



## NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, IAMAW, AFL-CIO



### NFFE-IAM Supports the Locality Pay Equity Act (H.R. 6422 / S. 3308)

**Position:** NFFE-IAM seeks to pass the **Locality Pay Equity Act (H.R. 6422 / S. 3308)** to align the locality pay areas under the antiquated Federal Wage System pay areas to match the General Schedule pay areas.

Federal blue-collar workers' pay is governed by a statutory "prevailing rate" system, known as the Federal Wage System (FWS), that purports to match federal wages with those paid to workers in skilled trades occupations in the private sector. However, that system has never been permitted to function as intended. Instead, annual adjustments have been capped at the average adjustment provided to white collar federal employees under the General Schedule (GS). Prevailing rates are defined in the law as fully equal to market rates paid in the private sector, unlike "comparability" in the white-collar system, which is defined as 95% of market rates.

While the white-collar system uses BLS data to determine non-federal rates and thus the gap between federal and non-federal pay, the blue-collar system relies on surveys conducted by local teams comprised of representatives from the union and from agency management with the largest numbers of blue-collar employees in the local wage area. These local survey teams are prohibited from using any data from local building trades' unions' scales. The data are used to create wage schedules that describe local prevailing rates.

For the past two decades, Congress has added language to appropriations bills that guarantee that blue-collar federal employees receive the same annual adjustments as white-collar coworkers. Although the boundaries of local wage areas are different from General Schedule, the language grants the same annual pay adjustment to all salaried and hourly workers within a given white-collar locality.

This policy of equal annual pay adjustments solves just one inequity between the two systems. The GS locality boundaries are drawn according to commuting rates, which is the proper way to define local labor markets. The **FWS locality or wage area boundaries were drawn mostly in the 1950s**, reflecting the location of large military installations that employed the majority of federal hourly workers at that time.

Today, some GS localities include several FWS wage areas. Thus, while everyone in a given GS locality receives the same annual raise, hourly workers in a given GS locality may receive vastly different base wages. For example, the salaried workers at the Tobyhanna Army Depot in Monroe County, Pennsylvania are paid according to salaries in the New York City locality because, according to Census data on commuting, Monroe County is part of the overall New York City labor market.

Yet the hourly workers there are considered to be in a different local labor market. Hourly and salaried workers at Tobyhanna who work side-by-side in the same place for the same employer and who travel the same roads to get to and from work are treated as though they are in different locations. These unfair pay discrepancies can be resolved with the Locality Pay Equity Act.