STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown Jr., *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Office of the Director – Research Unit
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. Box 420603
San Francisco, CA 94142-0603

SCOPE OF WORK PROVISIONS

FOR

CARPENTER AND RELATED TRADES

IN

IMPERIAL, INYO, KERN, LOS ANGELES, MONO, ORANGE, RIVERSIDE, SAN BERNARDINO, SAN LUIS OBISPO, SANTA BARBARA, AND VENTURA COUNTIES

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Division of Labor Statistics and Research
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. Box 420603
San Francisco, CA 94142-0603

July 26, 2010

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO AWARDING BODIES AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES REGARDING A CORRECTION IN THE FEBRUARY 22, 2010 "NOTICE REGARDING ADVISORY SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CARPENTERS' GENERAL PREVAILING WAGE DETERMINATION"

On February 22, 2010, the Division of Labor Statistics and Research issued the "Notice Regarding Advisory Scope of Work for the Southern California Carpenters' General Prevailing Wage Determination."

In reviewing the notice on our website, the carpenters notice contains a typographical error in the last sentence of paragraph 1, "the minimum rate of pay for work in question is performed by Electricians: Inside Wiremen..."

The correct wording should be as follows, ***"the minimum rate of pay for the work in question is – Electricians: Inside Wiremen..."***

Attached is the corrected notice.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, *GOVERNOR*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 10th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
P.O. Box 420603
San Francisco CA 94142-0603

July 26, 2010

NOTICE REGARDING ADVISORY SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CARPENTERS' GENERAL PREVAILING WAGE DETERMINATION

The California Labor Code requires the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations to determine the prevailing rate of per diem wages for all workers employed upon public works projects. The Division of Labor Statistics and Research ("DLSR") undertook an investigation in 2009 to determine the prevailing wage rates for the **installation of solar and photovoltaic systems in Los Angeles, San Diego and Imperial Counties**. The results of the questionnaire have been compiled and based on them the minimum rate of pay for the work in question is -- **Electricians: Inside Wiremen** for the Los Angeles, San Diego, and Imperial Counties General Prevailing Wage Determinations.

The type of work listed below, as identified in the Carpenters 1998-2011 Master Labor Agreement, between Southern California Conference of Carpenters and Associated General Contractors of California, Inc., Building Industry Association of Southern California, Inc., Southern California Contractors Association and Millwright Employers Association, were not published or recognized for the **Los Angeles and Imperial Counties** by the Department of Industrial Relations starting with the **August 22, 2009** issuance of the Southern California Carpenters' general determination, **SC-23-31-2-2009-1** and continuing with any subsequent Southern California Carpenters' general determinations until superseded by the Director. The rates associated with this unrecognized type of work (solar energy installations and appurtenances thereto) **SHALL NOT** be applied or used on public works projects for the associated type of work.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Division of Labor Statistics and Research
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

Arnold Schwarzenegger, *Governor*

MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. Box 420603
San Francisco, CA 94142-0603

February 22, 2007

ADVISORY SCOPE OF WORK

Please note that this advisory scope of work does not apply for metal roofing systems work in the counties where we have issued prevailing wage rates for the Metal Roofing Systems Installer. Please refer to the statewide general prevailing wage determinations for the Metal Roofing Systems Installer on pages 2J to 2J-15.

MASTER LABOR AGREEMENT

between

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

BUILDING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, INC.

ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION, INC.

MILLWRIGHT EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

RECEIVED 1/31/2013

and

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS
ON BEHALF OF THE LOCAL UNIONS IN THE
ELEVEN (11) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES AFFILIATED WITH
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

102.5 This Agreement shall cover and apply to all work falling within the recognized jurisdiction of the Union signatory to this Agreement.

102.5.1 It shall cover work on building, heavy highway, and engineering construction, including the construction of, in whole or in part, or in improvement or modification thereof, including any structure or operations which are incidental thereto, the assembly, operation, maintenance and repair of all equipment, vehicles, and other facilities, including helicopters used in connection with the performance of the aforementioned work and services and including without limitation the following types or classes of work.

102.5.2 Street and highway work, grading and paving, excavation of earth and rock, grade separations, elevated highways, viaducts, bridges, abutments, retaining walls, subways, airport grading, surfacing and drainage, electric transmission line and conduit projects, water supply, water development, reclamation, irrigation, draining and flood control projects, water mains, pipe lines, sanitation and sewer projects, dams, aqueducts, canals, reservoirs, intakes, channels, levees, dikes, revetments, quarrying of breakwaters or riprap stone, foundations, pile driving, piers, locks, river and harbor projects, breakwaters, jetties, dredging, tunnels, soil testing and building inspection. The handling, cleaning, erection, installation and dismantling of machinery, equipment, and all work on robotics, including but not limited to the rigging, handling, installation, maintenance, programming and the use of all stationary and/or portable robots. This shall include the use of all robots used in any industry including the nuclear field.

102.5.3 The construction, erection, alteration, repair, modification, demolition, addi-

tion or improvement, in whole or in part, of any building structure, including oil or gas refineries and incidental structures, solar energy installations and appurtenances thereto, also including any grading, excavation, or similar operations, which are incidental thereto, or the installation, operation, maintenance and repair of equipment, and other facilities used in connection with the performance of such building construction except where such structures are an incidental or supplemental part of highway and engineering construction, as defined in this article.

102.5.4 All work in connection with Hico and similar type beams including, but not limited to, the unloading, carrying, spotting and stacking the initial delivery, the installation, and stripping and removing of Hico shores.

102.5.5 All work in connection with Plywood Decking including, but not limited to, the carrying, stacking, installation and removal.

102.5.6 All work in connection with Beam Sides and Beam Soffits, including, but not limited to, the cutting, setting, removal, relocation and stacking of Beam Sides and Soffits, bracing and pads.

102.5.7 All concrete form work, including, but not limited to, the fabrication, construction, placing, erection, rigging and hoisting, stripping and removing of all forms and operation of the forklift, leod, pettibone or mobile equipment in reference to all of the above work.

102.5.8 All work in connection with tilt-up slabs, including, but not limited to, benchmarks, layout, setting of all forms, blockouts, metal door and window jambs, templates for bolts, lift points, knee braces, all stripping of forms (whether or not to be reused) rigging, setting, plumbing, lining, welding, drilling, cleaning, ledger bolts, setting ledgers, setting of expansion joints and caulking. Also to include forms for stairs and loading docks (setting and stripping), installation of all doors including roll-up, installation of laminated beams or precast structures, and operation of the fork lift in reference to all of the above work.

102.5.9 All work in connection with the hoisting of materials which are to be used by the Carpenters will be rigged, guided and handled by the Carpenters.

102.5.10 This Agreement shall cover all work in connection with self supporting scaffolds or scaffold built for special purposes including, but not limited to, handling, building, erecting and disassembling,

Scaffolds erected and dismantled by the scaffold contractors, shall be the work of the Carpenters.

102.6 The Contractor shall construct all jobsite forming traditionally performed by Carpenters (regardless of type or material) and framed walls to be used on the jobsite for a specific project and such work shall be performed only by Carpenters under the terms of this Agreement.

102.6.1 The Contractor may subcontract jobsite forming traditionally performed by Carpenters or framed walls in accordance with the terms of this Agreement;

provided that such work by a subcontractor shall be performed by Carpenters under the terms of this Agreement. A Contractor, party to this Agreement, may construct such jobsite forming traditionally performed by Carpenters or framed walls away from the jobsite, and in that event, such work shall be performed under the terms of this Agreement only by Carpenters that are employees of the Contractor.

102.6.2 Any concrete forms that are constructed by the Carpenters under the provisions of Article I of this Agreement may be reused on any jobsite by any Contractor.

102.6.3 Any modifications of concrete forms shall be performed only under the provisions of Article I of this Agreement.

102.6.4 The provisions of Article I of this Agreement shall not apply to the manufacturing of identifiable standard manufactured commercial brand name forms such as UNIVERSAL, SYMONDS or similar type forms. Carpenters shall assemble and install such forms on the jobsite.

102.7 This Agreement shall cover asbestos abatement and other work involving the removal of hazardous materials. Such work shall be performed pursuant to the Southern California Carpenters Asbestos Abatement Agreement. In the event this work is subcontracted by the Contractor, Article V shall not apply but the Contractor agrees to utilize his best efforts to insure that the work is done by a contractor signatory to an agreement with the Union provided suitable and competitive signatory contractors are available.

102.8 This Agreement shall cover tile, terrazzo and marble work, including all handling, setting, placing, finishing and clean up associated with such work as more fully described in the Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters Tile, Terrazzo and Marble Agreements. Such work shall be performed pursuant to the Tile, Terrazzo and Marble Agreements. In the event this work is subcontracted by the Contractor, Article V shall not apply but the Contractor agrees to utilize his best efforts to insure that the work is done by a contractor signatory to an agreement with the Union provided suitable and competitive signatory contractors are available.

103. Repairs necessitated by defects of material or workmanship or adjustments of newly purchased and/or installed equipment or machinery will not be subject to this Agreement when such repairs and/or adjustments are made by the manufacturer thereof or his agents or employees pursuant to the terms of a manufacturer's guarantee and the Union will not hamper such manufacturer or his agents or employees on such exempted work.

104. The Carpenters claim installation of metal studs, metal frames, shingles, roofing, and plastics used in the performance of carpentry work, operation of the Pettibone and forklift incidental to carpentry work and the use of survey instruments, either optical or electronic. Carpenters assigned to using survey instruments shall receive not less than the rate of pay for his regular classification.

104.1 The layout, rigging, tagging, signaling, cutting, burning, welding, chain sawing, driving, setting and pulling of all soldier piles and soldier beams together with all necessary waling, shoring, underpinning, struts, bracing, capping and lagging necessary for construction of subterranean structures of all types to include, but not limited to subways, subway stations, buildings, storm drains, sewers, pipelines and all open cut and cover construction projects.

Fabrication, construction, removal and stripping of all forms both inside and outside the tunnels and drains to include form liners and membranes, whether they be spray on, glue on, tack on, composed of any and all building materials to include plastic, neoprene, high density polyethylene, vinyl cork or any other natural or artificial material. Construction of all covers and access mats to include all necessary rigging for setting and removing, whether intermittently or regularly. Installation and removal of all timber decking.

105. Drywall work, which is covered in this Agreement and is considered as bargaining unit work, shall be performed under all the terms and conditions of the current Drywall/Lathing Master Agreement between the Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters and the Western Walls and Ceiling Contractors Association or any other Association. Provided, however, that a Contractor may perform minor and incidental drywall work under the terms and conditions of this Agreement. As of July 1, 1998, the Contractor or his Drywall subcontractor will pay fringe benefits to the Carpenters Trust Funds detailed in this Agreement, and additionally to any other Drywall Trust Funds that may be negotiated. Notwithstanding any other Terms of this Agreement, this paragraph will be subject to the Grievance Procedure detailed in Article VI.

105.1. All Drywall work including, but not limited to the installation, carrying, transportation, handling, stocking, scrapping of all materials and component parts of all types of ceilings regardless of their material or composition or method or manner of installation, attachment or connection, including, but not limited to all hangers, carrying channels, cross furring, stiffeners, braces, all bars, regardless of material of method of attachment, all integrated gypsum wallboard ceiling heat panels, all radiant heat ceiling backing, all main tees, all cross tees, all splines, all wall and ceiling angles or moldings, all backing board and all finish ceiling materials, regardless of method or manner of installation.

105.1.1. All work in connection with the installation, erection and/or application, carrying, transportation, handling, stocking and scraping of all materials and component parts of walls and partitions regardless of their material composition or method or manner of their installation, attachment or connection, including, but not limited to all floor and ceiling runners, studs, stiffeners, cross bracing, fire blocking resilient channels, furring channels, doors and windows, including frames, casing, moulding, base accessory trim items, gypsum drywall materials, laminated gypsum systems, backing board for all systems, including but not limited to thin coat and other finished systems, plastic and/or paint finished bases, finish board, fire proofing of beams and columns, fire proofing of chase, sound and thermal insulation materials, fixture attachments, including all layout work, preparation of all openings for lighting, air vents or other purposes and all other necessary or related work in connection therewith.

105.1.2. No limitation shall be placed on the work covered by this Section by reason of the surface or texture or purpose for which the materials described herein are used, designed or intended.

105.1.3. It is further specifically understood that the installation, tieing and connection of all types of light iron and metal studs and all types of light iron furring erected to receive the materials specified in this Article, including but not limited to gypsum wallboard, walls, partitions, ceiling heat panels, backing boards, plastic or acoustical materials or any materials attached to the above described light iron construction is specifically included in the work covered

by this Section.

105.1.4. The installation, erection and construction to include the work of fabrication of all materials to receive a plaster finish, to also include the completing of all light iron construction, furring, making and erecting of brackets, clips and hangers; metal lath, corner beads and arches erected for the purpose of holding gypsum plaster, cement plaster and all other plaster bases.

105.1.5. All carrying bars, purlins and furring, regardless of size, light iron and metal furring of all descriptions such as rods, channel flat iron and other ceiling systems for the receipt of metal lath, or rock lath, and all other plaster bases which are to receive plaster on one or both sides, to include any all plastering accessories.

105.1.6. The nailing, tying, cutting, welding and fastening, regardless of method, of the above and all wire and metallic lath of all descriptions connected therewith.

105.1.8. The placing, handling, moving and erection of all materials which fall within the description of work set forth in this Section from the site of delivery on the job to the point of the job where the work is to be performed. The erecting and moving of all scaffolds and the moving and handling of all materials to be used in the erection of scaffolding.

106. All work performed in the Contractor's warehouses, shops or yards which have been particularly provided or set up to handle work in connection with a job or project covered by the terms of this Agreement and all of the production or fabrication of materials by the Contractor for use on the project shall be subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

107. Fence building work, which is covered in this Article, shall be performed under all of the terms and conditions of the Fence Building Agreement between the Contractors and the Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters.

108. Insulation installation work, which is covered in this Article, shall be performed under all of the terms and conditions of the Insulation Agreement between the Contractors and the Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters.

(See Appendix C to this Agreement.)

109. Lathers work, which is covered in this Article, shall be performed under all of the terms and conditions of the Drywall/Lathing Master Agreement or other Lathers Agreements between the Contractors and the Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters.

110. The work covered by this Agreement shall include all types of wood flooring of any size, shape or pattern, in all its branches and phases, such as nailing, filling, laying, stripping, tongue and groove, underlayment, blocks-mastic work, sanding, edging, staining, finishing, basing, application of shellac, varnishes, sealers, waxing and all maintenance and related work. Computer floors, and/or raised access floors in all its branches and phases, such as material handling, layout, fabrication, maintenance, installation, cutting, fitting, and fastening of all materials and components, such as pedestal stanchions, stringer systems, seismic bracing, unistrut systems, x-ray supports, light supports, cable vault supports, racks, shelving, ceiling grids, clean room wall metal framing systems of all lightweight standardized components which can be bolted together to form roofs, decks and special structural elements of varying modular configurations and all other necessary structural support assemblies. Installation of ramps, steps, facia assemblies, plenum dividers, air grills, cable cut-outs, ledge extrusion, hand rail assemblies, coverbase at perimeter walls, lamination of coverings onto floor panels, and any other operation relative to computer floor installations.

112. The work covered by this Agreement shall include the installation of remanufactured expansion joints and seismic joints, which work shall be covered by this Agreement and performed by Carpenters. Article V, Section 503 shall not apply to such work.

1804. BRIDGE CARPENTER: All carpenter work in connection with the construction of bridges (except for driving of pile) shall be done by the Bridge Carpenter classification.

1806. A Carpenter who performs work of forming in the construction of open cut sewers or storm drains shall receive a premium of thirteen cents ($0.13) per hour in addition to his Carpenter's scale. This premium shall apply only on an operation in which horizontal lagging is used in conjunction with Steel H-Beams driven or placed in pre-drilled holes, for that portion of a lagged trench against which concrete is poured, namely, as a substitute for back forms, which work is performed by pile drivers.

1808. Welders. Certified welders shall receive a one dollar ($1.00) per hour premium when working on welding work that requires a certification.

APPENDIX A
SPECIAL WORKING RULES FOR PILE DRIVERS

1. The following Special Working Rules for Pile Drivers are in addition to those rules contained in the Carpenters Master Labor Agreement, except as modified by these Special Working Rules.

   (a) In addition to the work identified in Article I, the Pile Drivers claim the operation of the following types of equipment when the operation of same is incidental to that work which falls under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America or Pile Drivers Local Union No. 2375; mechanical fork lifts of all types, boom trucks and any other mobile equipment as assigned by the employer necessary to complete the work. In addition, the operation of the power pack and vibratory hammer controls when driving or pulling, sheet pile, pile, soldier beams, cassions or casing.

18. **CREOSOTE:**

An employee shall receive a fifty cents ($0.50) per hour premium above the pile driver's base or overtime rate when handling or working with new pressure-treated creosote piling or timber, or driving of used pressure-treated creosote piling. The word "new" means not used regardless of storage time.

21. **CLARIFICATION OF CARPENTER PILE DRIVER WORK**

This Agreement incorporates by reference the letters dated May 19, 1955, and February 18, 1970, from M. A. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as well as the questions submitted by Contractors on July 17, 1955, requesting clarification of the May 9, 1955, letter and the answers submitted by Subcommittee of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

CLARIFICATION OF CARPENTER PILE DRIVER WORK

(Letter, dated May 9, 1955, from Mr. M.A. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.)

I am herewith submitting the findings of the General Executive Board on the controversy between Carpenters and Pile Drivers classifications in the West Coast area.

The Subcommittee convened Wednesday, July 15, 1954, and Thursday, July 16, 1954, in the Empire Room of the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, California. Testimony was received from forty-seven (47) witnesses representing Local Unions, District Councils, and State Councils from the states of California, Oregon and Washington.

As indicated in the matter supplied to the Subcommittee from the General Office, we found that the main points of difference existing between the branches of our membership on the West Coast were:

(1) An interpretation of what constitutes the "girder capping the piles."

(2) What classification of our membership shall apply in the placing and erection of false work.

Additional clarification of what work properly comes under the classification of Pile Driver would help in clarifying the issues involved between both branches of our Brotherhood on the West Coast:

(1) In the construction of waterfront and marine facilities, such as docks, piers, wharves, bulkheads, jetties, and similar structures, the pile driver classification should continue to apply, up to and including the decking thereof.

(2) On all pile driving and caisson work on both land and water, the Pile Driver classification should apply.

(3) In the construction of wooden bridges whether over land or over water, when composed of heavy timber, the Pile Driver classification should apply.

(4) In the construction of concrete or steel bridges over land, the Pile Driver classification shall apply to the driving of piles and/or caisson work including the forms required for the capping of the piles or caissons immediately top of the piles or caissons. The "capping of the piles" is herein interpreted as being that concrete, wood, or other material resting on the top of the piles where driven or placed and does not include any further form work above the capping.

In many instances it has been found that the capping is called "the girder." The above shall apply on such concrete or steel bridges constructed over land, highways, railroads, overpasses and include cloverleafs, interchanges, etc.

(5) In the construction of concrete or steel bridges over water, the Pile Driver classification shall apply up to and including all of the form work to the top of the column, piers, or abutments supporting the steel and/or any other superstructures.

(6) In the erection of false work, when necessary for the support of work under the Pile Driver classification, then such false work shall fall within their classification. False work necessary for the support of work under the Carpenter classification shall be done within such Carpenter classification, with the exception that where pile driving or power equipment is used for heavy timber false work, then such work shall come under the Pile Driver classification. This would include all rigging, signaling and tagging incidental to the placing of the heavy timber.

(7) In the construction of open-cut sewers, the Pile Driver classification shall apply on all piling including wood, steel or concrete sheet piling, all bracing timber and form work incidental to the construction thereof. In concluding this report, the General Executive Board believes that the defining of the words "girder capping the piles" herein outlined will tend to solve much of the misunderstanding that has existed between the two (2) classifications of our membership on the West Coast. All of the above shall be effective only in the West Coast area where the controversy occurred.

Signed M.A. Hutcheson
General President

(Questions submitted by Contractors on July 17, 1955, requesting clarification of Mr. Hutcheson's letter of May 9, 1955, and Answers submitted by Subcommittee of the General Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters.)

Q. 1: What did you intend to constitute a "bridge over water" within the meaning of Paragraph (5) of your letter?

(a) For example, two (2) parallel concrete highway structures were constructed under a single contract over U.S. Highway 101, the railroad tracks of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and Petaluma Creek. The overall length of the structures was approximately nine hundred (900) feet. The structures were erected in three (3) sections. The first section, which was approximately three hundred, sixty (360) feet long, was constructed over the highway and the railroad

tracks and terminated at a cofferdam and piers at the south bank of the creek. The second section, which was approximately four hundred, fifteen (415) feet long, extended from a highway fill across agricultural land to a cofferdam and piers at the north bank of the creek. The third section, which was approximately one hundred, fifteen (115) feet long, consisted of sixteen (16) precast, seventy-five (75) ton concrete girders extending over Petaluma Creek which were put in place by a floating derrick.

Would you have intended that the one hundred, fifteen (115) feet section spanning the creek, which constitutes less than 1/8 of the entire structure, would make the entire structure a "bridge over water?" Or would the term "bridge over water" be limited to the section which actually spanned the creek?

A: On "bridge over water" the columns or abutments in water and at the water's edge or the first column or abutment on land adjacent to water's edge, shall come under the Pile Driver classification.

Q. 2: (b) For another example, a concrete structure was constructed across the Salinas River. During the dry season, covering the entire construction period, the river bed was crossed by a road which carried heavy truck traffic. Would you intend this structure to be a "bridge over water?"

A: Still considered a "bridge over water" and covered by classification of Paragraph (5) in answer to question 1 (a).

Q. 3: (c) Did you intend the term "bridge over water" to include a structure being constructed over a dry bypass which is designed to carry water only during flood conditions, which occur only once in several years?

A: The answer is yes. Similar to clarification of question 1 (b) and is considered a "bridge over water."

Q. 4: (d) Did you intend the term "bridge over water" to include a structure over a ravine or other depression which carries water, if at all, only during the spring runoff and outside of the construction period?

A: The answer is yes. Same as answer to question 1 (b) and is considered as a "bridge over water" as qualified in clarification of question 1 (a).

Q. 5: (e) Did you intend the "bridge over water" to include a structure over a manmade canal or aqueduct?

A: Same answer as in 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (c) and 1 (d). All clarifications of paragraph 5 of findings of the General Executive Board of May 13, 1955, and referring to "concrete or steel bridges over water" is based upon piles being driven, caissons sunk or cofferdams erected by Pile Drivers under Pile Driver classification on such concrete or steel bridge foundations.

Q. 6: Under Paragraph (6) of your letter dated May 9, 1955, did you intend the false work necessary for the support of the deck of a concrete or steel bridge over water to carry the Carpenter classification, except while pile driving or power equipment is used for heavy timber false work?

A: The answer is yes. False work necessary for the support of the decking of a concrete or steel bridge over water shall come under the Carpenter classification. False work for such decking is under the Carpenter classification excepting where pile driving or power equipment is used.

Q. 7: Did you intend the term "pile driving or power equipment," as used in Paragraph (6) of your letter, to mean pile driver, derrick or similar power equipment?

A: The Subcommittee feels that the words "pile driving or power equipment" are in themselves completely explanatory and feels that no further definition is required for anyone acquainted with the construction industry.

Q. 8: Do forms constructed on the ground out of 2"x 4" and 2"x 6" lumber and 5/8" plywood constitute "heavy timber false work," within the meaning of Paragraph (6) of your letter, merely for the reason that, when assembled, they must be put in place by power equipment?

A: The Subcommittee does not interpret "forms" to be "heavy timber false work" within the meaning of Paragraph (6). If any dimension forms are fabricated on the ground for work coming under the Carpenter classification, then such forms can be put in place by power equipment under the Carpenter classification. Forms coming under the Pile Driver classification as outlined in the findings of the General Executive Board shall be installed or placed under such Pile Driver classification. If heavy timber false work, consisting of supports for forms, installed under Carpenter classification and pile driving or power equipment is used, then such installation of "heavy timber false work" shall be done under the Pile Driver classification as plainly stated in Paragraph (6) of the General Executive Board's finding.

Q. 9: Does Paragraph (7) of your letter refer only to work within the recognized jurisdiction of the Pile Drivers Union?

A: The Subcommittee of the General Executive Board feels that Paragraph (7) is so plainly worded without any limitations that anybody familiar with the construction industry can clearly understand this paragraph without any interpretations being required. (Letter, dated December 12, 1967, to Mr. M. A. Hutcheson, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.)

Re: Carpenter-Pile Driver matter in West Coast area.

In complying with your request, the Subcommittee of the General Executive Board, appointed by you to review the 1955 General Executive Board Decision on West Coast Carpenter-Pile Driver matter, have met several times to consider the new problems that have arisen since the 1955 Board decision.

Your Subcommittee held two (2) days of hearings at the Del Webb Town House in San Francisco, California, on March 21 and March 22, 1967, at which sixty-three (63) Officers and Business Representatives of our subordinate Locals and District and State Councils testified on the subject matter. In addition, twelve (12) representatives of various Contractors Associations met with your subcommittee and presented their points of view on several issues relative to new methods and techniques developed in the years since the original 1955 decision. The transcript of the hearings consisted of several hundred pages and the General Office is in possession of a copy of same.

The hearings brought out that the principal items of work where there were different opinions and interpretations amongst our membership, and also between the Employers and our membership, mainly consisted of the following:

(A) Dry Aqueduct or Canal Structures
(B) Building Foundations
(C) Tank Foundations
(D) Base Foundations for Machinery, Equipment and Stanchions

(E) The Erection of False work, including Metal Tubular or "Tinker Toy" Material used as false work.

Your Committee, after careful review of the transcript of the March 21 and March 22, 1967, hearings, finds it necessary to further clarify the intentions of the General Executive Board decision of May 1955, and to modify where necessary consistent with the evidence presented to the Subcommittee at this March 1967 hearing, in order to guide our West Coast membership in their jurisdictional differences on work issues and to assist our employees in the correct and harmonious operations of their projects.

The work jurisdiction of our Carpenters and Pile Driving branches for our Brotherhood on the West Coast shall be as follows:

(1) In the construction of water front and marine facilities, such as docks, piers, wharves, bulkheads, jetties and similar structures, the Pile Driver classification shall continue to apply, up to and including the decking thereof.

(2) On all pile driving and caisson work, on both land and water, the Pile Driver classification shall apply.

(3) In the construction of heavy timber, wooden, bridges, whether over land or over water, the Pile Driver classification shall apply.

(4) In the construction of concrete or steel bridges over land, highways, railroads, overpasses, cloverleafs, interchanges, or bridges over manmade canals, aqueducts, spillways and manmade water retaining areas, the Pile Driver classification shall apply to the driving of the piles, caissons and "drilled-in-place" piling. The fabrication and erection of the forms for the capping of piles, caissons, or "drilled-in-place" piling shall come under the Pile Driver classification. This shall include the placing of wooden or steel capping or any substitute thereof.

Any other form work above the cap, pertaining to the construction operations herein noted above, shall be performed under the Carpenter classification. This shall also include bridges over manmade canals, aqueducts, spillways and manmade water retaining areas, if constructed prior to water being released or turned into the area.

A. (5) In the construction of concrete or steel bridges over water, the fabrication and erection of form work for the pier or piers in the water area, and the pier or abutment, on land, nearest to the water's edge, shall be under the Pile Driver classification. This shall include the fabrication and erection of the form work to the top of the pier, column and abutment supporting the steel and/or any other superstructure.

The fabrication and erection of forms for the piers, columns or abutments for the approaches to the first pier or abutment on water's edge, shall be under the Carpenter classification. This shall apply also on a bridge over an area where the flow of water has been temporarily diverted.

B. Building Foundations

All form work required on building foundations shall be under the Carpenter classification, irrespective of the use of piles or caissons.

C. Capping of Piles or Form Work on Tank Foundations

The capping of piles and form work in connection therewith, when there is no other carpenter form work involved above the capping or floor base of tank, shall be under the Pile Driver classification. Where further carpenter work is required above the capping or tank base, then the Carpenter classification shall apply on entire operation, including the forms for pile capping and/or tank base.

D. Base Foundations for Machinery, Equipment and Stanchions

The fabrication and erection of all forms for machinery, bases, equipment or stanchions shall be under the Carpenter classification, irrespective of the use of piles or caissons.

E The Erection of false work, including Metal Tubular (or "Tinker Toy") Material used as false work.

The erection of false work necessary for the support of work under the Pile Driver classification comes under their classification. False work necessary for the support of the work under the Carpenter classification shall be governed by their classification, except on a project where pile driving power equipment is used.

The rigging, signaling, tagging and other incidental work shall be under the classification for whom the work is designated by this paragraph.

With the exception of these revisions of the West Coast Carpenters-Pile Driver decision as rendered by the General Executive Board in May 1955, any other portions or clarifications of items contained in the 1955 decision of the General Executive Board shall remain in full force and effect.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Johnson, Jr.
Raleigh Rajoppi
Charles E. Nichols
Lyle J. Hiller

(Letter dated February 18, 1970, from Mr. M.A. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.)

With further reference to communication distributed December 12, 1967, in the form of Special Report of General Executive Board Subcommittee relative to the Carpenter-Pile Driver matter in the West Coast area the following interpretation is submitted.

Because of repeated requests for clarification of the above-mentioned circular letter, specifically, Item Paragraph E: "The erection of false work, including metal tubular for `tinker toy' material used as false work." The following is forwarded for your information and guidance.

As indicated above, it became necessary for the Committee to clarify the intent of this report which was developed from the special hearings conducted in San Francisco on March 21-22, 1967. Therefore, the following is the Committee's interpretation and clarification of Paragraph E dealing with the erection of false work.

"The erection of false work necessary for the support of work under the Pile Driver classification comes under their classification. False work necessary for the support of the work under the Carpenter classification shall be governed by their classification, except on a project where pile driving or power equipment is used."

"The rigging, signaling, tagging and other incidental work shall be under the classification for whom the work is designated by this paragraph."

Clarification

It is intended by this interpretation to eliminate controversy and to insure the continuity of operations in work of this nature.

By insertion of the word or it should not be interpreted that the Committee has changed its original intent concerning this controversy. The rigging of heavy timber false work and metal tubular (tinker toy) materials shall be performed under the Pile Driver classification when such materials are placed by power. It is intended by this clarification to mean that the Carpenters may perform the rigging of false work, including metal tubular (tinker toy) materials as false work under the following circumstances.

"For the purpose of continuity of operation and to eliminate the necessity of a change in crews because Pile Drivers are not presently employed on the site by the responsible Contractor at the time of such rigging, or provided that such rigging by power is intermittent with that work which is, or would normally be performed by the Carpenter classification."

Therefore, the communication dated December 12, 1967, shall be herein amended and in full force and effect and all parties shall be governed accordingly.

APPENDIX C
SPECIAL RULES FOR INSULATION AND WEATHERSTRIPPING INSTALLERS

1. SPECIAL RULES:

The following Special Rules for Insulation and Weatherstripping Installers adopt all of the provisions of the Carpenters Master Labor Agreement, except as such provisions are modified or superseded by these Special Rules.

APPENDIX G
SPECIAL WORKING RULES FOR DIVERS ON CONSTRUCTION WORK

ARTICLE I

The following Special Working Rules for Divers on Construction Work are in addition to all the provisions of the Carpenters Master Labor Agreement and Appendix A, which govern the employment of divers and tenders on construction work, except as modified by these Special Working Rules.

It is understood that there may be other agreements affecting the employment of Divers under Appendix G. The terms and conditions of these agreements will be available to any Employer signatory to this Agreement. The terms of this Appendix G Diving Agreement are open to further negotiations when the Employer and Union agree that a specific project requires further evaluation.

ARTICLE II
DEFINITIONS

(1) **DIVE MASTER:** A Dive Master is in charge and responsible for all aspects of the dive operation, supervising all personnel in dive crew/team. The Dive master will always be the D.P.I.C.

(2) **DIVER:** A Diver is a person who wears a type of diving gear which directly supplies him compressed air or other gases for breathing purposes and who personally enters and descends below the surface of the water, or any liquid medium, to work at the ambient pressures encountered therein. For the purposes of this Agreement, a person working in a submerged one atmosphere bell/vehicle is considered a Diver.

(3) **STANDBY DIVER:** A Stand-By Diver is a person required to be on duty for any day or part thereof, but who has not been required to descend below the surface of the water or any liquid medium or be put under pressure in a chamber. A Stand-By Diver is also a person, dressed in at the dive location, immediately available to assist a Diver in the water for safety purposes.

(4) **TENDER:** A Tender is a person who, from above the surface of the water or liquid medium, aids and assists the Diver by coordinating topside activity; aids in dressing and undressing the Diver; maintains communications with the Diver; and generally maintains the diving equipment on the jobsite.

(5) **ASSISTANT TENDER:** An Assistant Tender is an extra Tender available to assist the Diver's regular Tender by handling tools, equipment and diver's hose.

(6) **MANIFOLD TECHNICIAN:** A technician qualified to operate a manifold and/or mixer of helium, oxygen or other gases for the purposes of providing the proper mixture of these breathing gases to the Diver or Divers.

(7) **FSW:** Feet of Sea Water or equivalent static pressure head.

(8) **D.P.I.C.:** Designated person in charge (per OSHA regulations). All dive crew members are qualified to be D.P.I.C.

ARTICLE VII
DEEPWATER, BELL/VEHICLE SYSTEM TOTAL SATURATION DIVING COVERAGE

A. The Employer and the Union agree that the work covered under this Agreement or using diving apparatus, will be performed by employees represented by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Diving Contractor and the Union agree that the strong intent of this Agreement is that only experienced and highly qualified Journeyman will be employed.

B. This Agreement shall apply to and cover the following Classifications: Foreman, Divers, Tenders, Operators, Remote Controlled Vehicle (RCV) and Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV).

C. Work covered by this Labor Agreement, and these Special Working Rules for Divers on Construction Work, shall include construction work (except as excluded below) and work performed from oceanographic and/or research vessels, seismographic and/or other vessels operating either temporarily or permanently out of ports in Southern California, and in all areas located the distance one-half way from Local 2375 to the nearest Pile Drivers Local affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and shall include work concerning fisheries research and all other types of oceanographic and marine research and/or experimental bell diving work requiring the use of deck decompression chambers with submersible diving chambers.

D. The work covered by this Agreement and this Appendix shall include all work under the jurisdiction of the Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and shall include, but not be limited to, such work as described as follows:

Commercial diving in all its branches and phases, such as the salvage of all ships, vessels and barges, etc., the underwater repair, removing, dismantling, demolition, burning and welding in all marine salvage operations; all underwater construction and reconstruction, and the salvage and removing of all underwater structures; underwater inspections and repair of hulls, docks, bridges and dams, underwater pipelines, sewage and water systems, underwater suction and discharge lines such as those used at chemical plants, pulp mills, and desalinization plants; inspecting, surveying, removing, rescuing and recovering of all objects below water surface; all underwater work necessary on offshore oil platforms, permanent or temporary, including all floating drill rigs and jack-up platforms; all underwater well completion; all underwater work on pipelines and hookups including petroleum, gas, water and sewage systems; the laying of underwater power and/or communications cables where diving is necessary; all offshore marine mining and dredging operations using Divers in any phase of their work seeking minerals and/or precious metals, etc.; all petroleum, fisheries, oceanographic research and experimental work where the use of Divers are necessary; all underwater demolition and blasting work requiring the use of Divers; the term underwater structures shall include beached or sunken vessels and other marine equipment.

E. This Agreement and the Special Working Rules for Divers on Construction and the Trust Agreements shall apply to all areas within the jurisdiction of Local 2375 and the areas shall include the 12 Southern California Counties; Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, Mono, San Diego Counties and the areas described as

Richardson Rock, Santa Cruz Island, Arch Rock, San Nicholas Island, San Clemente Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Miguel Island, Santa Rosa Island, Anacapa Island (Channel Island Monument), Santa Barbara Island, including all offshore waters and waters of the continental shelf seaward from the boundaries of the southern half of the State of California; and including all inland waters, rivers and lakes, natural and/or man-made, within the boundaries of the Counties of Southern California, the five southern counties of Nevada: Clark, Lincoln, Nye, Esmeralda and Mineral, and the State of Arizona.

F. Bell/Vehicle Diving or Total Saturation Systems specifically including, but not limited to, all underwater and deck work in support of same when using surface supplied air or mixed gas.

G The work covered by this Agreement shall include all work under the jurisdiction of the Southern California Master Labor Agreement.