



SMACNA & SMART Announce MOU for Local Bargaining Parties Adopting Crew-Cost Method for Wage Equalization

SMART and SMACNA have concluded discussions and reached agreement on an additional method, “the crew-cost method” that local bargaining parties may jointly agree to adopt to satisfy the requirements of Article VIII, Section 2 of the Standard Form of Union Agreement (SFUA), commonly referred to as “wage equalization” for fabrication. The crew-cost method both relieves the administrative burden and challenges often associated with calculating wage equalization, and standardizes the comparison of fabrication costs between areas by incorporating ratios.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) defines the crew-cost methodology for wage equalization and provides implementation and administrative direction. The MOU is available to local bargaining parties that **choose** to negotiate over the issue. SMACNA recognizes that some members and areas will value the crew-cost method and its administrative simplicity. However, it is for each local SMACNA Chapter and its contractor members to determine whether a change to the crew-cost method is appropriate for their local conditions.

SMACNA’s goal throughout the negotiations with SMART has been to preserve contractors’ business options and maximize flexibility in addition to preserving the right of local parties to choose whether to adopt this methodology. The final versions of the MOU include the following provisions advocated by SMACNA’s Board, Leadership and Labor Committee throughout the process:

- An option for employers to pool wage equalization payments.
- An option for employers to use their actual fabrication costs should the actual fabrication costs exceed the calculated crew cost for the area.
- A process for employers to seek a waiver of wage equalization requirements.
- Grievances against out of area contractors will bypass local JABs and proceed directly to the Panel hearing stage.

Copies of the MOU, equalization forms and a Q&A to explain the method and the adoption process may be obtained [here](#). Additional education on the crew-cost method for SMACNA Chapters and Members will be forthcoming. SMACNA Members and Chapters should direct any questions to SMACNA’s Labor Relations Department at dwyandt@smacna.org.



SMACNA & SMART ANNOUNCE AGREEMENT ON CREW COST METHOD FOR WAGE EQUALIZATION

Date: January 10, 2018

To: SMACNA Members & Chapter Executives
SMART Local Union Business Managers

Cc: SMACNA Executive Committee, Board of Directors and Labor Committee
SMART General Executive Council

From: SMART General President Joseph Sellers Jr.
SMACNA President Jack Knox
Chair, SMACNA Labor Committee, Deborah Wyandt

Re: Crew Cost Method for Wage Equalization

SMART and SMACNA are pleased to announce that we have reached agreement on an additional method, “the crew cost method” that local bargaining parties may jointly agree to adopt to satisfy the requirements of Article VIII, Section 2 of the Standard Form of Union Agreement (SFUA), commonly referred to as “wage equalization” for fabrication. The benefits of the crew cost method are that this method relieves the administrative burden and challenges often associated with calculating wage equalization, and standardizes the comparison of fabrication costs between areas by incorporating ratios.

The Questions and Answers below explain the crew cost method and provides details for local areas on adopting and implementing wage equalization based on crew costs.

Q: What is the “Crew Cost Method” for Wage Equalization?

A: The crew cost method establishes a rate for every local area. The amount is calculated based upon a crew of 25 sheet metal workers, working under the allowable ratios of each area’s collective bargaining agreement (CBA), multiplied by the wage and benefit rates for each classification, and divided by 25. This rate is the area’s crew cost.

When material is prefabricated in an area with a crew cost that is lower than the area where the material is installed, the requirements of Article VIII, Section 2 may be satisfied by paying the crew cost differential between the two areas.

Q: Does the “Crew Cost Method” affect the way we compensate workers who are sent into another jurisdiction to perform jobsite work?

A: No. Workers sent to perform jobsite work in the jurisdiction of another local union shall continue to be paid as set forth in their current CBA. The Standard Form of Union Agreement (SFUA) provides that such workers will receive the higher of the two wage scales and CBA standards.

Q: **Where can we find the calculated crew cost for my local area or other jurisdictions?**

A: These rates will be posted for contractors on the labor relations portion of the SMACNA website at www.smacna.org and will be available to local unions on the SMART App.

Q: **How do we verify our local crew cost calculation is accurate and up to date?**

A: SMART International Representatives have worked with their assigned local unions to obtain the classifications, ratios and total packages for their assigned jurisdiction and provided that information to the SMART International Union, which developed a program to perform the calculations.

Joye Blanscett, SMACNA's Director of Labor Relations, is in the process of cross-checking the local ratio calculations provided by SMART with local collective bargaining agreements and reaching out to SMACNA Chapter Executives to confirm the accuracy of the calculation for their areas. **It is imperative for all SMACNA Chapter Executives to advise SMACNA if the calculated crew cost for their local area is correct. If no confirmation is provided by a SMACNA Chapter Executive, it will be presumed that the calculation on hand for a local area is correct.**

It is likewise important for all SMACNA Chapter Executives and SMART Local Unions to make sure that their calculated crew cost is updated whenever there is an increase or change to the total package for the area or the ratios and classifications set forth in the CBA. This program underscores the importance of ensuring that SMACNA National and SMART International have current copies of all local collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) and wage sheets that detail the distribution of total package increases or changes and that local unions input new or updated wage sheets in SMARTBase.

Q: **Are all SMART Local Unions and SMACNA Chapters required to adopt the crew cost methodology for wage equalization?**

A: While SMART and SMACNA believe the crew cost method is a suitable method to satisfy the wage equalization requirements under the SFUA, SMART Local Unions and SMACNA Chapters are not required to adopt the crew cost method. Local labor and management parties to a local CBA may **voluntarily and jointly agree** to adopt the crew cost method for wage equalization. One party to the CBA cannot impose the method without the agreement of the other, nor will SMACNA and SMART impose the method upon a local party to a CBA that objects to it. Local areas that do not adopt the crew cost methodology will be bound to the wage equalization methods set forth in their current CBA.

Q: Do local areas have to wait for contract expiration to adopt the crew cost methodology for wage equalization?

A: No, local parties can modify their current CBAs to adopt the crew cost method at any time during the contract term, so long as both labor and management parties to the CBA agree to do so.

Q: If labor and management parties to a local CBA would jointly like to adopt the crew cost method for wage equalization, how do we do that?

A: SMACNA and SMART have prepared Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) that local bargaining parties who choose to implement this method must use. Copies of those MOU are appended to this notification.

The MOU must be negotiated and signed by the local bargaining parties; it cannot be implemented unilaterally by either labor or management. SMACNA Chapters may agree with the SMART Local Union to adopt a MOU for those employers for which they hold bargaining rights. Contractors may negotiate independently with a SMART Local Union to adopt the crew cost method.

Q: Can contractors pool wage equalization money among all of their SMART shop employees?

A: There are two versions of the MOU; one version, the "Pooling" MOU allows for the use of pooling, or distributing the wage equalization amounts owed across all employees that worked in the shop during the time when the material was fabricated, but may not have worked on the particular material that was subject to wage equalization.

The "Non-Pooling" version of the MOU is nearly identical, except it does NOT provide for the pooling of wage equalization money. Under this MOU, only the employees who performed the particular fabrication are paid the wage equalization money for that project. Contractors who agree upon the pooling method with the SMART Local Union shall submit the attached Form 5, "Wage Equalization and Pooling Report" to the fabrication and installing local unions.

Local bargaining parties who agree to adopt the crew cost method must jointly agree to adopt either the "Pooling" or "Non-Pooling" version of the MOU.

Q: If our local area agrees to adopt the crew cost method and the "Pooling" version of the MOU, are ALL contractors in the multi-employer unit required to "pool" wage equalization money?

A: No. If the local parties to a CBA agree to adopt the "Pooling" version of the MOU, individual employer/fabricators may choose whether they will pool wage equalization money or will pay the individuals who actually perform the particular fabrication in question.

The SMACNA Chapter and SMART Local Union will ask contractors that choose to "pool" to individually sign off on the "Pooling" MOU to reflect their individual decision.

A contractor/fabricator's choice on pooling shall remain in effect until contract expiration. At that time, the contractor/fabricator may notify the Chapter and Local Union that they intend to change their "pooling" preference. If no notification is provided, the initial selection shall carry forward for the term of the next CBA.

Q: Can our local area modify the MOUs provided by SMART and SMACNA?

A: SMACNA and SMART view the MOUs as a "package of conditions" that must be adopted in its entirety. No modifications to the MOU are permitted without the prior approval of SMART International and SMACNA National.

Q: What if a contractor's actual crew cost exceeds the crew cost differential between the fabricating and job site local because the job required higher level (for example, all journey person) skills?

A: The MOUs state that a contractor that has adopted the MOU may provide evidence that its actual crew cost is greater than the published crew cost. This is referred to as the "Classification and Ratio Method". To use the classification and ratio method on a particular job, the contractor is required to provide **notice** (using the attached Form 1) to both the fabrication and job site Business Managers 7 days prior to the start of fabrication for that project, that they will be using the classification and ratio method, rather than the crew cost method for the project. Contractors who use this method must keep records of actual wage equalization paid using the attached Forms 2.0 – 2.4.

Q: Are there any situations in which it is appropriate for a contractor to request a waiver from wage equalization requirements contained in the MOUs?

A: Yes. The attached Form 4 is an "Application for Waiver of Equalization Requirements for Fabrication/Resolution 78." Contractors must provide the rationale for a waiver to the fabrication and installation area Business Managers prior to the start of fabrication. **Both** Business Managers **must agree** that a waiver of equalization requirements is appropriate. Examples of situations that warrant consideration may include, but are not limited to instances in which there are no other union contractors bidding the fabrication in question, when the work is not Article 1 covered work, when the installation area Local Union has offered Resolution 78 relief on the fabrication, etc.

Q: How are crew cost wage equalization grievances handled under the terms of the MOU?

A: The MOU provides that the Standard Form of Union Agreement (SFUA) Local Joint Adjustment Board (LJAB) step of the grievance procedure shall be bypassed in the case of a grievance against an out of area contractor who is not signatory to any CBA with the grieving Local Union. In such instances, grievances will proceed directly to a Panel Hearing under the terms of the local CBA. The exception to skipping the LJAB shall be for "Intra-Local" grievances related to a contractor fabricating work for installation in another CBA jurisdiction of the contractor's home

Local Union. Local parties to an "Intra-Local" LJAB may, however, jointly agree to eliminate the LJAB step for Intra-Local grievances.

Q: What type of education will be offered to contractors and Local Unions that are using the crew cost method for wage equalization?

A: SMACNA will conduct a webinar or other distance learning training program for its members and will post it on the labor relations portion of www.smacna.org.

SMART will conduct training classes at upcoming conferences, along with one-on-one instruction from International Representatives.

Q: Where do we obtain the forms referenced for crew cost wage equalization?

A: These forms are provided in an Excel workbook and will be available for download from SMACNA's and SMART's websites.

Q: Whom do we contact with questions or to obtain more information on the crew cost method for wage equalization?

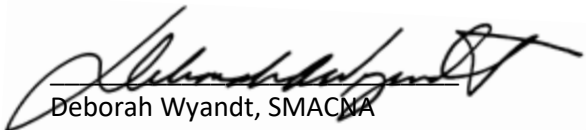
A: SMACNA members and Chapters should contact SMACNA's Labor Relations Staff. SMART Local Union representatives should contact their International Representative.



Jack Knox, SMACNA



Joseph Sellers Jr., SMART



Deborah Wyandt, SMACNA

January 10, 2018

Date



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
SMART AND SMACNA
FOR LOCAL AREAS ADOPTING
THE CREW COST METHOD OF
WAGE EQUALIZATION
(POOLING VERSION)

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding the alternative Crew Cost Method of satisfying wage equalization was developed and agreed upon by and between the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers (SMART) and the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association, Inc. (SMACNA) for adoption by those local bargaining parties that jointly agree to incorporate the crew cost methodology for wage equalization into their local collective bargaining agreements (CBAs). The MOU was drafted to be responsive to individual and joint interests identified by SMACNA and SMART. SMACNA and SMART view the MOU as a "package" of conditions and it is intended that those local bargaining parties who jointly agree to adopt crew cost methodology will adopt the language of this MOU as written, in its entirety. Any local amendment to this MOU must be approved by both SMART and SMACNA prior to adoption. This MOU, and the Crew Cost Method of Wage Equalization, apply only to fabrication and/or assembly of material in a different collective bargaining area than where it will be erected and/or installed. It does not apply to travel pay or change those requirements.

In establishing this MOU, neither SMART, nor SMACNA, has acted as the bargaining representative of any entity that may adopt it. Furthermore, neither SMART nor SMACNA shall be deemed to be a party to any such local area agreement including this MOU.

*It is understood by SMACNA and SMART that a SMACNA chapter may adopt the crew cost methodology on behalf of the Employers for which it holds bargaining rights. Employers bargaining independently of the multi-employer unit may individually agree with their home local union to adopt this MOU.

- 1) The requirements of Article VIII, Section 2 of the Standard Form of Union Agreement (SFUA), commonly referred to as 'wage equalization,' may be satisfied by an Employer * following the Crew Cost Method. Such Employer may opt out of the crew cost method from time to time and use the Classification and Ratio Method (the Classification and Ratio Method is defined in #5 below), provided that an Employer seeking to rely on the Classification and Ratio Method must provide notification prior to the start of fabrication to both the fabrication and job site local business managers. **[FORM 1]** This form must be sent not less than seven (7) business days prior to the established fabrication start date. Payment of wage equalization shall be made within 7 days after weekly payroll when the material was fabricated.
- 2) The crew cost for each collective bargaining area will be calculated, agreed to and published by SMART and SMACNA and confirmed by the local bargaining parties.

- 3) The crew cost is calculated by averaging the hourly wage and all contractual benefits for 25 sheet metal workers, including all classifications in the maximum allowable ratios. The wage and benefit rates along with the ratios shall be based on the conditions contained in the area's collective bargaining agreement used for calculating the crew cost rate in item (2).
- 4) For material covered by Article I of the SFUA, fabricated and/or assembled in one collective bargaining area for erection and/or installation within another collective bargaining area that has a higher crew cost, an Employer satisfies its obligations under Article VIII, Section 2 by paying the differential in the crew costs to all the employees that worked in the shop on said project of the Employer. **(FORM 3)**
- 5) An Employer may provide evidence that its actual crew cost is greater than the published crew cost. In such a case, the Employer's obligation under Article VIII, Section 2 is to pay the difference, if any, between the classifications and ratios it actually used in fabricating and/or assembling the material, and the classifications and ratios that would be allowed for the same number of employees in the erection and/or installation area. **(FORM 2)** This Classification and Ratio Method requires that crews be identically structured in both ratios and classifications when determining if a difference exists. Example: If the job site area agreement does not have a classified worker classification, and the fabricating Employer has adopted this MOU and uses a classified worker in fabricating the material, the classified worker's wage scale is compared to a journeyman's wage scale in the job site area.
- 6) An Employer must maintain a record of wage equalization amounts due in the attached report **(FORM 3)** and supply a copy to both the fabrication and installation locals upon request.
- 7) An Employer may seek a waiver of the requirements of Article VIII, Section 2, by submitting a request in the attached form **(FORM 4)** to the business managers of both the collective bargaining areas where the equalized material will be fabricated and/or assembled and where the material will be erected and/or installed. Both business managers must agree to the waiver for the requirements to be waived.
- 8) This MOU does not alter what material is subject to, or exempted from, the wage equalization requirements under the SFUA or local agreement or addenda to the SFUA.
- 9) Crew cost method grievances alleging a violation of Article VIII, Section 2 of the SFUA and this MOU against an out-of-area Employer (except for Intra-Local), as defined in Article X, Section 3 of the SFUA, shall bypass the Local Joint Adjustment Board (LJAB) and shall be heard in the first instance by a Panel as described in Article X, Section 3 of the SFUA. If there is neither a unanimous decision by the Panel nor a settlement, such grievances may be appealed jointly or by either party to the National Joint Adjustment Board (NJAB) as described in Article X, Section 4 of the SFUA.
- 10) An Employer that has adopted this MOU can "pool" wage equalization money. An Employer utilizing pooling must do so on all projects, and cannot alternate between pooling on certain projects and not others. By pooling, the Employer pays an amount to all employees working in the shop where the equalized material was fabricated, and not only those employees that worked on the equalized material. The pooling amounts will be allocated based upon the employees' hours worked, and weighted based upon their classification. Payments shall be made within 7 days after weekly payroll. **(FORM 5)**. Following local adoption of the MOU, the local union, SMACNA chapter, and/or individual contractors will work together to develop a list of those

contractors that choose to pay wage equalization amounts via the pooling method. Each contractor engaged in pooling shall sign the attachment "A". That election shall remain the equalization method through expiration of the local collective bargaining agreement (CBA) and shall carry over during the duration of the new CBA, unless notification of a change is provided to the local union within 30 days of the effective date of the new CBA.

- 11) An Employer utilizing pooling must record payments made in the attached report (**FORM 5**) and supply a signed copy to both the fabrication and installation local business managers upon request.
- 12) The election of the crew cost method of wage equalization shall remain the equalization method through expiration of the local collective bargaining agreement (CBA) and shall carry over during the duration of the new CBA, unless notification of a change is provided by either party within 30 days of the effective date of the new CBA.

Agreed to on behalf of the Employer(s)

Agreed to on behalf of SMART Local _____

Employer or Chapter Representative

SMART Local Business Manager

Date



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
SMART AND SMACNA
FOR LOCAL AREAS ADOPTING
THE CREW COST METHOD OF
WAGE EQUALIZATION

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding the alternative Crew Cost Method of satisfying wage equalization was developed and agreed upon by and between the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers (SMART) and the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association, Inc. (SMACNA) for adoption by those local bargaining parties that jointly agree to incorporate the crew cost methodology for wage equalization into their local collective bargaining agreements (CBAs). The MOU was drafted to be responsive to individual and joint interests identified by SMACNA and SMART. SMACNA and SMART view the MOU as a "package" of conditions and it is intended that those local bargaining parties who jointly agree to adopt crew cost methodology will adopt the language of this MOU as written, in its entirety. Any local amendment to this MOU must be approved by both SMART and SMACNA prior to adoption. This MOU, and the Crew Cost Method of Wage Equalization, apply only to fabrication and/or assembly of material in a different collective bargaining area than where it will be erected and/or installed. It does not apply to travel pay or change those requirements.

In establishing this MOU, neither SMART, nor SMACNA, has acted as the bargaining representative of any entity that may adopt it. Furthermore, neither SMART nor SMACNA shall be deemed to be a party to any such local area agreement including this MOU.

*It is understood by SMACNA and SMART that a SMACNA chapter may adopt the crew cost methodology on behalf of the Employers for which it holds bargaining rights. Employers bargaining independently of the multi-employer unit may individually agree with their home local union to adopt this MOU.

- 1) The requirements of Article VIII, Section 2 of the Standard Form of Union Agreement (SFUA), commonly referred to as 'wage equalization,' may be satisfied by an Employer * following the Crew Cost Method. Such Employer may opt out of the crew cost method from time to time and use the Classification and Ratio Method (the Classification and Ratio Method is defined in #5 below), provided that an Employer seeking to rely on the Classification and Ratio Method must provide notification prior to the start of fabrication to both the fabrication and job site local business managers. **[FORM 1]** This form must be sent not less than seven (7) business days prior to the established fabrication start date. Payment of wage equalization shall be made within 7 days after weekly payroll when the material was fabricated.

- 2) The crew cost for each collective bargaining area will be calculated, agreed to and published by SMART and SMACNA and confirmed by the local bargaining parties.
- 3) The crew cost is calculated by averaging the hourly wage and all contractual benefits for 25 sheet metal workers, including all classifications in the maximum allowable ratios. The wage and benefit rates along with the ratios shall be based on the conditions contained in the area's collective bargaining agreement used for calculating the crew cost rate in item (2).
- 4) For material covered by Article I of the SFUA, fabricated and/or assembled in one collective bargaining area for erection and/or installation within another collective bargaining area that has a higher crew cost, an Employer satisfies its obligations under Article VIII, Section 2 by paying the differential in the crew costs to all the employees that worked in the shop on said project of the Employer. **(FORM 3)**
- 5) An Employer may provide evidence that its actual crew cost is greater than the published crew cost. In such a case, the Employer's obligation under Article VIII, Section 2 is to pay the difference, if any, between the classifications and ratios it actually used in fabricating and/or assembling the material, and the classifications and ratios that would be allowed for the same number of employees in the erection and/or installation area. **(FORM 2)** This Classification and Ratio Method requires that crews be identically structured in both ratios and classifications when determining if a difference exists. Example: If the job site area agreement does not have a classified worker classification, and the fabricating Employer has adopted this MOU and uses a classified worker in fabricating the material, the classified worker's wage scale is compared to a journeyman's wage scale in the job site area.
- 6) An Employer must maintain a record of wage equalization amounts due in the attached report **(FORM 3)** and supply a copy to both the fabrication and installation locals upon request.
- 7) An Employer may seek a waiver of the requirements of Article VIII, Section 2, by submitting a request in the attached form **(FORM 4)** to the business managers of both the collective bargaining areas where the equalized material will be fabricated and/or assembled and where the material will be erected and/or installed. Both business managers must agree to the waiver for the requirements to be waived.
- 8) This MOU does not alter what material is subject to, or exempted from, the wage equalization requirements under the SFUA or local agreement or addenda to the SFUA.
- 9) Crew cost method grievances alleging a violation of Article VIII, Section 2 of the SFUA and this MOU

against an out-of-area Employer (except for Intra-Local), as defined in Article X, Section 3 of the SFUA, shall bypass the Local Joint Adjustment Board (LJAB) and shall be heard in the first instance by a Panel as described in Article X, Section 3 of the SFUA. If there is neither a unanimous decision by the Panel nor a settlement, such grievances may be appealed jointly or by either party to the National Joint Adjustment Board (NJAB) as described in Article X, Section 4 of the SFUA.

- 10) The election of the crew cost method of wage equalization shall remain the equalization method through expiration of the local collective bargaining agreement (CBA) and shall carry over during the duration of the new CBA, unless notification of a change is provided by either party within 30 days of the effective date of the new CBA.

Agreed to on behalf of the Employer(s)

Agreed to on behalf of SMART Local _____

Employer or Chapter Representative

SMART Local Business Manager

Date



**NOTIFICATION TO CONVERT FROM CREW COST METHOD OF EQUALIZATION
TO CLASSIFICATION AND RATIO METHOD FOR FABRICATION**



This form must be sent to both the Fabrication and Installation locals not less than 7 days prior to the start of the fabrication.

I am notifying that for the fabrication for this project, the Wage Equalization Method be waived and we use the Classification and Ratio type of equalization be used. **Form 2**

Date of request: _____ / _____ / 20____

Name of Employer: _____

Address : _____

Contact person: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Home Local: _____

Jobsite Local Union: _____

Jobsite Name: _____

Jobsite Address: _____

Type of work:

- HVAC
- Architectural
- Industrial
- Specialty
- Auto Industry
- Other (write in) _____

Anticipated project start and completion date: _____ to _____
State Date Completion Date

Requesting waiver of crew cost method of wage equalization for fabrication of materials for the project designated above for the following reasons:

Signed:

Employer Date: _____

Jobsite Local Business Manager Date: _____

Fabrication Local Business Manager Date: _____



WAGE EQUALIZATION CLASSIFICATION TO RATIO REPORT



Employers who seek to show that wage equalization amount owed pursuant to Article VIII Section 2 of the SFUA is less than the differential between the actual Classification to Classification and ratios of the installing area must use this report. It is the responsibility of the fabricator to acquire the rates and ratios for the installing local CBA.

Fabrication locals that have classification not recognized by the installing local must match up classifications per the installing locals ratios. IE: fabricating local uses 2 journeyman 1 apprentices and 1 classified. The ratio for the installing local is 3 journeyman to 1 apprentices. Therefore the fabricating local would have to match the ratio of the installing local which doesn't recognize classified workers.

Therefore the classified worker would be paid at the journeyman rate to match the 3 journeyman to 1 apprentice ratio.

Employer								
Payroll Period Ending	Employers Signature: _____							
Fabrication Local No. / Area	Title: _____ Date: _____							
Install Local No. / Area	<i>I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.</i>							
Name of Project								
FABRICATION LOCAL				INSTALLING LOCAL				
Classification	No. in each classification	CBA / Wage Fringe	Actual wages Paid	CBA/ Wage Fringe	CBA Ratio	Differential owed	Hours worked	Equalization Due
Journeyman	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Apprentice	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Classified	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Grand Total <i>(All Classifications)</i>	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -



APPLICATION FOR WAIVER OF EQUALIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR FABRICATION
RESOLUTION 78



This form must be completed and signed off by both the fabrication and installation area Business Managers prior to the start of the fabrication. I am requesting that fabrication wage equalization requirements be waived on the designated project for the reasons indicated below:

Date of request: _____ / _____ / 20____
Name of Employer: _____
Address : _____
Contact person: _____
Phone Number: _____
Email: _____

Home Local: _____
Jobsite Local Union: _____
Jobsite Name: _____
Jobsite Address: _____

Type of work:

- HVAC
- Architectural
- Industrial
- Specialty
- Auto Industry
- Other (write in) _____

Anticipated project start and completion date: _____ to _____
State Date Completion Date

Requesting waiver of wage equalization requirements for fabrication of materials for the project designated above for the following reasons:

Signed:

Employer Date: _____

Jobsite Local Business Manager Date: _____

Fabrication Local Business Manager Date: _____



WAGE EQUALIZATION POOLING REPORT



Employers that have adopted the addendum including pooling of wage equalization amounts owed pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2 of the SFUA must use this form.

The Employer shall prepare this form weekly and make available to both the fabrication and installing local unions.

This form shall be initialed by all employees listed to verify hours and amounts due were paid.

A weighting factor is applied to allocate a higher percentage of the amount owed to the journeyperson versus Apprentice versus Classified workers.

The weighting factors are:

Journeyman (includes all levels of foremen, detailers): 100%

Apprentices (includes all stages of apprentices, not pre-apprentices): 65%

Classified Workers (includes material handlers, helpers, pre-apprentices): 50%

Employer _____
 Payroll Period Ending _____

Employers Signature: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

Wage Equalization Amount Due: \$ _____ -

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Employees			Shop Hours Worked by Employee in Payroll Period	Weighted Hours	Employee's Percentage of Weighted Shop Hours in Payroll Period	Amount Due Each Employee	Employees Initials	Date
Last Name	First Name	Classification						
Total of All Sheets			0	0	0.00%	\$ -		
				0	0.00%	\$ -		
				0	0.00%	\$ -		
				0	0.00%	\$ -		
				0	0.00%	\$ -		
				0	0.00%	\$ -		
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