

Presentation to Statewide Housing Commission

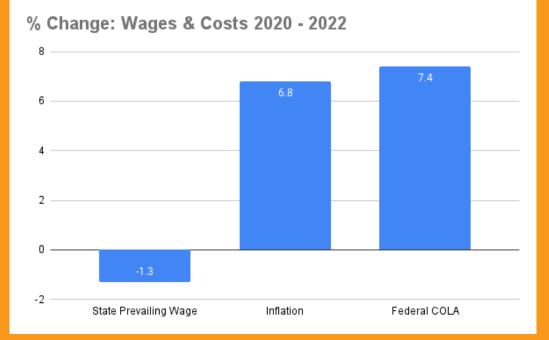
Jason J. Shedlock Laborers' International Union Maine State Building & Construction Trades Council

10.17.22 - Printed In-House with Union Labor

The Challenge:

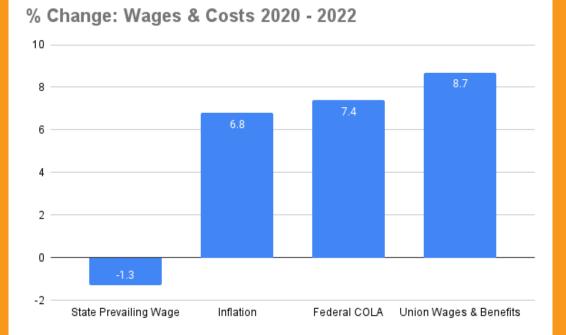
A focus on the supplyside of affordable housing is critical and necessary. But we are missing a real opportunity to enact a roadested solution to address the fundamental causes of our affordable housing shortage from multiple angles while at the same time addressing medium and longerm needs.

Construction Wage Stagnation in Maine



State Prevailing Wage Construction Laborer B2 Classification Statewide Rate

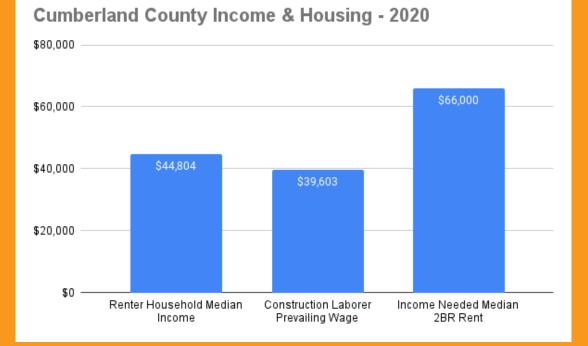
Collectively Bargained Wages Have Kept Pace



State Prevailing Wage Construction Laborer B2 Classification Statewide Rate

Union Wage Rate Collectively Bargained Rate Laborers' International Union, Local 327

Labor Standards & Affordable Housing in Maine Those Who Build Our Housing Cannot Afford to Live in It



*Wages for Construction Laborer B2 Classification Cumberland County Rate 2,080-hour year

Maine's Aging (Construction) Workforce is Real

- Maine: Oldest median age for construction worker in the US (45 years)
- 40% of US construction workers to retire by 2023
 - Maine has oldest median age in US (45)
 - Nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of Mainers are over 60
 - Average retirement age for a US construction worker is 61

How can we address the construction workforce shortage?

"Apprentices in Maine who completed their program in the last two years, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, increased their wages, on average, by nearly 40 percent, and 94 percent of apprentices continue their employment with their apprenticeship sponsoring business."

(Jan 2022 Press Release "Mills Administration Announces \$12 Million to Expand Apprenticeship Opportunities")

A three-pronged approach when it comes to addressing Maine's affordable housing crisis can change the game.

- Incentivize living wages with family-sustaining benefits
- Mandate registered apprenticeship requirements
- Encourage and reward projects committed to workforce and community benefits

Wages and Benefit Benchmarks in Recent Maine Public Policy

- LD 1282: "An Act To Establish a Green New Deal for Maine"
 - Registered Apprenticeship requirements on energy generation
 - Currently 10%, 17.5% in 2025, 25% in 2027
- LD 336: "An Act To Encourage Research To Support the Maine Offshore Wind Industry"
 - Project Labor Agreement on offshore wind research aray
 - Collectively bargained rates and Benefits
 - Community benefits
 - Local, disadvantaged, veteran hire benchmarks

Wages and Benefit Benchmarks in Maine Public Policy(Cont.)

- LD 1969: "An Act Concerning Equity in Renewable Energy Projects & Workforce Development"
 - Registered Apprenticeship requirements on energy generation projects (2MW +)
 - Wage requirements on all projects \$50k or more with state assistance
 - Establishes a Registered PreApprenticeship structure and requirements
 - Incentivizes the use of Project Labor Agreements (PLAs)

Wages and Benefit Benchmarks in Maine Public Policy(Cont.)

- LD 1656: "An Act To Promote Energyefficient Affordable Housing"
 - VIA ARPA: \$20M for Affordable Housing built using a Project Labor Agreement
 - Funding through state's 4% LIHTC Walkin program
 - High interest: more applications than funding available
 - Slated to fund approximately 2-5 affordable housing projects
 - Workers to earn collectively bargained rate and benefits

Federal Guidance on Wages and Apprenticeship is Clear

- Federal ARPA Funds
- Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
- Inflation Reduction Act

All incentivize - or require - wage standards and Registered Apprenticeship

Labor Standards Can Move the Needle

- Incentivize labor standards in affordable housing policy
 - Allow for increased housing height, density or development
 - Encourage affordable rental housing development with tax incentives
 - Consider non-owner-occupied STR and/or condo conversion fees to fund Maine Housing programs for development of affordable housing with Project Labor Agreements

Labor Standards Can Move the Needle...Without Raising Costs

- Wage standards do not raise housing construction costs
 - ICERES Study (Hinkle & Belman 2020)
- Any wage increases are likely undetectable
 - EPI Study (Mahalia 2008)
 - Average labor costs = ¼ of construction costs
 - A 10% increase in wages = 2.5% of contract costs

Labor Standards Can Move the Needle...While Training Maine Future Builders

- Registered Apprenticeships = Higher Wages and a More Diverse Workforce
 - Earn while you learn model eliminates educational debt
 - Programming at no-cost to learner
 - Clearly defined pathway to career advancement and credentialing
 - Proven opportunities and success for traditionally underrepresented populations
 - Women, people of color, justiceinvolved individuals
 - Pre-Apprenticeship pathway established

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