

Mike Schechter AGC-MN 651.769.2189 / mschechter@agcmn.org

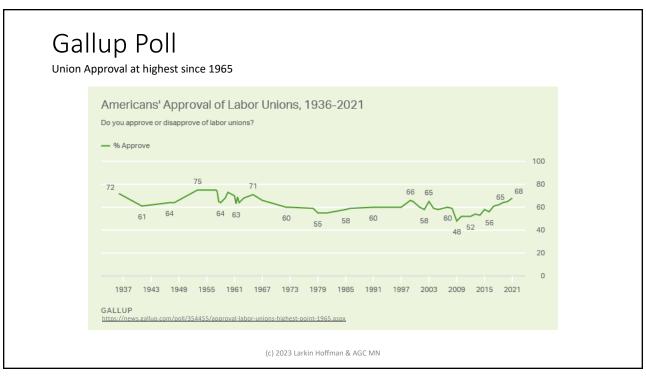
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Agenda

- Trends and change: Increasing Support of Unions
- NLRB Decisions, Rules, and Comings
- Construction Trades Negotiations: Update & Insights
- Marijuana

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Federal Growing Support



I will "be the most pro-union president you've ever seen"

Federal Money

- · American Rescue Plan Act
 - \$1.9T COVID relief
 - 350B to state, local & territorial governments
- Special Financial Assistance Program
 - Rescue distressed MEP plans
- 90+B for distressed multiemployer pensions
- · Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
- \$1.2T for infrastructure and social spending
- · Build America, Buy America
- · CHIPS Act
 - · Semiconductor manufacturing
- Inflation Reduction Act

Strings

- PLAs
 - · ARPA: grants encourages use of PLAs
 - IRA— requires on green energy projects (not broadband) receiving funds. Private work.
- · Prevailing Wage on energy projects
- Local Hire
 - ARPA: grants encourages
- · Definition of worksite
- Apprenticeship
 - ARPA encourages
 - BIL requires

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Ideas left on the table (federal)

Proposed 2022

- Increased penalties for labor & safety violations
- Personal liability to officers & directors
- Funding for enforcements
- Above-the-line deduction for union dues
- EV tax credit for autos make by union plants

Other ideas discussed

- Worker protection / wage theft
 - Strict liability (civil) for upstream contractors
- Joint employer
- Independent contractor
- Withdrawal liability rules
- Davis-Bacon revisions
 - Worksite
 - Prevailing wage
- OSHA heat standard (80 degree trigger)

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Minnesota Legislative Issues

- From DFL leadership
- · Important items
 - · Paid leave
 - · Housing affordability
 - · Worker protections
 - Infrastructure
- Other
 - Marijuana (later in presentation)

Reproductive freedom

Put into state law the fundamental right to make reproductive health care decisions without interference from politicians.

Climate and clean energy

Tackle the climate crisis and create good jobs by transitioning to 100% safe, clean, carbon-free sources of energy by 2040.

Early care and learning

Help families pay for childcare so parents can pursue employment or education, and make sure children are

well cared for and prepared to enter



Paid Family Leave and Earned Sick Time

Ensure that no Minnesotan is forced to choose between earning a paycheck and caring for a family member or themselves.



Prescription drugs

Prohibit big pharmaceutical companies from price gouging for life-saving medication like insulin, asthma inhalers, and EpiPens.



Public safety

Give law enforcement and communities the resources they need for safety, expedite criminal investigations, and prevent gun violence.



Housing affordability

Grow homeownership and reduce the cost of housing for Minnesotans who rely on the private rental market.



ППП



Infrastructure

Leverage federal funding to improve roads, bridges, transit, broadband internet access, water treatment facilities, and lead pipe replacement.



Education

Democracy

Improve access, increase particip and close dark money campaign finance loopholes.



Health care

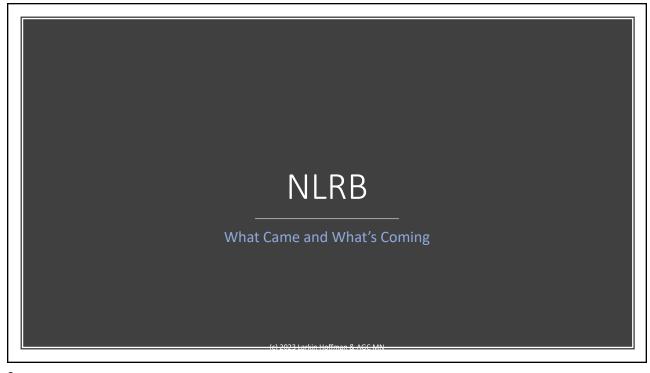
Establish MinnesotaCare Buy-In coverage and expand access to high quality, affordable care.

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Top **Takeaways**

- Extension of prevailing wage
 - Which wage applies
 - Setting prevailing wage
- Definition of worksite
- · Broadening liability (for things outside of company's control)
 - Joint employer
 - Wage theft
- Also watch for overextension that could lead to backlash

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NLRB's General Counsel

I want to make it easier for American workers to unionize

Jennifer Abruzzo, General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board

Seek to make unlawful:

- Captive audience meetings
- Limit an employer's right to use technology to monitor or manage employees
- More aggressive seeking of injunctions in federal court under Section 10(j) of the NLRA
- Increasing the types of remedies that regions should seek in settlement agreements for unfair labor practice charges

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Thryv Inc. Case

- On December 13, 2022, the NLRB decided a case involving Thryv Inc
- Issue: Whether to expand the traditional make-whole remedy required to resolve unfair labor practice charges.
- The Thryv case involved an unfair labor practice charge related to the company's bargaining over a reduction in force.
- The NLRB held that in addition to back wages and reinstatement, employees can remover "for all direct or foreseeable pecuniary harms" resulting from the company's unfair labor practices.

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Section 8(f) & 9(a) Conversions

- Employers are often asked by a union in a Section 8(f) relationship to agree to a provision which states that a majority of the employees voted to recognize the union and that the relationship is a Section 9(a) relationship.
- This sentence was not considered sufficient to convert an 8(f) relationship to a 9(a) relationship. Positive evidence that a majority of employees actually support the union would be required to convert an 8(f) relationship to a 9(a) relationship.
- The NLRB has issued proposed rules which state that a union's representation status can be converted to a 9(a) relationship solely on contract language.

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Contractor's Off-Duty Employees Can Enter Private Property

- The NLRB has reversed a 2019 decision regarding the right of off-duty employees to enter an owner's private property
- Held that off-duty contractor employees can engage in picketing and leafleting on an owner's private property.
- NLRB applied a standard that considered the competing interests of a property owner's right to protect its property and the contractor employees' Section 7 rights.

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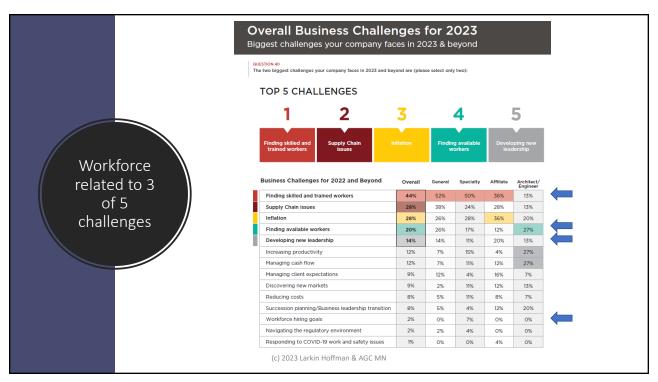
Sue Union for Tortious Damages Glacier Northwest Inc v Teamsters

- Contract expired and Teamsters
- Left job after concrete was loaded into trucks causing significant damage (over 100k)
- The Washington Supreme Court ruled the loss was "incidental to a strike arguably protected by federal law."
- Certiorari granted by U.S. Supreme Court
- Argued 10 January 2023

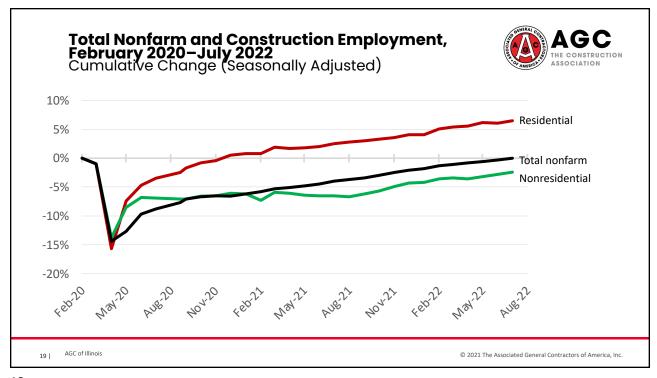
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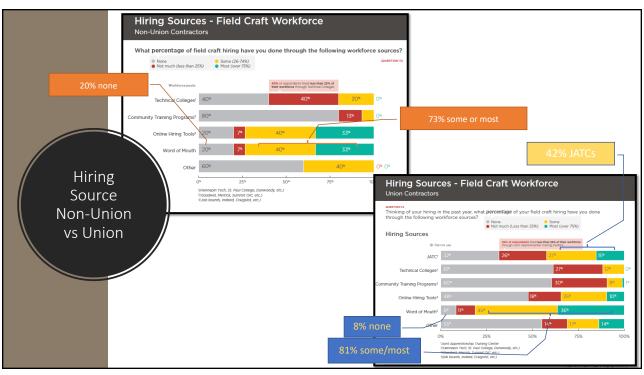
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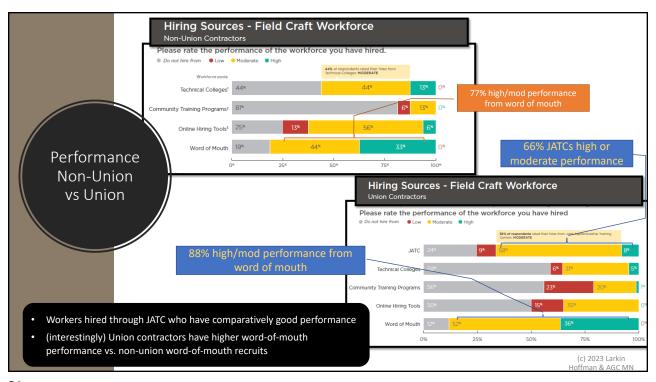
Labor negotiations Wage Elasticity (c) 2023 Larkin Hoffman & AGC MN

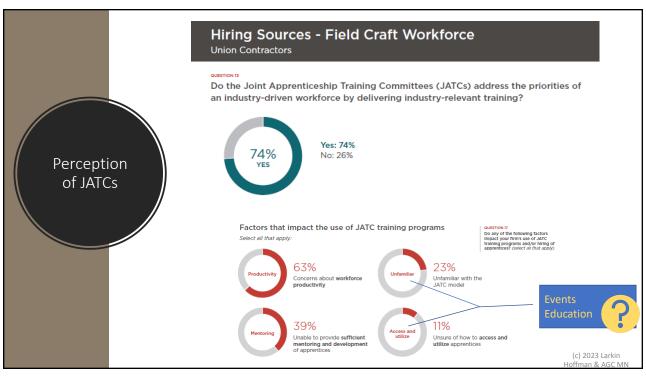


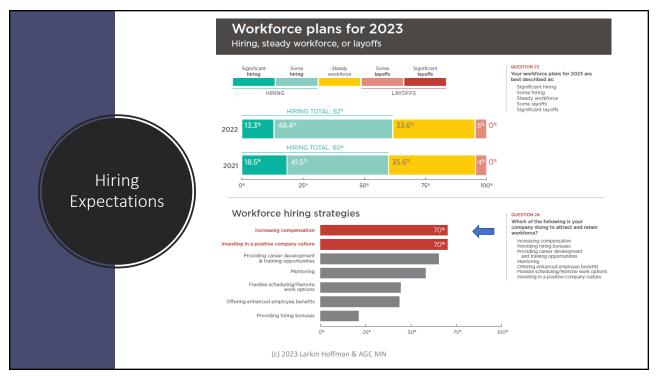


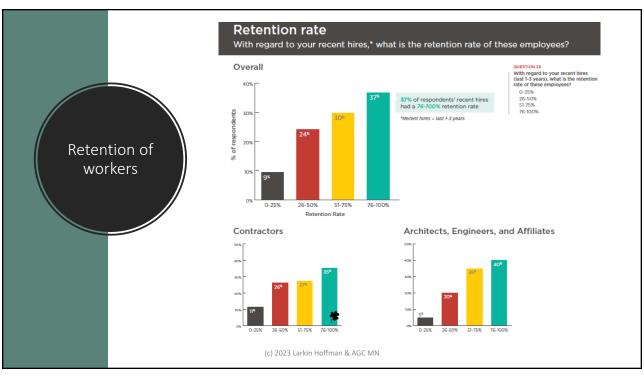




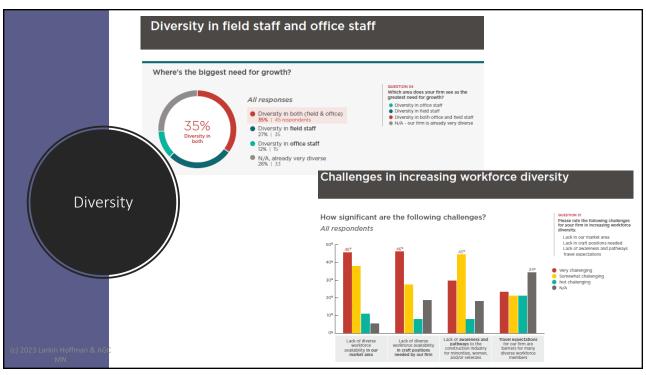


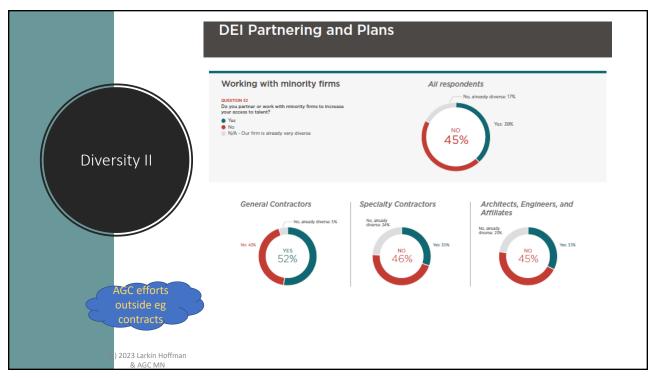


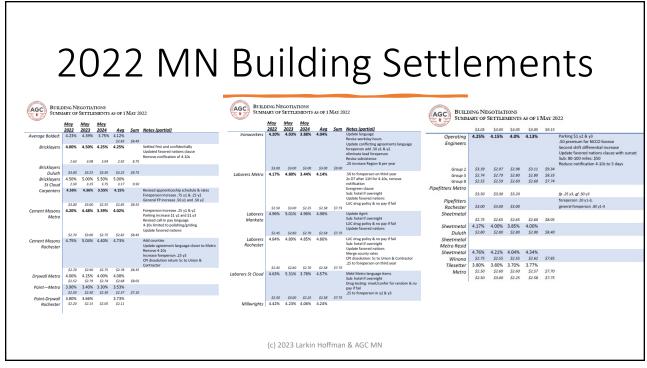












2022 Settlements takeaways

- Focused on percentages
 - · Strong emphasis on
 - Comparison among trades
 - Narrowed gap among trades
- Settlements about 4.15%

What does this mean for 2023?

- Dollar increases not represent total cost of contract
 - Per Diem
 - Parking
 - Overtime
 - Classification bumps
 - Supervisor bumps

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Expected Issues from Labor: 2023 Negotiations

Topics

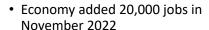
- 1. Recruit & retain workers
- 2. Economic terms
 - a) Wage
 - b) Per diem
 - c) Overtime
- 3. Groups
 - a) Which group (wages)
 - b) New scopes
- 4. Safety
- 5. Drug testing
- 6. Term

Discussion points

- Wages
- Use of JATCs
- Work hours
 - Safety & wages
- Separate agreements or addenda
 - Impact of IRAP
- Contractor Issue: Jurisdiction and Dispute Resolution

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Tight labor market driving higher wages (Dec 2022)



- Unemployment dropped 0.8% (from 4.7% Nov 2021 to 3.9% Nov 2022)
- Hourly pay rose 6.1% from November 2021 to November 2022
 - Higher than 5.8% average pay for all private sector production workers
 - Construction 17.2% > overall private sector



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Friday, December 2, 2022 CONTACT: Brian Turmail (703) 459-0238, brian.turmail@agc.org

CONSTRUCTION ADDS 20,000 EMPLOYEES IN NOVEMBER AS AVERAGE HOURLY PAY JUMPS MORE THAN 6 PERCENT, OUTPACING OVERALL PRIVATE SECTOR INCREASE But Record-Typing Low University of the Opening's Suggest Construction Industry Continues to Fall Short of Hiring as Many Workers as It Needs

Construction companies added 20,000 employees in November and continued to raise wages for hourly workers more steeply than other sectors as the industry's unemployment rate tumbled, according to an analysis by the Associated General Contractors of America of new government data. Association officials add the data shows that firms would have added significantly more workers if they could find more people to hire.

"It is heartening that both residential and nonresidential construction firms were able to add employees in November," said. "But the number of job openings continues to outpace hiring, suggesting employers wanted to bring on many more workers than they are able to find."

Construction employment totaled a record-high 7,750,000 in November, an increase of 20,000 for the month and 248,000 or 3.3 percent from a year earlier. Nonresidential firms—comprising nonresidential building and specialty trade contractors along with heavy and civil engineering construction firms—added 16,300 employees in November. Residential building and specialty trade contractors together added 3,900 employees.

Pay levels in the construction industry continued to increase in November at a faster pace than in the overall private sector. Average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory workers in construction—mostly hourly craft workers—climbed by 6.1 percent, from \$51.04 in November 2021 to \$52.94 last month. That increase exceeded the 5.8 percent rise in average pay for all private sector production workers. Such workers construction now earn an everage of 17.2 percent more per hour than in the private <u>sector</u> as a Whole.

The unemployment rate among jobseekers with construction experience decreased from 4.7 percent in November 2021 to 3.9 percent last month, tying the 2018 rate for the lowest ever for November. The number of unemployed construction workers fell by 16 percent, from 469,000 in November 2021 to 393,000 in November 02022.

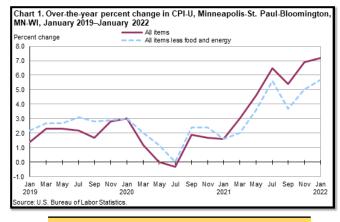
A separate government report on Wednesday showed there were 377,000 job openings in construction at the end of October, which exceeded the number of employees—341,000—hired during that month. The excess of job openings over hires indicated the industry wanted to hire more than twice as many workers as it was able to find in the current low-unemployment environment, Simonson said.

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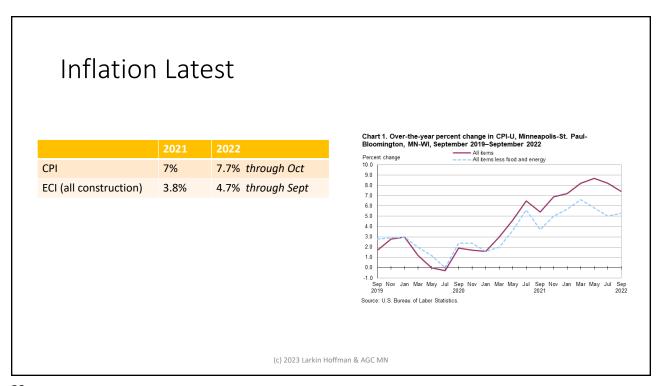
Inflation overall

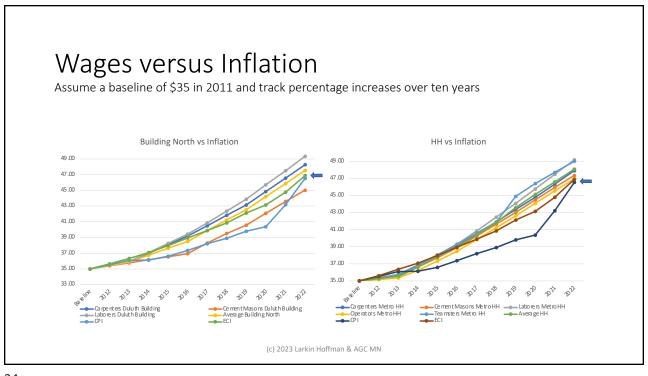
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
СРІ	2.20%	1.90%	2.30%	1.40%	7.50%
ECI	2.33%	2.50%	3.10%	2.40%	3.80%
Twin Cities CPI (Nov)		1.3%	2.8%	1.7%	6.9%
Avg All Trades	3.40%	3.28%	3.44%	3.23%	3.06%



Mpls-St Paul-Bloomington 12 Mo CPI, not 7.2% seasonally adjusted, not annualized

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Minnesota • Prescription: • Use of cannabis is lawful if the employee is enrolled on the Minnesota Department of Health's Patient Registry Program • Unless the employee used, possessed or was impaired by medical cannabis on the premises or the place of employment or during the hours of employment. • Non-prescription: • Effective July 1, 2022, Minnesotans can lawfully purchase and consume edible and drinkable products containing hemp derived THC. • Up to 5 mg of THC per serving and a limit of 50 mg per package.

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More issues

THC dosages and packaging are unregulated.

No requirement that manufacturers be licensed.

No requirement that hemp THC products be tested for other substances.

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Conflicting laws

- Testing
 - Tests exist only for use, not intoxication.
 - If used days before test (not intoxicated), will test positive
 - · Hemp marijuana will test positive
- · Lawful Consumable Products Act
 - Illegal to take adverse employment action against employee who uses or enjoys lawful consumable products outside of the workplace and non-working hours.
 - Exceptions if use is related to bona fide employment duties
- Drug & Alcohol Testing in the Workplace Act
 - Specific statutory protocols when and how to test employees for drug use

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What to do • Some employers have decided to disregard a positive test for marijuana, or limit marijuana tests for employees in Allow marijuana safety sensitive positions. • Harder to ignore where federal law covers employee's work use (e.g. CDL) or safety sensitive (e.g. heavy equipment involved) Brewer & Shipley Dilemma · Impairment testing entails **Testing** ➤ training > protections against perceived misuse including pretext for other motive (c) 2023 Larkin Hoffman & AGC MN

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