

General Services Administration
Information Collection
Construction Payrolls and Basic Records
OMB Control Number 3090-0326
Justification – Part A Supporting Statement

Overview of Information Collection.

The information being collected is required by the Department of Labor (DOL) and the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.222-8 Payrolls and Basic Records which requires all contractors awarded construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 for work performed in the United States to provide weekly payroll data to the appropriate contracting officer. The DOL provided a WH-347 form for contractors to use in their weekly payroll report. The information being collected includes: 1. contractor and subcontractor name, address and identifying number, 2. the contract/task order number, 3. Project and Location, 4. payroll number, 5. work week ending date, 6. employee name, 7. number of withholding exemptions, 8. work classifications, 9. hours worked, 10. rate of pay (overtime and straight time), 11. gross amount earned (overtime and straight time), 12. fringe benefits, and 13. Statement of Compliance. GSA has deviated from the FAR clause to authorize construction contractors to either transmit the required weekly payroll data in an XML format via email to the contracting officer, or using the GSA automated system (contractors using the automated system must complete the GSA Electronic Registration Form to gain access into the automated system. GSA will not impose any additional record keeping information for payrolls. All recordkeeping must be in compliance with appropriate laws for record retention and inspection.

This request is a revision to an existing GSA ICR 3090-0326. The revision allows contractors to submit the required weekly payroll data through XML format or GSA identified automated system. The language was changed to be generic and not specific to the use of a “bot”.

GSA will require the direct entry of the payroll data into the GSA Electronic Payroll Template portal to collect the information. The data being collected is the same as that currently covered by existing information collections and no other fields have been added.

GSA is making the following changes to the previously approved OMB data collections:

- GSA will provide two electronic options for construction contractors and subcontractors to use when reporting the required weekly payrolls records. This is a change from the previous FAR deviation to 52.222-8 clause which required the use of the GSA electronic system.

- GSA's revision to the data collection process for payroll collection, submission and certification required changes to the FAR and FAR Clause 52.222-8 Payrolls and Basic Records, as noted below:

22.406-6 Payrolls and statements.

(a) *Submission.* In accordance with the clause at [52.222-8](#), Payrolls and Basic Records, the contractor must submit or cause to be submitted, within 7 calendar days after the regular payment date of the payroll week covered, for the contractor and each subcontractor, (1) copies of weekly payrolls applicable to the contract, and (2) weekly payroll statements of compliance. The contractor may use the U.S. DOL [Form WH-347](#), or a similar form that provides the same data and identical representation either by transmitting the data in a XML format via email to the contracting officer, or using the GSA automated system (contractors using the automated system must complete the [GSA Electronic Registration Form](#) to gain access into the automated system).

(b) *Withholding for nonsubmission.* If the contractor fails to submit copies of its or its subcontractors' payrolls promptly, the contracting officer shall, from any payment due to the contractor, withhold approval of an amount that the contracting officer considers necessary to protect the interest of the Government and the employees of the contractor or any subcontractor.

(c) *Examination.* (1) The contracting officer shall examine the payrolls and payroll statements to ensure compliance with the contract and any statutory or regulatory requirements. Particular attention should be given to-

(i) The correctness of classifications and rates;

(ii) Fringe benefits payments;

(iii) Hours worked;

(iv) Deductions; and

(v) Disproportionate employment ratios of laborers, apprentices or trainees to journeymen.

(2) Fringe benefits payments, contributions made, or costs incurred on other than a weekly basis shall be considered as a part of weekly payments to the extent they are creditable to the particular weekly period involved and are otherwise acceptable.

(d) *Preservation.* The contracting agency shall retain payrolls and statements of compliance for 3 years after completion of the contract and make them available when requested by the DOL at any time during that period. Submitted payrolls shall not be returned to a contractor or subcontractor for any reason, but copies thereof may be

furnished to the contractor or subcontractor who submitted them, or to a higher tier contractor or subcontractor.

(e) *Disclosure of payroll records.* Contractor payroll records in the Government's possession must be carefully protected from any public disclosure which is not required by law, since payroll records may contain information in which the contractor's employees have a privacy interest, as well as information in which the contractor may have a proprietary interest that the Government may be obliged to protect. Questions concerning release of this information may involve the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

52.222-8 Payrolls and Basic Records.

Payrolls and Basic Records

(a) Payrolls and basic records relating thereto shall be maintained by the Contractor during the course of the work and preserved for a period of 3 years thereafter for all laborers and mechanics working at the site of the work. Such records shall contain the name, address, and social security number of each such worker, his or her correct classification, hourly rates of wages paid (including rates of contributions or costs anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits or cash equivalents thereof of the types described in [40 U.S.C. 3141\(2\)\(B\)](#) (Construction Wage Rate Requirement statute)), daily and weekly number of hours worked, deductions made, and actual wages paid. Whenever the Secretary of Labor has found, under paragraph (d) of the clause entitled Construction Wage Rate Requirements, that the wages of any laborer or mechanic include the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing benefits under a plan or program described in [40 U.S.C. 3141\(2\)\(B\)](#), the Contractor shall maintain records which show that the commitment to provide such benefits is enforceable, that the plan or program is financially responsible, and that the plan or program has been communicated in writing to the laborers or mechanics affected, and records which show the costs anticipated or the actual cost incurred in providing such benefits. Contractors employing apprentices or trainees under approved programs shall maintain written evidence of the registration of apprenticeship programs and certification of trainee programs, the registration of the apprentices and trainees, and the ratios and wage rates prescribed in the applicable programs.

(b) (1) The Contractor shall submit weekly for each week in which any contract work is performed a copy of all payrolls to the Contracting Officer. The payrolls submitted shall set out accurately and completely all of the information required to be maintained under paragraph (a) of this clause, except that full social security numbers and home addresses shall not be included on weekly transmittals. Instead, the payrolls shall only need to include an individually identifying number for each employee (e.g., the last four digits of the employee's social security number). The required weekly payroll information may be

submitted either by transmitting the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division's [Form WH-347](#) in a XML format via email to the Contracting Officer, or using the GSA automated system. Optional [Form WH-347](#) is available for this purpose and may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division website at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/forms>. Contractors using the automated system must complete the [GSA Electronic Registration Form](#) to gain access into the automated system. The Prime Contractor is responsible for the submission of copies of payrolls by all subcontractors. Contractors and subcontractors shall maintain the full social security number and current address of each covered worker and shall provide them upon request to the Contracting Officer, the Contractor, or the Wage and Hour Division of the DOL for purposes of an investigation or audit of compliance with prevailing wage requirements. It is not a violation of this section for a Prime Contractor to require a subcontractor to provide addresses and social security numbers to the Prime Contractor for its own records, without weekly submission to the Contracting Officer.

(2) Each payroll submitted shall be accompanied by a "Statement of Compliance," signed by the Contractor or subcontractor or his or her agent who pays or supervises the payment of the persons employed under the contract and shall certify-

(i) That the payroll for the payroll period contains the information required to be maintained under paragraph (a) of this clause and that such information is correct and complete;

(ii) That each laborer or mechanic (including each helper, apprentice, and trainee) employed on the contract during the payroll period has been paid the full weekly wages earned, without rebate, either directly or indirectly, and that no deductions have been made either directly or indirectly from the full wages earned, other than permissible deductions as set forth in the Regulations, 29 CFR Part 3; and

(iii) That each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the applicable wage rates and fringe benefits or cash equivalents for the classification of work performed, as specified in the applicable wage determination incorporated into the contract.

(3) The weekly submission of a properly executed certification set forth on the reverse side of Optional [Form WH-347](#) and in the automated system tool shall satisfy the requirement for submission of the "Statement of Compliance" required by paragraph (b)(2) of this clause.

(4) The falsification of any of the certifications in this clause may subject the Contractor or subcontractor to civil or criminal prosecution under Section 1001 of Title 18 and Section 3729 of Title 31 of the United States Code.

(c) The Contractor or subcontractor shall make the records required under paragraph (a) of this clause available for inspection, copying, or transcription by the Contracting

Officer or authorized representatives of the Contracting Officer or the DOL. The Contractor or subcontractor shall permit the Contracting Officer or representatives of the Contracting Officer or the DOL to interview employees during working hours on the job. If the Contractor or subcontractor fails to submit required records or to make them available, the Contracting Officer may, after written notice to the Contractor, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment. Furthermore, failure to submit the required records upon request or to make such records available may be grounds for debarment action pursuant to 29 CFR 5.12.

(End of clause)

- There may be an additional burden for this GSA payroll submission process based on the time required to enter the data via electronic means if the data cannot be uploaded into the system. However, there is no change to the burden associated with collecting the data since the data fields are all the same. GSA's change in the submission methodology does not increase the existing burden reported in OMB 3090-0326.

1. Need & Method for the Information Collection.

The data collection information is necessary to comply with various statutes and regulations, see paragraph 2.C. of this supporting statement. Contracting agencies have the duty to ensure compliance by engaging in periodic audits or investigations of contracts, including examinations of payroll data. Contracting officers throughout the Government receive weekly payroll records and due to time constraints, workloads, and competing priorities may perform inconsistent reviews of the payroll information. As a result, most errors in payrolls are reported by the contractor employees to DOL investigators in the form of a complaint. GSA is seeking to proactively mandate the use of an automated solution for submitting payroll records to GSA contracting officers. GSA will use the electronic template to ensure the weekly payroll records are consistently being analyzed in detail, increase the accuracy of the review and improve the use of limited contractor and government resources.

The legal and administrative requirement necessitating the data collection is outlined in the DOL OMB Information Control 1235-0008 and 1235-00181, FAR 22.406-6, and FAR clause 52.222-8 which requires all construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 and performing work in the United States to submit the weekly payroll data.

The collection of the weekly payroll data is mandated in several statutes and regulations including:

- The Copeland Act (Pub.L. 73-324) § 3.3 (b).
Each contractor or subcontractor engaged in the construction, prosecution, completion, or repair of any public building or public work, or building or work financed in whole or in part by loans or grants from the United States, shall furnish each week a statement with respect to the wages paid each of its employees engaged on work covered by this

part 3 and part 5 of this title during the preceding weekly payroll period. This statement shall be executed by the contractor or subcontractor or by an authorized officer or employee of the contractor or subcontractor who supervises the payment of wages, and shall be on the back of Form WH 347, "Payroll (For Contractors Optional Use)" or on any form with identical wording...

- The Davis-Bacon and Related Acts (DBRA) (sec. 1-7, 46 Stat. 1949, as amended; Pub. L. 74-403).

Contractors and subcontractors must certify their payrolls by attesting that persons performing work on DBRA covered contracts have received the proper payment of wages and fringe benefits.

- The Department of Labor Regulations 29 C.F.R., Subtitle A § 3.4 Submission of weekly statements and the preservation and inspection of weekly payroll records.

"(a) Each weekly statement required under § 3.3 shall be delivered by the contractor or subcontractor, within seven days after the regular payment date of the payroll period, to a representative of a Federal or State agency in charge at the site of the building or work,"

- FAR 22.406-6 Payrolls and statements.

(a)Submission. In accordance with the clause at 52.222-8, Payrolls and Basic Records, the contractor must submit or cause to be submitted, within 7 calendar days after the regular payment date of the payroll week covered, for the contractor and each subcontractor, (1) copies of weekly payrolls applicable to the contract, and (2) weekly payroll statements of compliance. The contractor may use the Department of Labor FormWH-347, Payroll (For Contractor's Optional Use), or a similar form that provides the same data and identical representation.

- The FAR clause 52.222-8 Payrolls and Basic Records (b) (1)

The Contractor shall submit weekly for each week in which any contract work is performed a copy of all payrolls to the Contracting Officer. The payrolls submitted shall set out accurately and completely all of the information required to be maintained under paragraph (a) of this clause, except that full social security numbers and home addresses shall not be included on weekly transmittals. Instead the payrolls shall only need to include an individually identifying number for each employee (e.g., the last four digits of the employee's social security number).

All of the statutes and regulations listed in paragraph 2.C. of this document require all construction contractors with contracts exceeding \$2,000 and are subject to the DBRA to submit weekly payroll for any contract work performed during that specific week to the appropriate contracting officer or agency designee. GSA's changes to the collection and submission process will not affect the deadline set in the regulation. The Contractor's

requirement for submission of the weekly payroll data remains unchanged.

The method of collection will be changed from a paper mail or PDF email submission to an automated solution using an electronic version of the WH-347. Contractors would continue to be responsible for submitting weekly payroll data via XML email or entry electronic system. Contractors will directly input data into the electronic template. Once received, the automated process would take the submitted data and verify that the labor categories are consistent with the corresponding prevailing wage determination rates identified in the contract. Labor categories found not to be in compliance will be flagged and an email alert will be sent to the appropriate contracting officer of any wage or fringe benefit rates below the appropriate prevailing wage. Electronic activity logs will retain records of all compliant verifications that have been processed and file them in the contract's electronic contract file. The automated process will also alert the contracting officer upon a contractor's failure to timely submit payroll data. GSA will have joint administration rights with the electronic solution contractor for the collection of payroll information.

The consequences for not collecting the data are 1) GSA and its contractors would not be compliant with the statutes and regulations listed in paragraph 2.C.; 2) employees may continue to be paid incorrect wages and fringe benefits, and 3) if an error is found, contractors can suffer large monetary penalties such as being required to pay the negatively impacted employees the highest prevailing wage in the job classification. The weekly collection of the payroll data is required by statute and can only be changed by Congress (e.g., The Copeland Act precludes the collection of the payroll data less frequently than weekly).

GSA's automated solution will have no impact on the collection of the data as it is currently being collected using various methods. The consequences to not using the automated solution is that the reviews of the weekly payroll data will remain labor-intensive, prone to human error and continue to be an ancillary function due to the contracting officer's workload and GSA's mission needs. Legal obstacles to reducing the burden of collecting the data weekly include a permanent court injunction ordering the Secretary of Labor to cease from attempting to reduce the weekly burden through the use of the attestation process. On January 16, 1984, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to review the decision, allowing the appellate decision to become final and precluding DOL from eliminating this aspect of the information collection.

2. Use of Information.

The payroll information is used in contract and program administration to ensure all of GSA's applicable construction contracts are in compliance with the DBRA, as well as other applicable statutes and regulations. If the contract and program is out of compliance this means that the employee is not earning the correct pay and the contractor or subcontractor will need to retroactively pay the employee the appropriate amount or an amount higher as determined by DOL.

The collected payroll data is an essential tool used by GSA and other federal agencies to meet the statutory obligation of ensuring construction workers receive no less than the minimum wage required by the appropriate wage determination. The collected payroll data is compared with the specific DBRA wage determinations to determine if each contractor or subcontractor employee is being paid the appropriate wage and fringe benefits per the job classification. If it is determined that the employee is not being paid the legally required wages and fringe benefits, GSA must ensure the contractor retroactively pays the employee the difference in the amount paid, or a higher amount determined by DOL, and use the new wage determination for future payroll disbursements to the employee. GSA is not the enforcement agency and will report any contractor non-compliance with the statute to the DOL for resolution.

As required by statutes and regulations, Federal agencies' contracting officials and DOL's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) staff use the records and certified payrolls to verify that contractor's employees are being paid the required wages for the work performed. Although a contractor may have multiple contracts with multiple Federal agencies, the applicable wage determination or prevailing wage is specific to the contract award date which will vary from one agency to the other. The sharing of information is usually limited to the Federal agency and DOL investigators. The process for collecting the data is an existing process that began in the Secretary of Labor's Reorganization Plan No. 14 of 1950. All privacy concerns were vetted and resolved in the information collections request for OMB 1235-0008 and 1235-0018. In general any privacy concerns surrounding the sharing of an employee's social security number were addressed through the allowance of an individual identifying number (e.g., last four digits of the worker's social security number) and limiting the submission of Personally Identifiable Information from subcontractors such as employee addresses and social security numbers to the Prime Contractor for its own records, without weekly submission to the Contracting Officer. GSA's proposed automated process will provide additional safeguards to prevent the improper accessing of payroll data through the use of password protections to log into the system using personal identification and password.

3. Use of Information Technology.

The payroll verification process will be 100% automated by sending an XML file or completing and entering the electronic template directly into an electronic system. The electronic system is designed to reduce the contractor's burden by allowing subsequent payroll data submission fields to auto-populate from the previous week or upload data if the format allows. This will reduce the data entry time and allow the contractor to focus on certifying and updating the information, as necessary.

4. Non-Duplication.

GSA is aware that entering information from regular payrolls onto the electronic system and

maintaining a copy of the certified payrolls may result in the duplication of work already being performed. This is not a new issue; the existing data collections require this same duplicative effort to meet specific Copeland Act requirements using Form WH-347. GSA explored many options for contractors to use in submitting the payroll data but because of the various formats in which contractors submit the payroll data, the use of the electronic submissions were the most viable options.

The data collected is Agency-specific, project-based and requires information that only the original contractor or subcontractor payroll data can provide and is not available from any other source. In addition, the mandate to receive the weekly payroll is statutory and cannot be changed.

The current information being collected cannot be used because of the different methods in which the data is submitted (i.e., PDF, excel sheets, and hard copy payroll ledgers). GSA solicited for a successful electronic solution and is currently piloting it on a few construction projects.

5. Burden on Small Business.

The burden applies equally to both large businesses, and small businesses and other small entities awarded construction contracts exceeding \$2,000 and subject to DBRA. Information generated from the SAM.gov, formerly Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS), for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 was used as the basis for estimating the impact of the change on small businesses. An examination of this data revealed there were 154 small business prime contractors and 10 small business subcontractors involved in GSA construction projects during FY2021. GSA does not expect the change in the methodology for collecting the payroll data to significantly impact the small businesses. The change will not initiate or impose any new administrative or performance requirements on small business contractors because the statutes and regulations requirements are already being followed.

6. Less Frequent Collection.

The frequency of collection is limited to the extent necessary to comply with applicable Statutes and regulations which explicitly state the frequency in which these reports should be provided to the GSA contracting officer. The information is provided by construction contractors and their subcontractors as part of the contract terms and conditions to ensure payments to contractor employees are consistent with the appropriate wage determinations. The requested data is currently covered under other information collections (OMB 1235-0008 and 1235-0018). For example, construction contractors subject to DBRA must submit payroll information using the fields in the WH-347 form. GSA has not added any fields not already required by the other information collections.

Legal obstacles to reducing the burden of collecting the data weekly include a permanent court

injunction ordering the Secretary of Labor to cease from attempting to reduce the weekly burden through the use of the attestation process. On January 16, 1984, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to review the decision, allowing the appellate decision to become final and precluding DOL from eliminating this aspect of the information collection.

7. Paperwork Reduction Act Guidelines.

Statutes and federal regulations explicitly require contractors and subcontractors to submit the payrolls weekly to the contracting officer or federal representative (see paragraph 1.C. for listing of statutes and regulation). Contractors and their subcontractors must provide these reports weekly on the day and time communicated by the contracting officer. Failure to provide the weekly payrolls would be in violation of statutes, regulations, and contract terms and conditions and can lead to corrective actions including contract termination.

8. Consultation and Public Comments.

A 60-day notice published in the Federal Register at 90 FR 33949 on July 18, 2025. No comments were received.

9. Gifts or Payment.

Not applicable.

10. Privacy & Confidentiality.

The current and proposed regulations explicitly exclude such private data such as full social security numbers and addresses from the weekly payroll submission.

GSA will only disclose information collected internally on a need-to-know basis and in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C § 552; the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a; and related regulations, 29 C.F.R. Parts 70, 71. In January 18, 2009, the information collection requirements in 29 CFR 3.3(b), 5.5(a) (3)(ii)(A) and 5.5(a)(a)(3)(ii)(B) (1) were revised to better protect the personal privacy of laborers and mechanics employed on covered construction contracts. See Final Rule published on December 19, 2009 (73 FR 77504-12) and OMB approval of information collection requirements published on January 16, 2009 (74 FR 2862).

GSA is not collecting any data that is not already required by statute and regulation. The FAR Data Collection System contains records related to prime contractors, subcontractors and their employees who are performing on federal contract awards. Categories of records related to employees of prime and subcontractors include, but are not limited to: name, unique identifier assigned by the prime or subcontractor, work classification, regular and overtime hours worked

by day/date, total hours worked, fringe benefits, whether paid as hourly rate in cash amounts or as an employer-paid benefit, and federal projects gross earnings. The link to the Federal Register, published at 82 FR 12352 on March 2, 2017:

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/03/02/2017-04037/privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records>.

11. Sensitive Questions.

Not applicable, no sensitive questions are involved under this information collection.

12. Burden Estimate.

GSA will provide two options to contractors and subcontractors to enter the payroll data directly into the Electronic Payroll system or via XML sent email to collect the information. The practice of entering the data into a form such as WH-347 is a common practice and is required under the Copeland Act; therefore, GSA is not adding to the current burden. This one-time keying in of the data in full, according to the DOL, will take an estimated 55 minutes to complete their WH-347 form. Using the DOL estimate for the initial keying in of the payroll data and the estimated minutes for subsequent payroll data review and updating, as necessary, the annual estimated total burden hours for this information collection is 5,205.

	Requested	Program Change Due to New Statute	Program Change Due to Agency Discretion	Change Due to Adjustment in Agency Estimate	Change Due to Potential Violation of the PRA	Previously Approved
Annual Number of Responses for this IC	182	No	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Annual IC Time Burden (Hour)	5,205	No	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Annual IC Cost Burden (Dollars)	\$314,174	No	Yes	No	N/A	N/A

Respondents: 182 new prime construction contracts (170 number of prime Davis-Bacon contracts plus 12 subcontractor)

Responses per Respondent: 52 (1 for each week of the year)

Total Annual Responses: 9,464 (182 respondents x 52 responses)

Hours per Response: 33 minutes (weighted average of 56 minutes (DOL estimated time to input information plus 1 minute recordkeeping for initial entry) + 31 minutes (estimated time to certify payroll in new system plus 1 minute recordkeeping))

Total Burden Hours: 5,205 (9,464 annual responses x 33 minutes/60 minutes)

The annual estimated total cost burden to the public resulting from this information collection is \$314,174. This is based on the following:

Total estimated response burden hours:	5,205
Estimated cost per hour*:	x <u>\$60.36</u>
Estimated total cost burden to the public:	\$314,174

The estimated cost per submission is approximately \$31.19. This number was calculated by multiplying the estimated cost per hour (\$60.36) by estimated hours per submission (i.e. 31 minutes).

GSA adjusted the existing burden estimates in the information collections for DOL, OMB Information Control No. 1235-0008, Davis-Bacon Certified Payroll from the 55 minutes burden for 12 months to only a 1-month period for the initial entry and 30 minutes for subsequent months. The proposed automated system will retain the previous record which will reduce their review and certification time to nearly half of the DOL estimated burden.

Burden per Response:

	Time Per Response	Cost Per Response
Reporting	31 minutes	\$31.19
Record Keeping	2 minutes	\$2.01
Third Party Disclosure	N/A	N/A
Total	33 minutes	\$33.20

Annual Burden:

	Annual Time Burden (Hours)	Annual Cost Burden (Dollars)
Reporting	4,890	\$295,161
Record Keeping	315	\$19,013
Third Party Disclosure	N/A	N/A
Total	5,205	\$314,174

*The estimated cost per hour is based on the task being accomplished by mid-level contractor personnel equivalent to a GS-12, Step 5 rate of \$48.30 (Base Pay and Rest of US Locality Pay) (Salary Table 2018-GS, Effective January 2025), with fringe of 36.25% (\$15.62) (OMB Memo M-08-13) for a total cost per hour of \$60.36

14. Estimated cost to the Government.

The estimated total cost to the Government is \$18,497. This estimate is based on the following:

Estimated total # of submissions (year):	9,464
Estimated review time per submission (minutes):	<u>x 2</u>
Estimated total review time per year (hours):	315
Estimated cost per hour*:	<u>x \$60.36</u>

Total estimated annual cost to the Government: \$19,013

*The estimated cost per hour is based on the task being accomplished by mid-level contractor personnel equivalent to a GS-12, Step 5 rate of \$48.30 (Base Pay and Rest of US Locality Pay) (Salary Table 2018-GS, Effective January 2025), with fringe of 36.25% (\$15.62) (OMB Memo M-08-13) for a total cost per hour of \$60.36

15. Reasons for changes.

This request is a revision to an existing GSA ICR 3090-0326. The revision allows contractors to submit the required weekly payroll data through XML format or GSA identified automated system. The language was changed to be generic and not specific to the use of a “bot”

GSA will require the direct entry of the payroll data into the GSA Electronic Payroll Template portal to collect the information. The data being collected is the same as that currently covered by existing information collections and no other fields have been added.

GSA is making the following changes to the previously approved OMB data collections:

- GSA will provide two electronic options for construction contractors and subcontractors to use when reporting the required weekly payrolls records. This is a change from the previous FAR deviation to 52.222-8 clause which required the use of the GSA electronic system. Contractors using the automated system must complete the [GSA Electronic Registration Form](#) to gain access into the automated system.

16. Publicizing Results.

Not applicable, the results of this information collection will not be published. The information collected is used for internal purposes only, unless the contractor is not complying with the statute and regulatory requirements. In the case of noncompliance, GSA may be required to share information with DOL investigators.

17. OMB Not to Display Approval.

Not applicable, GSA is not seeking such approval for this information collection.

18. Exceptions to "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Submissions."

Not applicable, GSA is not seeking such approval for this information collection.

19. Surveys, Censuses, and Other Collections that Employ Statistical Methods.

Not applicable, GSA is not seeking such approval for this information collection.