to Sheet Metal)
c. Includes thatched roof.
d. Roofers tear off their own roofing
e. Tile roofs are installed by Roofers

TRUCK DRIVER: Dump Truck

WATERPROOFER

a. Waterproofing concrete deck with urethane membrane that is rolled and troweled belongs to Painters.
b. “Black Goop” waterproofing material is installed on foundations by Waterproofers.

Supplemental Rates

BOILERMAKERS

Boilermakers perform industrial work (such as Coors, Xcel, etc)

IRON WORKER, REINFORCING

IRONWORKERS - REINFORCING

a.k.a. “Rodbusters”

a. Installation and handling of all rebar.
b. Reinforcing with Carbon Fiber material:
i. Work includes prepping (cleaning, sanding of surface) and application of epoxy & fiber material.
ii. Fireproofing of this material is classified as Plasterer

PAPER HANGER

a. Installs exterior plastic wall coverings
b. Installs regular or vinyl wallpaper

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (Concrete mixers)

Less than 1 yd
1 yd and over
Drillers
Loaders over 6 yds
Oilers

PLASTERERS

a. Apply spray-on fireproofing
b. Fireproofing of Carbon Fiber Material:
   i. Fireproofing of this material is classified as Plasterer

PLASTER TENDERS

There is no formal ratio for Plasterer Tenders.

a. Plasterer Tender is the laborer for the Plasterer
b. Tenders may mix mud, move hoses, clean-up over spray for fireproofers (Plasterers)
c. Tenders do not patch plaster or fireproofing by hand, trowel, sprayer, or any other means.
d. Tenders may use Forklifts/Backhoes (see Backhoe classification) as a tool of the trade.
e. Tenders may erect scaffolding as a tool of the trade
f.
LABORERS: Concrete Saw

a. Laborer – Concrete Saw classification used for concrete coring.
b. Laborer – Concrete Saw classification used for Radar or xray for coring or boring for utility location.

Tile Setter- Tile Finisher – Floor Grinder – Base Grinder

a. Setting sheets of Swanstone (a fake tile or stone product) belongs to the tile setters classification
b. Note on Finishers: Finishers are the laborers for the tile setters. Tile companies do not get to use common laborers for cleanup or any other use.
c. Marble Masons (equivalent of a Tile Setter when working with Marble) sandblast lettering into exterior granite and marble.
d. Terrazzo Workers (Mechanics or Tile Setters) spread the mud on the floor, screed the mud flat, and floats the mud.
e. Installs interior granite (such as granite countertops).
f. Finishers are the laborers to the Tile Installers (aka Setters or Mechanics). Regular Laborers do not work with Tile Setters or Tile Finishers.
g. Finishers mix mud, put tiles out, or cut tiles.
h. Finishers may grind floors for Terrazzo work.
i. Finishers may grind bases for Terrazzo work.

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

a. Loader up to and including 6 cy.
b. Motor grader
c. Roller

TRUCK DRIVER:

a. Flatbed
b. Semi
(Italics) = Clarification has been superseded
(*) = Determination made prior to recorded date

**Caulkers** (Building)

a. Caulkers receive the rate prescribed for craft-performing operation to which caulking is incidental. I.E.: glazier, painter, brick layer, cement mason. (Building Supplemental)

**Welders** (Building)

a. Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental (CSA Supplemental)
HEAVY WAGE CLASSIFICATION CLARIFICATIONS

(Classifications current through 04-13-15)

LEGEND:

ASBESTOS WORKERS AND INSULATORS (LU 28) (Heavy)

a.

BRICKLAYERS (LU 7) (Heavy)

a. Group II Laborers assist Bricklayers & Stone Masons.
b. Retaining walls:
   i. Retaining walls built with mortar – Bricklayer
   ii. Retaining walls built without mortar – Laborer Group II

c.

ELECTRICIANS (LU 68) (Heavy)

a.

LINE CONSTRUCTION (LU 111) (Heavy)

a. This classification (as well as sub-classifications) is used for heavy power distribution lines. This type of work is performed by Xcel.
b.

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (LU 9) (Heavy)

a. Blade: Finish
   i.
   b. Blade: Rough
      i.
   c. Bulldozer:
(Italics) = Clarification has been superseded
(*) = Determination made prior to recorded date

i. d. Cranes: 50 tons & under
e. Cranes: 51 to 90 tons
f. Cranes: 91 to 140 tons
g. Cranes: 141 tons and over

h. Forklift
   i.

i. Mechanic
   i. Repairs equipment.
   ii.

j. Oiler
   i. Lubricates, refuels and performs preventative maintenance.
   ii.

k. Scraper: Single bowl under 40 cubic yards
   i.

l. Scraper: Single bowl, including pups 40 cubic yards and over and tandem bowls
   i.

m. Trackhoe:
   i. Mini-Excavators use the Trackhoe classification because the controls and
      the knowledge to use them are the same as the large Trackhoes.

n.

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (SUCO) (Heavy)

a. Backhoe
   i.

b. Front End Loader
   i.

c. Skid Loader
   i.

IRONWORKERS - STRUCTURAL (LU 24) (Heavy)

a. Ironworkers Structural erect structural steel on pre-engineered buildings
b. Ironworkers Structural set metal outhouse gazebos.
c. Ironworkers Structural install pre-manufactured metal for tunnels (not Laborer).
d. Ironworkers Structural install bollards (Bollard – variety of structures, usually a vertical
   metal post, used to control pedestrian and vehicular traffic, protect critical infrastructure,
   provide perimeter highlights, or define a pathway). Cement masons finish the job.
IRONWORKERS - ORNAMENTAL (SUCO) (Heavy Ornamental is not combined with Ironworker Structural) (Heavy)

a. Ironworkers Ornamental install pedestrian and ornamental railings on bridges.
b. Ironworkers Ornamental install metal hand rails.
c. Iron workers install wrought iron fences, whether they are welded together or bolted together

IRONWORKERS - REINFORCING (SUCO) (Heavy)

a. Installation and handling of all rebar. (ed: except for traffic signal caissons which is performed by Traffic Signal Groundsman)
b. Rebar in building caissons belongs to the Ironworker Reinforcing.
c.

PLUMBERS (LU208) (Heavy)

a. Installation of septic tanks is performed under Heavy and Highway.
b. Laborers Group 2 may perform shovel work for plumbers.
c. When water lines are cut during trench work, Laborer Group 2 may reinstall the water lines
d. Irrigation projects:
   i. Tapping into the main water line on an irrigation project belongs to Plumbers.
   ii. Pulling/Installing pumps and/or backflow preventers belongs to the Plumbers if the water is potable.
   iii.

e.

PIPEFITTERS (LU 208) (Heavy)

a. Pulling/installing pumps on irrigation work is performed by Pipefitters.
b. Irrigation projects:
i. Pulling/installing pumps and/or backflow preventers belongs to the Pipefitters if the water is non-potable.
c. Set fuel tanks into the excavated tank hold and lay pipe in the ground trenches from the tanks to the fuel dispensers.

SHEET METAL WORKERS (LU 9) (Heavy)

a.

LABORERS (LU 86) (Heavy)

a. Pipelayer
   i. Generally a pipelayer is the leader of the pipe crew. Laborer Group 2 would be the classification of the rest of the pipe crew.

b.

LABORERS (SUCO) (Heavy)

a. Common
   i. Group 2 Laborers strip forms.
   ii. Common Laborers may hand shovel for grade, dig ditches, and backfill.
   iii. Group 2 Laborers shovel snow on a Heavy project.
   iv. Common Laborers perform site clean-up, which includes pushing a broom, picking up/disposal of trash and debris.
   v. Common Laborers may distribute notices to residents notifying them of water shut-offs, etc.
   vi. Bobcats are not a tool of the trade for Laborers. Bobcats are a craft belonging to the operating engineers.
   vii. Common Laborers may perform demolition. This includes cleanup of demoed debris.
   viii. Group 2 Laborers shovel sand on an infield sand delivery.
   ix. Common Laborers may power wash as part of cleanup only (not prep work for a craft, such as painting)
   x.

b. Flagger
   i. Laborer-Flaggers will also set barrels and other traffic control devices on a Heavy project
   ii.
c. Landscape
   i. Landscape Laborers treat lakes with algaecides
   ii. Landscape Laborers do not install dry pack rock, pavers, or rip-rap (with or without mortar). This work is performed by Group II Laborers on a Heavy project.
   iii. Bobcats are not a tool of the trade for Landscape Laborers. Bobcats are a craft belonging to the operating engineers.
   iv. Irrigation Systems:
      a. Landscape Laborers install irrigation lines and control boxes/power supply.
      b. Landscape Laborers may connect valve wires to the control box.
      c. Electricians make connections to power supply.
      d. Electricians install photovoltaic systems and connect them to power the system.
      e. Pipefitters pull/install pumps and/or backflow preventers if the water is non-potable.
      f. Plumbers pull/install pumps and/or backflow preventers if the water is potable.
      g. Plumbers tap the mainline for the irrigation system.
      h. Landscape Laborers may dig trenches with shovels for directional drills when installing irrigation systems.

LABORERS (CSA Supplemental) (Heavy)

Labore Group 2

a. Group 2 Laborers clean the area around a grease trap, (including power washing).
b. Sewer Projects:
   i. Group 2 Laborers attach slings to the pipes.
   ii. Group 2 Laborers assist the Pipelayer that is in the hole.
   iii. Group 2 Laborers are also referred to as “Topmen”. This is the laborer that stays up on top of the hole.
c. Group 2 Laborers perform utility locates using electronic hand-held scanners.
d. Group 2 Laborers assist bricklayers and stone masons.
e. Group 2 Laborers perform erosion control on Heavy projects (silt fence, etc).
f. Bobcats are not a tool of the trade for Landscape Laborers. Bobcats are a craft belonging to the operating engineers.
g. Feeding of trimmed branches into chippers/mulchers is performed by CSA Tree Trimmers.

h. Group 2 laborers are fence erectors. This includes chain link and wooden fences, it does not include wrought iron fence which is installed by ornamental iron workers.

i. Erosion Control:
   i. Highway: Common or General Laborer performs erosion control as listed below (except Tackifier)
      1. Hand-spread Tackifier with mulch on – Landscape Laborer
   ii. Heavy:
         Material is spread out and the wood stakes are pounded in – Laborer Group II
      2. Grate inlet protection – Wrapped fabric over area drain – Laborer Group II
      3. Gator Guard – Spread out fabric wrapped foam along curbside,
         approximate weight is 10lbs per 25ft – Laborer Group II
      4. Dandy Bag – Wrapped fabric around inlet grate – Laborer Group II
      5. Curb Sock – Placement of check-dam material in gutter,
         approximate weight is 10 lbs. – Laborer Group II
      6. Wattle Installation – Spread out straw waddle at curbside and
         secured with wooden stakes – Laborer Group II
      7. Hand-spread Tackifier with mulch – Landscape Laborer
      8. Erosion Blanket (Rolled out straw mat and secured with
         landscaping pins) – Laborer Group II

j. Group II Laborers are the concrete tenders on a Heavy project. They perform concrete labor on a pour which includes mucking & vibrating the concrete.

k. Tracks boring bit, removes and replace boring bit, feeds pipe into boring machine, does hand digging as needed.

l. Group Laborer II installs synthetic turf. [PENDING APPROVAL]

Asbestos Laborer (removal of asbestos)

a. Abatement of Asbestos or HazMat materials inside or outside of a building
   belongs to Heavy wage classification: Laborers (Removal of Asbestos)

b. **Asbestos Workers and Insulators** are not to be used in this Heavy Wage Determination.

**BOILERMAKER (SUCO) (Heavy)**

Boilermakers perform **industrial work** (such as Coors, Xcel, etc)
CARPENTERS (SUCO) (Heavy)

a. Form Building & Setting
   i. 

b. All Other Work
   i. Carpenter Other installs exterior flagpoles
   ii. Carpenter Other installs playground equipment, picnic tables, and other park items.
   iii. Carpenter Other installs/sets basketball hoops (not Ironworkers), as well as all other playground equipment.
   iv. Carpenter Other installs skin on concrete sand domes
   v. Carpenter Other assembles dumpsters on Denver Property
   vi. Carpenter Other frames stud walls in parking garages
   vii. 

CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER (SUCO) (Heavy)

a. Cement Masons/Finishers perform pour-in-place rubber around playground equipment.

b. Cement Masons grind and smooth concrete walls (not Laborers)

c. Cement Masons patch and fill concrete popcorn.

d. Cement Masons mud-set stones on gazebo walls (not Bricklayers).

e. Cement Masons pull screed bars.

f. Cement Masons finish bollards.

g. Cement Masons perform the application of epoxy saturated fiber material on concrete exterior/surface for reinforcement purposes.

h. Cement Masons set, assemble and handle string lines (used to guide concrete lay-down machines). Strings may either be wire or string.

PAINTERS (Brush, Roller, & Spray) (SUCO) (Heavy)

a. Power-washing a building or structure with follow up painting belongs to the Painter (Brush, Roller, & Spray). Power-washing a building with no follow-up painting belongs to the Common Laborer.

b. Painters seal swimming pools

c. 

(italics) = Clarification has been superseded
(*) = Determination made prior to recorded date
**TRUCK DRIVERS (SUCO) (Heavy)**

Decisions regarding Truck Drivers:

- When truck drivers load on site and returns to the site, he is paid prevailing wage for the round trip.
- When truck drivers load on site and do not return to the site, he is paid prevailing wage until the material is dumped.
- When truck drivers load off-site and dumps the materials on-site, he is not paid prevailing wage.
- Truck drivers are only covered when they are on-site when Federal money is involved.
- Roll-Off trucks are covered on the trip to the dump. Original drop is not covered.
- Water truck drivers – not landscape laborers -- do tree watering with a hose attachment from the truck.

a. Pickup
   i. 

b. Tandem
   i.

**CSA SUPPLEMENTAL - HEAVY**

**MILLWRIGHTS (CSA Supplemental) (Heavy)**

a.

**POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (CSA Supplemental) (Heavy)**

Descriptions for equipment in each group may be found in the “Equipment Descriptions and Duties for Operating Engineers” (LU 9)

a. Group 1
   i. ATV with a blade (ie for snow removal) is Equipment Operator Group 1.
b. Group 2
   i.

c. Group 3
   i. Skidders (aka Timberjacks) – Forest machinery used for cut-to-length logging and removing logs from area to deck.
   ii. Gomaco Curb Machines – Heavy equipment on tracks used for simultaneous trimming and slip-forming curbs & gutter, barrier walls, bridge parapets, etc.
   iii.

d. Group 4
   i.

e. Group 5
   i.

f. Group 6
   i.

g. Group 7
   i.

**TRUCK DRIVERS** (CSA Supplemental) (Heavy)

Decisions regarding Truck Drivers:

- When truck drivers load on site and returns to the site, he is paid prevailing wage for the round trip.
- When truck drivers load on site and do not return to the site, he is paid prevailing wage until the material is dumped.
- When truck drivers load off-site and dumps the materials on-site, he is not paid prevailing wage.
- Truck drivers are only covered when they are on-site when Federal money is involved.
- Roll-Off trucks are covered on the trip to the dump. Original drop is not covered.

a. Group 1
   i.

b. Group 2
   i. Over-the-road trucks with special mounts for spreading granulated fertilizer is a Group 2 Truck Driver. (American Pride Co-op, 2-15-12 Rob Merritt & Stan Cuba)
   ii.
c. Group 3
   i.

   d. Group 4
   i.

   e. Group 5
   i.

   f. Group 6
   i.
HIGHWAY WAGE CLASSIFICATION CLARIFICATIONS

(Classifications current through 04-13-15)

CARPENTERS (LU 9901?) (Highway)

a. Form Work Only
   i. Carpenters set all forms.
   ii. Laborers do not set forms for sidewalks
      iii.

CARPENTERS (SUCO) (Highway)

a. Excluding Form Work

   i.

TRAFFIC SIGNALIZATION (LU 68 per wage determination) (Highway)

a. Traffic Signal Installation – Zone 1 (Denver):
   i. Traffic Signal Installers (111) installs the traffic light pole, traffic signal and control box.
   ii. Traffic Signal Installers hang the traffic signals, connect the wires to the traffic signal, run the wire through all conduit(s) from the pole to the traffic signal pole and install the switch box.
   iii. Traffic Signal Installers install bulbs in the traffic lights
   iv. Traffic Signal Installer levels pole tops and sets forms for the traffic signal.
   v. Traffic Signal Installer installs rebar in traffic signal caisson
   vi.

TRAFFIC SIGNALIZATION (Groundsman) (SUCO) (Highway)

a. Groundsman are the laborers for the Highway Electricians and Traffic Signal Installers.
b. Groundsman do not install fiber optic cable or conduit.
c. Groundsman may handle a shovel, help stabilize the traffic signal for placement, dig a trench with a shovel, clean up and remove waste material from the area.

d. Groundsman do not set forms for traffic signals. Form setting is done by the Traffic Signal Installer

e. Groundsman may do concrete finishing on a light pole base, control box or vault.

**ELECTRICIANS (Excludes Traffic Signal Installation) (SU CO) (Highway)**

a. Electricians (68) make all electrical connections, run conduit, and pull fiber optic cable up to the meter.

b. Installing fiber optic cable and conduit for traffic signals belongs to LU 68, not LU 111.

c.

**POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (LU 9) (Highway)**

a. (3) **Hydraulic Backhoe** (Wheel Mounted, under ¾ yds)
   i.

b. (3) **Hydraulic Backhoe** (Backhoe/Loader combination)
   i.

c. (3) **Drill Rig Caisson** (smaller than Watson 2500 & similar)
   i.

d. (3) **Loader** (up to and including 6 cu. Yd.)
   i.

e. (3) **Loader** (under 6 cu. Yd.)
   i.

f. (4) **Cranes** (50 tons and under)
   i.

g. (4) **Scraper** (single bowl, under 40 cu. Yd.)
   i.

h. (4) **Loader** (over 6 cu. Yd.)
   i.

i. (5) **Drill Rig Caisson** (Watson 2500 similar or larger)
   i.

j. (5) **Crane** (51 – 90 tons)
   i.

k. (5) **Scraper** (40 cu. Yd. and over
   i.

l. (6) **Crane** (91 – 140 tons)
   i.

m.
POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (SU.CO) (Highway)

a. Asphalt Laydown
   i.

b. Asphalt Paver
   i.

c. Asphalt Roller
   i.

d. Asphalt Spreader
   i.

e. Bobcat/Skid Loader
   i.

f. Boom
   i.

g. Broom/Sweeper
   i. Street Sweepers are Power Brooms over 70 HP (Not Group 1 Truck Drivers

   ii.

h. Bulldozer
   i.

i. Concrete Pump
   i.

j. Drill
   i.

k. Forklift
   i.

l. Grader/Blade
   i.

m. Guardrail/Post Driver
   i.

n. Mechanic
   i.

o. Oiler
   i.

p. Roller/Compactor (Dirt & Grade Compaction)
   i.

q. Rotomill
   i.

r. Screed
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER (SUCO) (Highway)

a. Cement Masons/Finishers finish concrete (with variety of tools such as straightedges, floats, steel or rubber trowels, fresnos, edgers, groovers, tampers, step edgers, decorative border tools, etc) and strike fracture lines.
b. Cement Masons/Finishers grind and smooth concrete walls (not performed by laborers)
c. Cement Masons/Finishers patch & fill concrete popcorn/honeycomb.
d. Cement Masons/Finishers use concrete screed bar
e. Cement Masons/Finishers perform application of epoxy saturated fiber material on concrete exterior for reinforcement purposes
f. Cement Masons/Finishers put textures on finished concrete
g. Cement Masons set, assemble and handle string lines (used to guide concrete lay-down machines). Strings may either be wire or string.

FENCE ERECTOR (Excludes Link/Cyclone Fence Erection (SUCO) (Highway)

a. Fence Erectors may install any type of fence with the exception of Wrought Iron, Silt or Link/Cyclone.
b.

GUARDRAIL INSTALLER (SUCO) (Highway)

a. Traffic Impact Attenuators are installed by Guardrail Installer.

HIGHWAY/PARKING LOT STRIPING: PAINTER (SUCO) (Highway)

a. This classification performs all types of roadway striping, including:
   i. Spray
   ii. Walk-behind spray machine
   iii. Truck mounted sprayer
   iv. Pre-form striping
   v.
**IRONWORKER STRUCTURAL** (Includes Link/Cyclone Fence Erection, Excludes Guardrail Installation) (SU CO) (Highway)

- Cyclone Fencing is essentially the same as Chain Link fencing.
- Pre-manufactured metal for tunnels belongs to Ironworker Structural (not laborers)
- Installation of Aluminum bridge rain deflectors (or splash guards)

**IRONWORKER REINFORCING** (Excludes Guardrail Installation) (SU CO) (Highway)

- Ironworkers Reinforcing handle all rebar.
- Setting of Dowel Pins belongs to Concrete Laborer
- Ironworkers Reinforcing handle all caisson rebar

**IRONWORKER ORNAMENTAL** (CSA Supplemental) (Highway)

- Ironworkers Ornamental set pedestrian & ornamental railings on bridges (AS Horner, Elitches, Phyllis Delimont (*)
- Ironworkers Ornamental erect/construct Wrought Iron fences (not Group 2 Laborers).
- Ironworkers Ornamental set bike racks (not Laborers) (Rob Merritt) (*)
- Ironworkers Ornamental set handrails (Rob Merritt) (*)

**LABORERS** (SU CO) (Highway)

- **Asphalt Raker**
  - i.
- **Asphalt Shoveler**
  - i.
- **Asphalt Spreader**
  - i.
- **Common or General**
  - i. Common Laborer is the old Heavy/Highway Laborer Group 2
  - ii. Common Laborers do geo-textile erosion control, soil amendment, check dams, storm inlet protection, erosion control logs, concrete washout area,
silt fence, sediment traps, hand seeding, hydraulic mulching (ed note Mulching = Landscape & Irrigation Laborer?), & soil retention

iii. Common Laborers may make repairs to Traffic Impact Attenuators
iv. Common Laborers perform utility locates with hand-held electronic scanners
v. Common Laborers install structural block walls without mortar (not Landscape Laborers)

vi. Carpenter Formsetters perform all formwork
vii. Laborers do not set forms for sidewalks
viii. Common Laborers install structural block walls (without mortar) (not Landscape Laborers
ix. Common Laborers may shovel for plumbers
x. Common Laborers reinstall water lines when they are cut during trench work.

xi. Common Laborers may set temporary safety railing on bridge decking.
xii. Common Laborers shovel snow on Highway projects.
a. Tracks boring bit, removes and replace boring bit, feeds pipe into boring machine, does hand digging as needed. Erosion Control:

i. Highway: Common Laborer (instead of Group II Laborer) performs erosion control as listed below (except Tackifier)

1. Hand-spread Tackifier with mulch on – Landscape Laborer

e. Concrete Saw (Hand Held)

i.
f. Landscape & Irrigation

i. Does not install erosion control measures.
g. Mason Tender – Cement/Concrete

i. Installs dowel pins.
ii. Wire mesh, fabric, and chairs.
iii. Muck concrete.
iv. Spray curing compound on newly poured concrete.
v. Cut fracture joints with walk behind saws.
vi.

h. Pipelayer

i.
i. Traffic Control (Flagger)

i.
j. Traffic Control (Sets Up/Move Barrels, Cones, Install Signs, Arrow Boards & place Stationary Flags) (Excludes Flaggers)
   
i.

LABORERS (Removal of Asbestos) (CSA Supplemental) (Highway)

a.

PAINTERS (Spray Only) (SUCO) (Highway)

a: All striping belongs to Highway/Parking Lot Striping: Painter classification
b. Painters sandblast surfaces for paint preparation
c. Powerwashing:
   i. Painters powerwash graffiti if follow-up painting is to be performed.
   ii. Common Laborers powerwash if no follow-up painting is to be performed.
d.

TRUCK DRIVERS (SUCO) (Highway)

Decisions regarding Truck Drivers:

- When truck drivers load on site and returns to the site, he is paid prevailing wage for the round trip.
- When truck drivers load on site and do not return to the site, he is paid prevailing wage until the material is dumped.
- When truck drivers load off-site and dumps the materials on-site, he is not paid prevailing wage.
- Truck drivers are only covered when they are on-site when Federal money is involved
- Roll-Off trucks are covered on the trip to the dump. Original drop is not covered.

a. Distributor
   i.

b. Dump Truck
   i.

c. Lowboy Truck
   i.
d. Mechanic
   i.

e. Multi Purpose Specialty & Hoisting Truck
   i.

f. Pickup & Pilot Car
   i. This classification is used for setting of cones, signs barriers, and other traffic control devices.
   ii.

g. Semi/Trailer Truck
   i.

h. Truck Mounted Attenuator (traffic impact attenuator (i.e., Crash Cushion, Crash Attenuator, Cowboy Cushions) which is mounted to the rear of a truck)
   i.

i. Water Truck
   i.

j.

CSA SUPPLEMENTAL - HIGHWAY

MILLWRIGHTS (CSA Supplemental) (Highway)

a.

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (CSA Supplemental) (Highway)

a. Group 1
   i.

b. Group 2
   i.

c. Group 3
   i. Gomaco Curb Machines – Heavy equipment on tracks used for simultaneous trimming and slip-forming curbs & gutter, barrier walls, bridge parapets, etc.
   ii.

d. Group 4
   i.

e. Group 5
i. 

f. Group 6
   i. 

g. Group 7
   i. 

PLUMBERS (CSA Supplemental) (Highway)

a. 

PIPEFITTERS (CSA Supplemental) (Highway)

a. 

TRUCK DRIVERS (CSA Supplemental) (Highway)

a. Group 1
   i. 

b. Group 2
   i. 

c. Group 3
   i. Potholing/Vacuum Truck
   ii. 

d. Group 4
   i. 

e. Group 5
   i. 

f. Group 6
   i.
APPLIANCE MECHANICS

The Denver Prevailing wage office has determined that the installation of washers and dryers are “plug & play” (which means connecting plugs to electrical outlets or connecting hoses to faucets) and that no other installation is needed to secure the appliance. The installation of washer and dryers are incidental to the delivery of the appliance, therefore the prevailing wage does not apply to these types of utility units. Maintenance and repair of the washers and dryers are subject to prevailing wage and fall under the OHR classification of Appliance Mechanics (see descriptions below).

Appliance Mechanics repair kitchen and laundry appliances (including washers, dryers, extractors, stoves, dishwashers, etc).

  a. Appliance Mechanics DO NOT remodel kitchens or perform installation for any new equipment. Remodel work and installation of new equipment belongs to the appropriate crafts (electricians, pipefitters, sheet metal workers, etc.

  b.

BAGGAGE HANDLING SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Classifications of Entry Support Mechanic, Machinery Maintenance Mechanic, and Control Systems Technician are designed to be a system of upward progression through periodic training, testing, experience, and advancement.

Entry Support Mechanic
Under direct supervision, assists the Machinery Maintenance Mechanic in maintaining the operational status of the baggage handling system. Duties include but are not limited to; assisting with adjustments with belt tracking, belt tension, and gearbox.

  a.

Machinery Maintenance Mechanic
Performs routine and basic adjustments of baggage handling system equipment including but not limited to, belt tracking, belt tension, and gearbox and bearing lubrication. Performs daily and periodic shift inspections, cleaning, and diagnostics of mechanical system components based on an established preventive maintenance program. Dismantles, repairs, and reassembles
equipment or machines for stock replacement or to restore baggage handling system equipment to operational status. Preventive maintenance and overhauling machines includes, but is not limited to, motors, clutches, brakes, transporting telecars, bearings, drive belts, drive shafts, pulleys, gearboxes (speed reducers), and conveyor belting. Maintains daily turnover reports and hourly labor time sheets for warranty reimbursement and statistical tracking of repairs. (OHR Definition)

a.

Controls System Technician

Performs a variety of functions such as installation, maintenance, and repair of devices which control and are controlled by the baggage handling system and related equipment. Such devices include, but are not limited to, personal computers, programmable logic controllers and peripherals, motor control panels, photoelectric sensors, sync-pulse tachometers, laser and RF readers, linear induction motors and servo-drives. Troubleshoots and repairs all control system and electrical failures by applying comprehensive technical knowledge to solve problems by interpreting manufacturer manuals or similar documents. Work requires familiarity with the interrelationships of electro-mechanical devices.

Removes and replaces plug-in type boards and components. Aligns, replaces, and cleans photocells. Makes minor repairs of connectors, wiring and fuses on-site, and cleans and performs diagnostic routines of electrical and control system components. Performs scheduled routine maintenance on all control system components and reporting devices (including personal computers), based on recommended manufacturer practices. Uses a personal computer to diagnose and correct PLC and operating system software problems. Diagnoses, repairs and aligns laser array (baggage tag reader) and RF reader hardware and software.

Note: Incumbents must possess an Electrician’s license when work warrants. (OHR Definition)

BUILDING ENGINEERS

This classification of work is responsible for operating, monitoring, maintaining/repairing the facilities mechanical systems to ensure peak performance of the systems. This includes performing P.M. and repair work of the building mechanical systems, inspecting, adjusting, and monitoring the building automation and life safety systems, contacting vendors and place order replacement parts, responding to customer service requests and performing maintenance/repairs I tenant or public spaces, performing routine P.M. i.e. light plumbing an electrical repairs, ballast lamp and tube replacement, operating mechanical systems both on site and via a remote laptop computer, maintaining inventory of spare parts and tools, painting and cleaning mechanical equipment and machine rooms, etc.
a.

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER REPAIRER**

The Fire Extinguisher Repairer performs the following duties: repairs and tests fire extinguishers in repair shops and in establishments, such as factories, homes, garages, and office buildings. This classification uses hand tools and hydrostatic test equipment. This repairer dismantles extinguisher and examines tubings, horns, head gaskets, cutter disks, and other parts for defects and replaces worn or damaged parts. Using hand tools, this repairer cleans extinguishers and recharges them with materials, such as soda water and sulfuric acid, carbon tetrachloride, nitrogen or patented solutions. Repairer tests extinguishers for conformity with legal specifications using hydrostatic test equipment and may install cabinets and brackets to hold extinguishers.

a. Time spent on-site by a Repairer performing extinguisher testing, maintenance, change-outs, repairs, etc. is covered by prevailing wage using this classification.

b.  

**FUEL HANDLER SERIES**

These classifications apply only to the DIA Fuel Farm. These classifications do not apply to plane re-fueling.

The following classifications are recommended to be inclusive and to supersede any previously adopted classifications.

**Fuel Distribution System Operator:**

Receives, stores, transfers, and issues fuel. Performs various testing procedures and documentation on fuel samples. Gauges tanks for water, temperature and fuel levels. Performs temperature and gravity testing for correct weight of fuel. Checks pumping systems for correct operating pressure or unusual noises. Inspects fuel receiving, storage, and distribution facilities to detect leakage, corrosion, faulty fittings, and malfunction of mechanical units, meters, and gauges such as distribution lines, float gauges, piping valves, pumps, and roof sumps. Operates a 24-hour control center; operates various computer equipments to determine potential equipment failure, leak and cathodic protection systems, pump failure, and emergency fuel shutoff systems. Monitors quality of fuel and drains excess condensation from fuel sumps and underground fuel pits. Inspects fuel tank farm for such items as leaks, low pressure, and unauthorized personnel. Performs general housekeeping and grounds maintenance for terminal, pipeline and dock areas, including fuel pits and valve vault cleaning and pump out activities. May connect lines, grounding wires, and loading and off loading arms of hoses to pipelines. May assist Fuel Distribution System Mechanics by preparing work areas. Maintains record of inspections, observations and test results. (OHR Definition)
a.

**Lead Fuel Distribution System Operator:**

Performs lead duties such as making and approving work assignments and conducting on-the-job training as well as performing the various tasks performed by the Operator classification. (OHR Definition)

a.

**Fuel Distribution System Mechanic:**

Maintains and repairs fuel storage and distribution systems, equipment and filtration systems, and differential pressure valves. Corrects leakage, corrosion, faulty fittings, and malfunction of mechanical units, meters, and gauges such as distribution lines, float gauges, piping valves, pumps, and roof sumps. Inspects electrical wiring, switches, and controls for safe-operating condition, grounding, and adjustment; may make minor repairs. Lubricates and repacks valves. Lubricates pumps, replaces gaskets, and corrects pumping equipment misalignment. May clean strainers and filters, service water separators, and check meters for correct delivery and calibration. Overhauls system components such as pressure regulating valves and excess valves. Disassembles, adjusts, aligns, and calibrates gauges and meters or replaces them. Removes and installs equipment such as filters and piping to modify system or repair and replace system component. Cleans fuel tanks and distribution lines. Removes corrosion and repaints surfaces. Overhauls vacuum and pressure vents, floating roof seals, hangers, and roof sumps. Some positions maintain fuel-servicing equipment such as hydrant and tanker trucks. Maintains record of inspections and repairs and other related paperwork as required. (OHR Definition)

a.

**Lead Fuel Distribution System Mechanic:**

Performs lead duties such as making and approving work assignments and conducting on-the-job training as well as performing the various tasks performed by the Mechanic classification. (OHR Definition)

a.

**CUSTODIANS**

Benefits: Family coverage covers a divorced parent who must cover siblings not living with the divorced parent. Tax withholdings do not reflect parental responsibility.
**Custodian I:** Any employee performing general clean-up duties using equipment that does not require special training: i.e., dust mopping, damp mopping, vacuuming, emptying trash, spray cleaning, washing toilets, sinks, walls, cleaning chairs, etc.

a. Custodian I
   i. Custodian I installs scent sprayers and performs filling/re-filling of these sprayers.
   ii. Custodian I performs conservation cleaning and waxing of bronze sculptures.
   iii. Custodian I may perform incidental cleaning of glass doors and windows.

**Custodian II:** Any employee performing specialized cleaning duties requiring technical training and the use of heavy and technical equipment, i.e., heavy machine operators floor strippers and waxers, carpet shampooers, spray buffing, re-lamping, mopping behind machines, high ladder work, chemical stripping and finishing of stainless steel. (OHR Definition)

a. Custodian II

Overtime and lunch are tied together. If a custodian works 7.5 hours they get paid for a half hour lunch. If the work more than the 7.5 hours and the .5 hour in the day, any additional time is overtime.

Parking and RTD are not one or the other.

The Career Service Board in their public hearing on March 15, 2007 approved to amend prevailing wages paid to custodians as follows: “All Contractors shall provide fringe benefits or cash equivalent at not less than the single rate amount. Contractors who offer health insurance shall provide an employer contribution to such insurance of not less than the 2-party or family rate for any employee who elects 2-party or family coverage. Contractors who offer such coverage will be reimbursed for their contributions at the above rates under any City contract incorporating this wage schedule.

1. If the contractor is paying cash fringe, they only pay the single rate
2. If the contractor offers health insurance, the city will reimburse the difference between the single rate and the addition coverage paid for.

**FURNITURE MOVERS**

These classifications apply for gross moves of furniture from one building/room to another. These classifications do not apply for the delivery of newly purchased furniture. Installation of cubicle workstations is performed by the building Carpenter Other classification.
Workers that simply set-up and strike chairs and/or tables that are stored in a facility (such as the Convention Center) are not covered by the furniture movers classification.

a. **Laborer/Helper**
   i. Move items to packing area.
   ii. May help pack items to be moved (including fabrication of boxes, taping, stuffing).
   iii. May help carry items to truck by hand and/or dollies.

b. **Driver/Packer**
   v. Pack items to be moved.
   vi. Drive the truck to and from the move site and/or to final destination for deposit of moved items (i.e., City Surplus).

b. **Lead Worker**
   viii. Oversees the workers performing the move.
   ix. Leads may perform duties as Laborer/Helper and/or Driver/Packer.

c. **LANDSIDE PARKING ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN**

Installs, modifies, troubleshoots, repairs, and maintains revenue control equipment at DIA’s manned and unmanned parking entrances and exit gates. Replaces consumable items such as tickets, printer ribbons, and light bulbs. Replaces circuits and related equipment as needed to utilize existing equipment, modify applications, or resolve unusual problems. Troubleshoots, tests, diagnoses, calibrates, and performs field repairs. Performs preventative maintenance such as inspections, testing, cleaning, lubricating adjusting, and replacing of serviceable parts to prevent equipment failure for both electronic and electromechanical controls as well as signal equipment in order to minimize repair problems and meet manufacturer specifications. (OHR Definition)

a. Classification is used for parking controls (such as egress gates) at DIA and throughout the City & County of Denver.

b. **SIGN ERECTOR**

This classification of work erects, assembles, and/or maintains signs, sign structures and/or billboards using various tools. Erects pre-assembled, illuminated signs on buildings or other structures according to sketches, drawings, or blueprints. Digs and fills holes, places poles. Bolts, screws, or nails sign panels to sign post of frame. Replaces or repairs damaged or worn
signs. May use welding equipment when installing signs. This classification is not a licensed electrician and therefore cannot make connections to power sources (i.e., provide exit lighting). (OHR Definition)

a. Man lifts/scissor lifts are considered tools of the trade for this classification.
b. Sign Erectors install all signs.
c. Electricians make the final wiring connections.
d. Electricians install/replace light bulbs, ballasts, and/or any other type of electrical work associated with signs.
e. LED Signs:
   i. Monitor & Brackets – performed by Sign Erectors
   ii. Electrical hookup – performed by Electricians

TILE SETTER – MARBLE MASON – TERRAZZO FINISHERS, FLOOR GRINDERS, AND BASE GRINDERS

Effective May 1, 2008: Local Union 7 of Colorado combined three classes of Finishers, Floor Grinders, and Base Grinders into Finisher using one pay schedule.

Journeyman Rates for the Tile Setter classification of work (Tile Setter, Marble Mason, and Terrazzo Workers) are provided by the Davis-Bacon Act. (See Tile Setter in Building Wage clarification)

Marble Mason, Tile Layer, and Terrazo Worker – These are the equivalent of a Tile Setter. (See Tile Setter clarification in Building Wages)

a. Finisher (Tile-Marble-Terrazzo)
   i. Finishers are the laborers to the Tile Installers (aka Setters or Mechanics). Regular Laborers do not work with Tile Setters or Tile Finishers.
   ii. Finishers mix mud, put tiles out, or cut tiles.
   iii. Finishers may grind floors for Terrazzo work.
   iv. Finishers may grind bases for Terrazzo work.

TRANSIT TECHNICIANS

This classification supersedes OHR Classification “DIA TRANSIT SYSTEM ELEVATOR MECHANICS” and only applies to DIA Train Techs.
Transit Technician – Entry: Associates in this position will be given instruction by on-the-job and/or classroom training to perform corrective and preventive maintenance, inspections, repairs, and adjustments to all systems, subsystems, and components of an electronic, mechanical, electro/mechanical, hydraulic, and pneumatic nature. This classification of workers may assist with routine preventive maintenance, inspection, and adjustment. Tasks and procedures are well established and require close supervision. Incumbents will follow the direction of higher level personnel in preventive or corrective maintenance phases of work. Most tasks will be of an apprentice nature and will require close supervision. Incumbents will progress to the journey level after one year as a Transit Technician-Entry. (OHR Definition)

a.

Transit Technician – Senior: This is a full performance level class performing various corrective and preventive maintenance, inspections, repairs, and adjustments to all systems, subsystems, and components of an electronic, mechanical, electro-mechanical, hydraulic, and pneumatic nature; monitors the transit system via a central computer system to make automated adjustments in the operation and maintenance of the transit system. (OHR Definition)

a.

Transit Technician – Lead: Performs lead technical duties such as making work assignments and conducting on-the-job informal training as well as performing various tasks involved with the operation and maintenance of the transit system. The Lead Transit Technician is the specialist in terms of hands-on diagnosis and troubleshooting various problems that may arise on the transit system. (OHR Definition)

a.

23210 – Elevator Repairer: The SCA-Directory of Occupations describes Elevator Repairer as, “repairs and maintains “Automated People Movers” and like named devices used in the transportation of people and materials including, but not limited to elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walkways to meet safety regulations and building codes. This worker trouble shoots and determines causes of trouble in brakes, electrical motors, switches, signal and control systems, using computers, test lamps, voltmeters, ammeters, and oscilloscopes, disassembles defective units and repairs or replaces parts such as electrical door locks, cables, electrical wiring and faulty safety devices installs push button control systems, complete control systems, and other devices to modernize automated people mover systems, and cleans and lubricates bearing and other parts to minimize friction. (OHR Definition)

TREE TRIMMERS
This classification of work trims, removes, and applies insecticides to trees and shrubbery including trimming dead, diseased, or broken limbs from trees utilizing rope and saddle, chain, handsaw, and other related equipment common to the care of trees and shrubs. Removes limbs, branches and other litter from the work area, observes safety rules, inspects and identifies tree diseases and insects of the area distinguishing beneficial insects and environmental stress, takes samples from diseased or insect infested trees for lab analysis, operates a wide variety of heavy and power equipment in trimming and removing trees and shrubbery, i.e. mobile aerial tower unit, tandem trucks, loaders, chippers, etc., maintains all equipment. (OHR Definition)

Tree Trimming projects involve the following:

a. Tree Trimmers perform trimming of trees.

b. Lifts used by Trimmers (i.e., Cherry Pickers, Mobile Aerial Towers, etc.) are incidental to the Tree Trimmer classification.

c. Feeding of trimmed branches into chippers/mulchers is performed by Heavy classification Tree Trimmer.

d. Power equipment such as Clamshells, Timberjacks (aka Skid Loaders) are tools of the trade and classified as Tree Trimmers.

e. WINDOW CLEANERS

This classification cleans windows.

a. PEST CONTROLLER

The Pest Controller sprays chemical solutions or toxic gases and sets mechanical traps to kill pests that infest buildings and surrounding areas, fumigates rooms and buildings using toxic gases, sprays chemical solutions or dusts powders in rooms and work areas, places poisonous paste or bait and mechanical traps where pests are present; may clean areas that harbor pests, using rakes, brooms, shovels, and mops preparatory to fumigating; and may be required to hold State license.

a. Pest Controllers install:
   i. Pigeon strips
   ii. Bird netting

b. Pest Controllers perform Prairie Dog trapping and relocation.
LIVING WAGE

Living wage is used for the following classifications at any public building or parking facility owned by the City of Denver:

a. Security Guard – static and mobile patrolling via a vehicle.
b. Parking Lot Attendant
c. Child Care Worker
d. Clerical Support Worker
   i. Auditor’s Office has not enforced the Clerical Support Worker classification to date because this has never been defined by OHR or City Council.