

2011 Detroit 3–UAW Labor Contract Negotiations

CAR Breakfast Briefing

Schoolcraft Community College Livonia, Michigan 29 November 2011

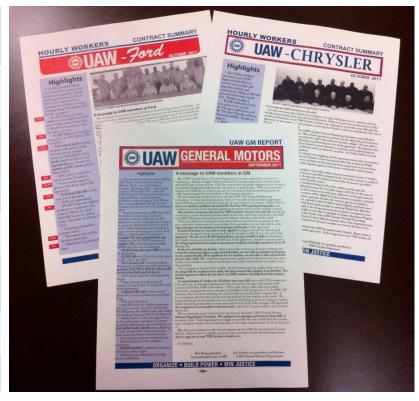
Sean McAlinden, Ph.D. Executive Vice President, Research Chief Economist Kristin Dziczek

Director, Labor and Industry Group Director, Program for Automotive Labor and Education Art Schwartz, Ph.D.

President, Labor and Economics Associates Former General Director, Labor Relations, GM

Agenda

8:30	Welcome and Introduction -Sean McAlinden, CAR
	"What's in the Agreements?" -Kristin Dziczek, CAR
	"A Look Back and a Look Forward" -Art Schwartz, Labor & Economics Associates
9:30	Break
9:50	"Well, Who Won?" -Sean McAlinden, CAR
	Panel Discussion
11:00	Adjourn







What's In the 2011 Detroit 3–UAW Labor Contracts

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Kristin Dziczek

Director, Labor and Industry Group Director, Program for Automotive Labor and Education

Some Differences, Though Much Remains the Same

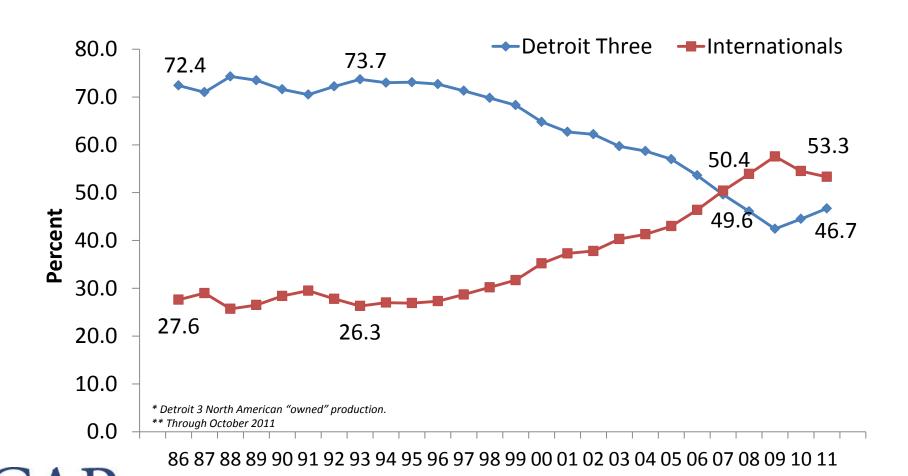


- Evolutionary changes, not revolutionary ones
 - Jobs banks eliminated
 - Product & job commitments
 - COLA remains suspended
 - AIF only for Entry Level
 - Lump sums & Profit sharing
 - No pension increases
 - Health care improved;
 no additional cost sharing
- Held the line on costs
- Put \$ in members' pockets
- Potential to grow employment

Detroit 3 U.S. Market Share*

1986 - 2011**

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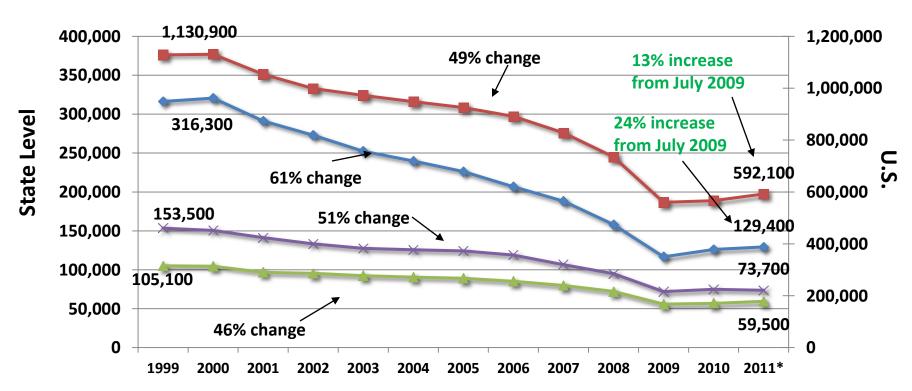
Year

Source: Center for Automotive Research

Motor Vehicle & Parts Manufacturing Employment

2000 - 2011*

→ Michigan → Indiana → Ohio - U.S.



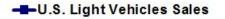
*2011 through September

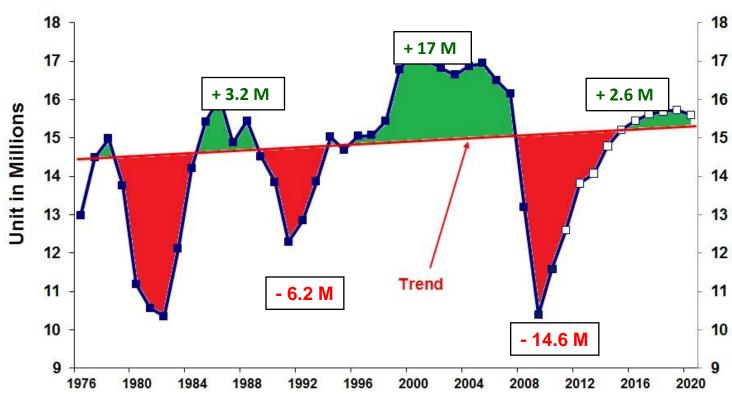
Source: BLS, U.S. DOL



CAR Sales Forecast

2011-2020





	U.S. Sales Forecast (Millions)									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(Millions)	12.6	13.8	14.1	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.6

Source: Center for Automotive Research

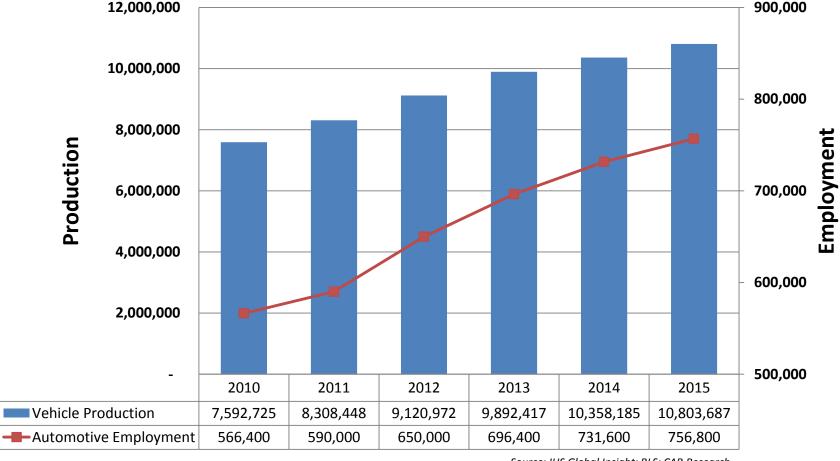
Factors Driving Hiring:

- Profitability & Market
 - Market recovery and production rebound
 - Profitable at lower volumes
- Labor
 - Underlying workforce demographics
 - Labor cost parity possible under recent UAW agreements
 - New job commitments
- Faster cadence of new products and introduction of advanced vehicle technologies

- Technological changes
 - Need to meet new fuel economy and GHG mandates
 - Improved safety
 - Increased electronics content for safety, connectivity and entertainment
- Investment
 - Corporate investment >\$17.4Bin U.S. and Canada in 2010-2011
 - Government investment incentives (DOE \$9.1B, ARRA)



U.S. Vehicle Production & Automotive Manufacturing Employment Forecast 2010-2015

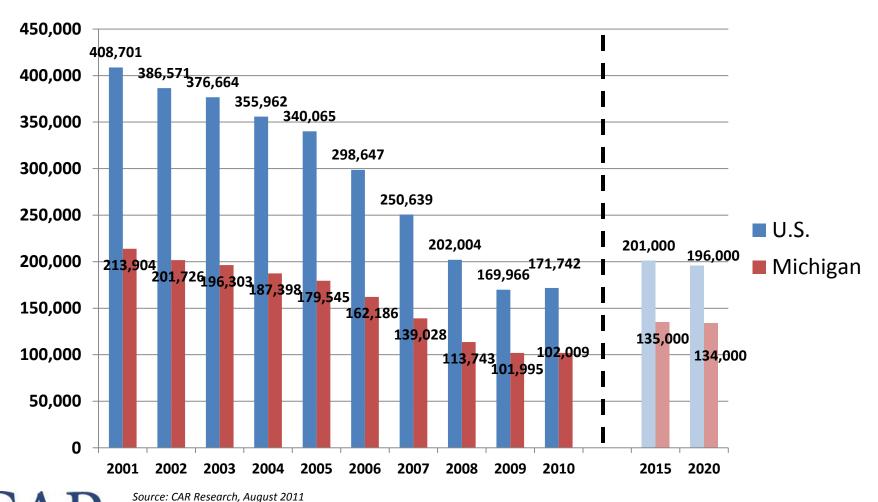




Source: IHS Global Insight; BLS; CAR Research

Detroit Three Employment Forecast

2001-10, 2011-15 Forecast





Detroit Three U.S. Salaried Employment Forecast

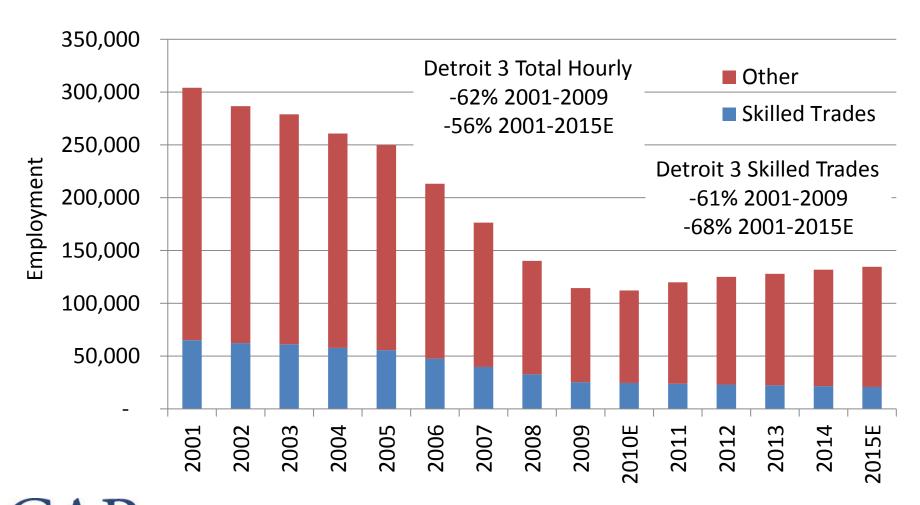
2001-10, 2011-15 Forecast





Detroit Three U.S. Hourly Employment

2001-10, 2011-15 Forecast





New 2011 UAW Contracts and Jobs

	Chrysler	Ford	GM		
Signing	\$3,500 (\$1,750 paid in 2011)	\$6,000 (\$5,000 for <1 year seniority)	\$5,000		
bonus					
Wages	Entry level \$15.78-19.28	8, four year progression;	Entry level \$14.78-19.28, four year		
	no change	for first tier	progression; no change for first tier		
Jobs	Promises 2,100 new entry-level	Promises 5,750 new entry-level	Promises 6,400 new entry-level		
	jobs; 10,000 retained	jobs; 6,250 previously announced	jobs; 11,800 previously announced		
		job creation/retention	job creation/retention		
Buyouts	None	\$100,000 for skilled trades and	\$75,000 for skilled trades who retire		
		\$50,000 for production workers who	by 3/31/12; \$10,000 for any workers		
		retire by 3/31/12	who leave by 2013		
Profit-	\$1 for every \$1 million profit based	\$1 for every \$1 million in North	\$1 for every \$1 million in North		
sharing	on 85% of worldwide profit; capped	American profit (Avg. \$3,752 payout	American profit; capped at \$12,000		
	at \$12,000 per year	in November based on Q1-2 2011);	per year		
		capped at \$12,000 per year			
Retirees	No change to pensions and r	no bonuses; health care trust may get 1	0% of workers' profit-sharing		
COLA	None				
Other	Four annual payments of \$500-	Four annual payments of \$1,500 for	Three annual payments of \$1,000		
bonuses	1,000; \$500-1,000 annual quality	inflation protection; and four annual	for inflation protection (2012-2014);		
	bonus; \$300 one-time attendance	payments up to \$250 per year for	and four annual payments up to		
	bonus for perfect attendance	competitiveness bonus	\$250 per year quality bonus		
Health care	No change to worker contribution;	No change to worker contribution;	No change to worker contribution;		
	\$20 co-pay for unlimited office visits	\$20 co-pay for unlimited office visits	\$25 co-pay for unlimited office visits		

Source: Center for Automotive Research, UAW-Chrysler, UAW-Ford, and UAW-GM White Books

UAW Contract Economics

	CHRYSLER	Fired	<u>GM</u>			
New Agreement	\$29.11	\$28.89	\$28.49			
Base Wages	4 zeros on the base					
Entry Level	\$15.78-19.28	\$15.78-19.28	\$14.78-19.28			
	No cap; 25% in 2015	20% cap	No cap; 20-25% in 2015			
COLA		Suspended				
Lump Sums	\$1,750 in 2011; \$1,750 when EBITDA>Net Interest for 5Qs; \$1,000-\$2,000 quality and performance for 4 years	\$6,000 in 2011; \$1,750 for 4 years	\$5,000 in 2011; \$1,250 for 3 years			
Profit Sharing	\$1,000/\$1 billion 85% NA Range \$1,250-\$12,000; no minimum payout	\$1/\$1 million; Range \$1,250-12,000; payout \$3,752	\$1,000/\$1 billion; Range \$1,250-\$12,000; payout \$3,500			
Buyouts	None	\$50,000 production, \$100,000 trades by 3/12	\$10K production through 2013, \$75K trades by 3/12			
Total Economic Gains	\$7,800-11,800 plus profit sharing	\$15,752-16,752 plus profit sharing	\$12,250 plus profit sharing			

Source: Center for Automotive Research, UAW-Chrysler, UAW-Ford, and UAW-GM White Books

2011 UAW Contract Benefits

	CHRYSLER	Ford	GM		
Traditional Active Health	Unlimited \$25 office visits, urgent care \$50, ER \$100, no increase in drug co-pay, no premiums	Unlimited \$20 office visits, \$50/100 co-pay for urgent care/ER visits, 3% increase in drug co-pay, primary care pilot, no premiums	Unlimited \$25 office visits, urgent care \$50, ER \$100, no increase in drug co-pay, no premiums		
Traditional Retiree Health	UAW Health Care Trust may get additional funding though diversion of up to 10% of profit sharing payments				
Entry Level Health	Unlimited \$25 office visits, no copay for urgent care or ER	Unlimited \$20 office visits, no copay for urgent care or ER	Unlimited \$25 office visits, no copay for urgent care or ER		
	\$300/\$600 deductibles covered by a \$300/\$600 HSA \$1,000/\$2,000 out-of-pocket cap				
Entry Level Retiree Health	\$1 per hour worked in a 401(k)				
Life Insurance	Added				
Legal Services	Will end as of December 2013				
Traditional Pension	No Changes				
Entry Level Pension	6.4% of earnings, converts to a 401(k) January 2012 (GM, Ford) or March 2012 (Chrysler) for existing entry-level workers 4.0% of earnings in 401(k) for new hires under 2011 agreement				

Source: Center for Automotive Research, UAW-Chrysler, UAW-Ford, and UAW-GM White Books

UAW Contract Job Security

	CHRYSLER	Ford	<u>GM</u>	
Jobs Bank		Eliminated		
SUB		Simplified, replenished		
Temporary Workers	Not made permanent	65% of Long-term supplemental employees made permanent	Not made permanent	
Job & Product Guarantees	\$4.5B investments (\$1.3B new) 2,100 jobs	\$16B investments (\$6.3B in retooling plants) 5,750 jobs	\$7.1B investments (\$2.5B new) 6,400 jobs	
Insourcing	Ability to bid on contracts to bring work back			
Outsourcing	Moratorium maintained			
Skilled Trades	3 work groups, elimination of classifications, 400 new apprentices	No new apprentices	1,300 new apprentices	
Plant Closing Exemptions	None	Twin Cities, Cleveland Engine #2 and Walton Hills Stamping to close	Shreveport to close	

Skilled Trades Bargaining Goals





- "Competitive with transplants"
 - Lower labor costs
 - Increase skilled trades utilization
 - Lower skilled trades headcount

- Maintain apprenticeable classifications
- Commitment to training (and adding apprentices)
- Soft landing for those who leave or must work production



Skilled Trades Teams and Classifications

- Three teams:
 Mechanical, Electrical and Tool & Die
- Classifications have been reduced
 - Designated "core" classifications that are apprenticable
 - Grandfathered a number of classifications
 - Eliminated unpopulated classifications
- Cross training for classifications
- 2007, 2009 and 2011 changes (an ongoing process)



Skilled Trades 2011 Contract Changes

Work Rules

- Can volunteer to work production (Ford: \$50K buydown)
- Can be forced to work production
 (at trades rate, no buydowns)

Training

- Continued cross-training to new classifications
- GM: Journeyperson-in-Training classification

Apprentices

Chrysler: 400*

Ford: None

- GM: 1,300

Rates

- Frozen
- GMCH cut to GM rates (\$5 over 6 months)

Insourcing

- Bid on previously outsourced work when up for contract renewal and new work
- Special Attrition Programs
 - Chrysler: No program
 - Ford: \$100,000 to leave by March 2012
 - GM: \$75,000 to leave by March 2012
 - Return laid-off trades to trades positions, where available

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^{*}Trenton South Technical Specialists will have opportunity if/when apprenticeships become available.

A Capacity Issue?

- Will have 28 U.S. assembly plants operating
- Unlikely to build new bricks and mortar
- In a 15-16 million+ market, capacity may be an issue
- More captive imports?



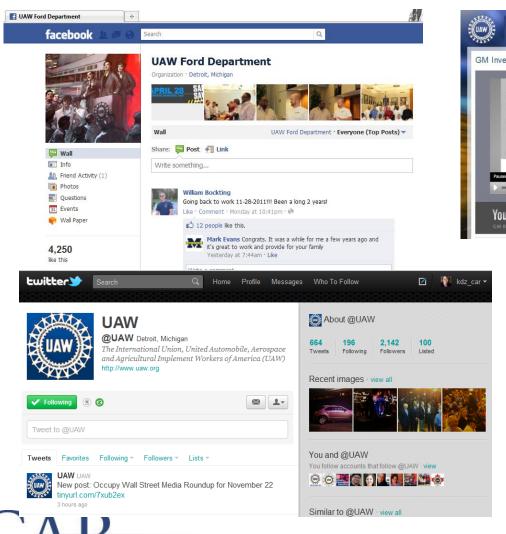
- More alternative work schedules (AWS)?
- AWS enabled by national language, determined by local agreements
- AWS includes a range of schedules:
 - Compressed(4 10-hour shifts)
 - Flexible (3/2/120—3 crew, 2 10-hour shifts, noOT = adds 49 days/year)

UAW Communications...Before...





...And After: Social Media and the 2011 UAW-Detroit Three Negotiations



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Conclusion: Automotive Workforce Trends

- Flexible
 - Employment (temps/contractors)
 - Multi-skilling (everyone must wear more hats)
 - Compensation (rewards in good years; labor costs fall in bad years)
 - Scheduling (alternative work schedules)
- Continuous improvement (everyone's a problem solver)
- Systems approach (helps to be able to see the big picture)
- The so-called labor shortage low wages and a shortage of company training?





A Look Back and A Look Forward

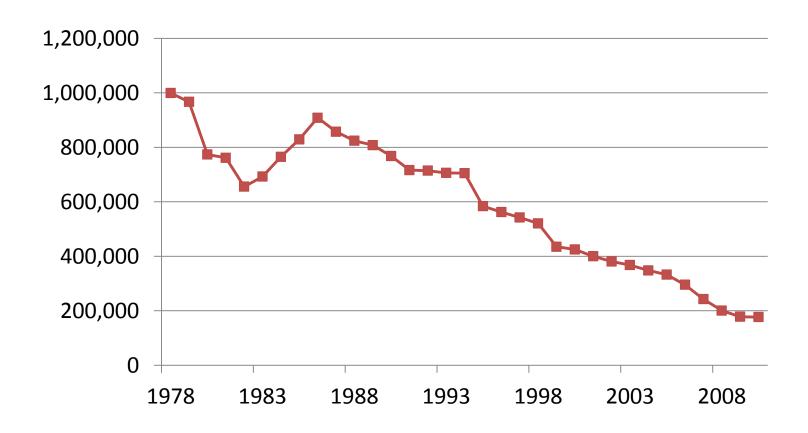
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Art Schwartz, Ph.D.

President, Labor and Economics Associates
Former General Director, Labor Relations, General Motors

Detroit Three U.S. Employment:

1978 - 2010





Total Labor Cost*

- In 1979 = \$15.25 per hour
- In 1987 = \$25.90 per hour
- In 1997 = \$45.06 per hour
- In 2007 = **\$78.00 per hour**

*(Nominal \$)



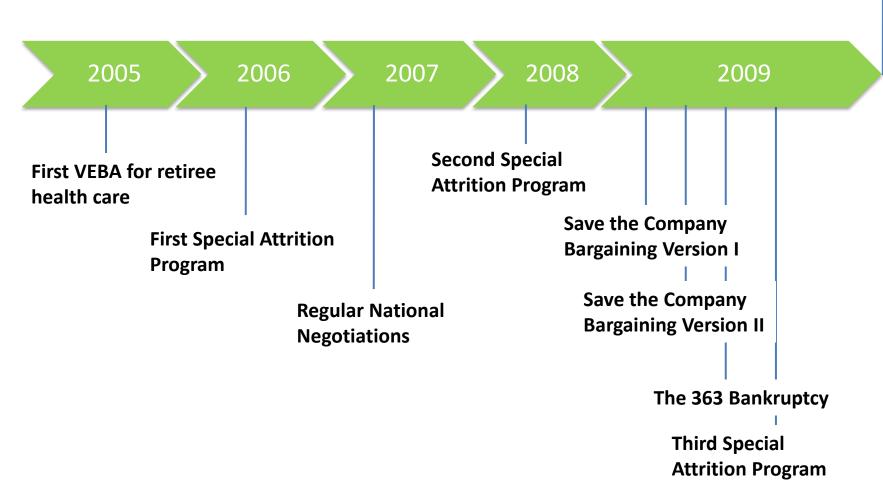
There Was a Huge Pension Hole

- Especially at GM, with over 400,000 retirees and surviving spouses
- A lesser, though very real problem at Ford and Chrysler
- Pension which was \$8.50/mo./year of service in 1979, now \$54.30
- 30 and out, which was \$700, grew to \$3,170
- And HEALTH CARE!!



GM Timeline of Significant Events

Art Retires



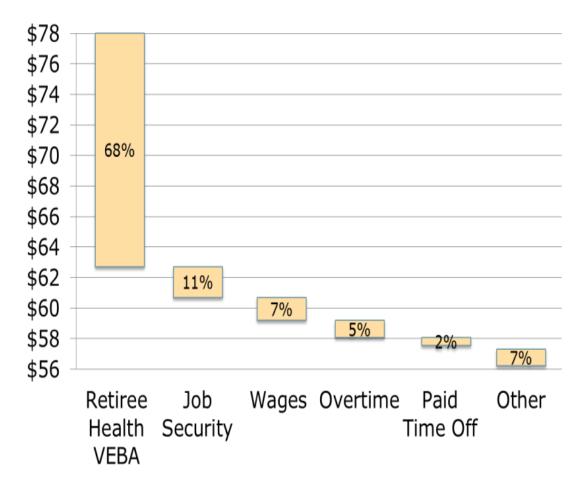


2007 Contract: A Game Changer

- VEBA
- Entry level wages (\$14)
- No pay increase, BUT
 - Signing bonus of \$3,000
 - Lump sums of 3%, 3%, 4% (last two were suspended in 2009)
 - COLA (suspended in 2009)
 - Pensions increased
 - Product guarantees (not fulfilled)

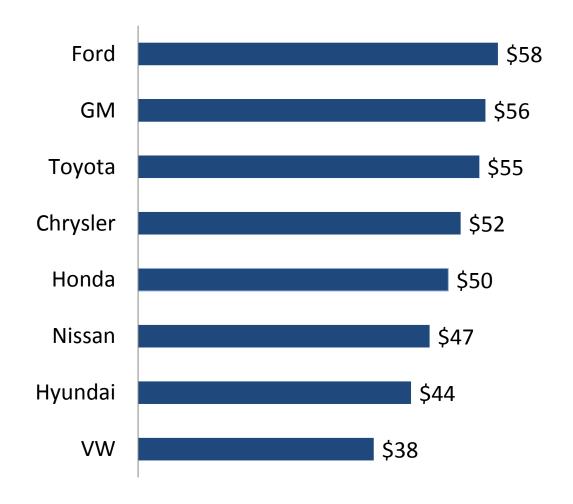


How GM Went from \$78 to \$56 per Hour





2011 Labor Cost Competitiveness





Source: Company reports, CAR research

Difference between Ford and Chrysler's Reported Labor Costs, 2010



\$49-51*



\$58*

- Entry Level
 - Percent
 - Wage rate
- Profit Sharing
 - \$750 vs. \$5,000
- Hours worked
 - Plants on changeover
 - OT differences
- Fresh start accounting
 - Pension impact
 - Other costs, mostly legacy



Cost-of-Living-Adjustment (COLA)

- Management does not like COLA because
 - It is automatic, regardless of profitability
 - It compounds and adds to wage rate over time
- A 10 cent per quarter diversion had been negotiated in 2007
- By the 2009 negotiations, COLA was zero
- Had it continued, it would have been about 90 cents by 2011
- Continues to be suspended in 2011 contract
- With conservative inflation forecast, by the end of the 2011 contract, COLA could have been:
 - \$2.17 without diversions or
 - \$0.56 with a 10 cent per quarter diversion
- Will be an issue again in 2015



Pensions

- All Detroit 3 U.S. pensions underfunded
- GM U.S. pension underfunded status: -\$8.7B on 9/30/11. Worldwide pension shortfall of -\$22.0B 12/31/10.
- No pension increase in 2011 contract for first time since pension initiated in 1950 GM contract
- GM projects no pension payments until 2015 (\$2.3B) and 2016 (\$1.2B)
- Company has 15 years to pay off underfunding under the 2010 Pension Relief Act – yet assumption of 8% return on fund is absurd, and discount rate is falling . . .



Future VEBA Payments

	Remaining Payments Due to	o the UAW Retiree Health Care Trust	
Chrysler	7/15/12 7/15/13 7/15/14-15-16-17 7/15/18-19-20-21-22 7/15/23 TOTAL \$1.709B AND VEBA re	\$400M \$600M \$650M/year \$823.8M/year \$827.1M etains 41.5% equity stake in Chrysler	
Ford	Paid-in-full		
General Motors	 \$6.5B Series A preferred stock (9% interest; \$585M/year) Warrant to acquire 45,454,545 shares of common stock at \$42.31/share VEBA retains 10.3% equity stake in GM 		

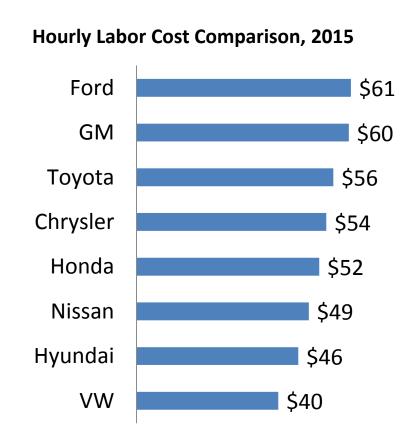
Source: Center for Automotive Research, UAW-Detroit Three Contracts



Labor Cost Competitiveness

2015 Projections

- D3: 0.68-1.65% annual labor cost growth
- Internationals
 - Not a monolith
 - "Grow in" = temporal advantages
 - CAR assume a 1% annual labor cost growth rate



Source: Company reports, CAR research



Effect on Suppliers

- Detroit 3 will not "get into" the component business again – but some parts of production will be insourced.
 - Higher entry level will slow down some insourcing
 - Parts and components that require intensive R&D or large CAPEX will not come back
- Non-manufacturing will continue to be contracted out.
- UAW will want U.S. last stage supply to be from union supplier facilities.



What to Look For in 2015 Negotiations

- Keep entry level cap to provide bridge to tier 1
- Raise entry level pay, and reduce the gap again
- Need something for retirees, especially if VEBA begins to run out of money
- Will have pressure from rank and file for a pay increase and restored COLA





What to Look For in 2015 Negotiations



- Removal of the entry level cap
- No additional pension liabilities
- Time to raise employee cost share on health care
- Stay the course on variable compensation
 - No pay increase (14 years!)
 - Lump sums
 - No COLA



Conclusions

- The key issue will be the future of the two-tier system—how will it develop
 - Cap?
 - Continue to close the gap?
 - Evolve to an intermediate rate with no cap?
- A secondary issue will be how committed the parties are to variable compensation
 - Continue to be the basis of compensation?
 - Some return of fixed increases?
- Employee contribution for active health care will also be a key issue
 - This is a "go to war" issue for the UAW—they believe they have already paid for it
 - Largest benefit cost for active 8% employee contribution versus 30-35% on average for the country
- SEE YOU IN FOUR YEARS!



BREAK





Well, Who Won? 2011 Detroit 3–UAW Labor Contract Negotiations

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Sean McAlinden, Ph.D.
Executive Vice President Research, and
Chief Economist

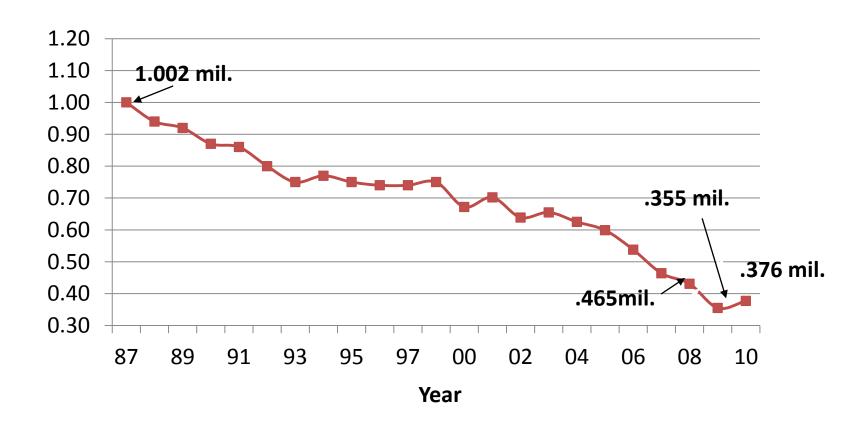
2011: Sean's Initial Observations

- UAW will raise the "count" or increase union employment
- Companies will keep the concessions, move to flexible compensation, avoid balance sheet costs, compete with transplants
- UAW gained some of the "success"
- Companies reduced risk of fixed labor costs <u>labor no longer a</u> <u>strategic risk component</u>
- Union spread risk to the rank-and-file (R&F)
- Union leadership ended bargaining successfully with management, not so much with R&F yet . . . Chrysler?
- Cost gap with transplants not yet closed—but not widening
- Competitiveness with suppliers reduced
- GM, Ford met goals but not maybe Chrysler
- UAW must still organize to survive



UAW Membership

1979 - 2010



2011 N.A. Operating Profit Per Vehicle

(Through Q3 '11)

	N.A. EBIT (\$ Million)	N.A. Sales (unit)	Profit Per Vehicle (\$)
Chrysler*	\$1,467	1,376,000	\$1,066
Ford	\$5,302	1,880,514	\$2,819
General Motors	\$7,342	2,206,476	\$3,327

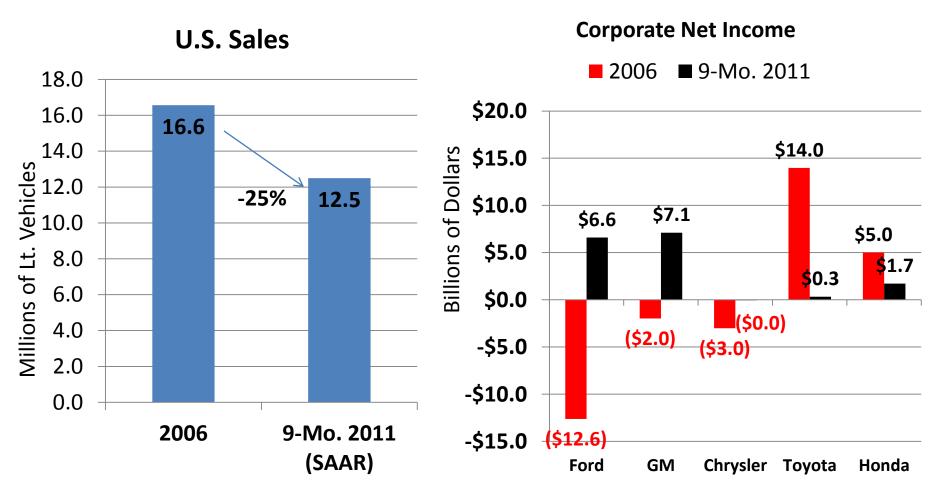
^{*}Global income and sales

Source: Automotive News; corporate third quarter financial reports.



Profitable at Lower Sales Volumes

2006 vs. 2011 YTD



Source: Automotive News, Company Annual Reports; Data through September 2011



Entry-Level Labor Costing Example 2011 and 2015

	2011	2015
Base Wages	16.32	18.41
PTO, OT, Layoff	4.41	5.34
Profit Sharing & Lump Sums	2.32	3.38
Subtotal: Payroll Related	23.05	27.13
Active Health Care ¹	3.82	5.20
Pension & Retiree Health Contribution ²	2.04	1.79
Statutory	3.69	4.34
Other Insurance & Fringe	1.10	1.50
Subtotal: Fringe Related	10.65	12.83
TOTAL	33.70	39.95

Source: Center for Automotive Research, UAW-Detroit Three Contracts

² Pension contribution cut from 6.4% to 4% for entry-level hired under new agreement; \$1/hour worked for retiree health care 401(k)



¹ Assume 8% annual health care inflation

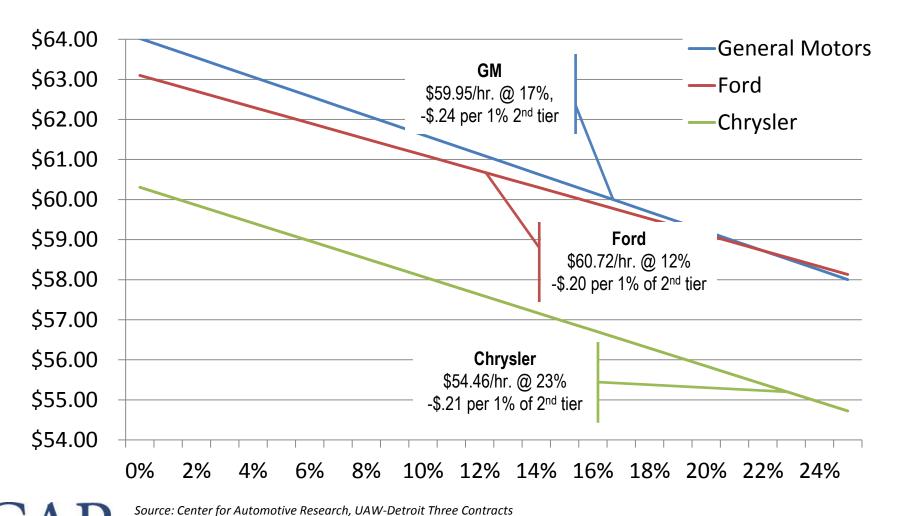
Tier 2 or Entry-Level Really Matters . . .

	GM	Ford	Chrysler
Tier 2 Percentage by 2015	17%	12%	23%
Blended Wage Rate 2015	\$59.95	\$60.72	\$54.46
Annual Growth Rate '11-'15	0.68%	0.92%	1.65%

Source: Center for Automotive Research estimates based on UAW-Detroit Three contracts and proprietary data



2015 Average Hourly Labor Costs as a Function of Entry-Level Workforce Percent





Impact on Cash

(\$ Millions)

	2011-2012	2014-2015*
Chrysler	\$132	\$94
Ford	588	349
General Motors	580	314



^{*}Includes CAR estimates for lump sums, profit sharing and estimates for SAP costs.

The Final Calculations: UAW People, 2011-2015

	2011 UAW Count	Total Hiring	2015 UAW Count****	Labor Increase Annual Percentage
Chrysler*	23,150	2,500	25,150	2.1%
Ford**	41,000	5,000	45,000	2.4%
General Motors***	46,000	7,250	50,250	2.2%
TOTAL	110,150	14,750	120,400	2.3%

*Does not includes salaried UAW. **Does not include ACH .***Does not include GMCH. Netted for 2011-2015 attrition.



The Final Calculations: UAW Cost, 2011-2015

	Starting 2011 Compensation (billions)	Ending 2015 Compensation (billions)	Change in UAW Labor Cost (millions)	Change in N.A. Per Vehicle Cost (dollars)
Chrysler	\$2.18	\$2.53	\$350	\$166
Ford	4.44	5.05	615	96
General Motors	4.96	5.57	608	85

Note: CAR forecast uses IHS Automotive N.A. production forecast for 2011-2015. For

2015: GM 3.275 mil., Ford 2.879 mil., Chrysler 1.960 mil.

*Does not include amortized 2011 signing bonus, does include forecast profit-Sharing.



The Final Calculations: UAW Cost, 2011-2015

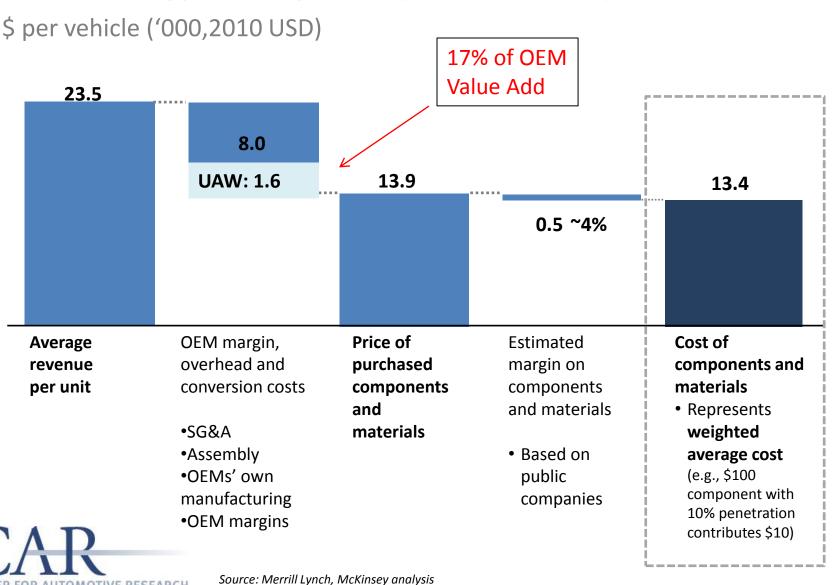
	2011		2015	
	UAW Labor Compensation (\$ Billion)	UAW Labor Cost Per N.A. Vehicle (\$)	UAW Labor Compensation (\$ Billion)	UAW Labor Cost Per N.A. Vehicle (\$)
Chrysler	\$2.18	\$1,127	\$2.53	\$1,293
Ford	4.44	1,660	5.05	1,756
General Motors	4.96	1,617	5.57	1,702
Weighted Average		\$1,508		\$ 1,622

Note: CAR forecast uses IHS Automotive N.A. production forecast for 2011-2015. For 2015: GM 3.275 mil., Ford 2.879 mil., Chrysler 1.960 mil.

^{*}Does not include amortized 2011 signing bonus, does include forecast profit-sharing.



UAW cost still a big share of D3 value add . . . (on cars)
Crosswalk from total vehicle revenue to weighted average cost of automotive supplier Components (2010 actual data)



Sean's Conclusions

- UAW still the most expensive auto labor (except at Chrysler); cost will fall with hiring of 2nd tier workers
- UAW defended active worker health, increased 2nd tier wage, maintained a 20-25% cap on 2nd tier
- UAW will lose two assembly plants, bring one back, renewed many others
- Skilled trades only marginally reduced
- Vehicle price inflation should exceed labor cost inflation, and if productivity maintained = higher profits
- Net employment only marginally increased
- New contract <u>Not</u> groundbreaking (2007 and 2009 contracts WERE)
- In the long run, two tier wages <u>Do Not</u> make sense
- Salaried & executive productivity and cost now a strategic issue



Sean's Other Conclusions

- UAW leadership has committed to the competitiveness of it's employers—at some considerable political risk . . . This will last.
- Transplants should consider UAW representation as a collective voice efficient necessity, and as a positive political economic alternative . . . All vehicles built here would be "American."
- Transplants now pay a much higher cost for market cyclicality than the D3. Employee relations cost higher as well.
- A "Grand Bargain" eliminates labor cost as a competitive factor.



PANEL DISCUSSION

Sean McAlinden—Moderator Kristin Dziczek Art Schwartz



Please Mark Your Calendar:

CAR Management Briefing Seminars
August 6-9, 2012
Traverse City, Michigan

Additional information is available at CAR's website: www.cargroup.org



Thank you for attending!