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STATE OF MICHIGAN' EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION LABOR RELATIONS DIVISION

#### STATE OF MICHIGAN

#### EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

In the matter of:

HASLETT BOARD OF EDUCATION

and

HASLETT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

#### HEARINGS OFFICER'S FACT FINDING REPORT

#### APPEARANCES:

For the School Board: Richard Escott, Superintendent

Gerry Dulmage Leo Mullen Jack Anderson

For the Education

Association:

Michael Bray Lettice McKenzie

Scott Felmlee, President

Mary Miller

Warren A. Richard, Michigan Education Association

This is a fact finding report under the provisions of Section 25 of Act 176 of the Public Acts of 1939, as amended, which provides in part as follows:

"Whenever in the course of mediation under Section 7 of Act No. 336 of the Public Acts of 1947, being Section 423, 207 of the Compiled Laws of 1948, it shall become apparent to the Board that matters in disagreement between the parties might be more readily settled if the facts involved in the disagreement were determined and publicly known, the Board may make written findings, with respect to the matters in disagreement. Such findings shall not be binding upon the parties but shall be made public..."

Daniel H. Kuger

Harlett Board of Education

In accordance with the Board's Rules and Regulations relating to fact finding, the undersigned Hearings Officer was designated to conduct a hearing in the matter and to issue a report in accordance with Labor Mediation Board General Rules and Regulations Rule 35. Briefly, this Rule states that the Hearings Officer will issue a report with recommendations with respect to the issues in dispute.

#### The Issues

In its petition for fact finding dated September 5, 1969, the Haslett Education Association listed the following issues:

- A. Economics
  - 1. Salary Schedule
  - 2. Fringe Benefits, including full family insurance or optional dental insurance
  - 3. Extra Pay for Extra Duties
- B. Arbitration
- C. Professional hours for teachers
- D. Class Size and Instructional load for the elementary and secondary teachers
- E. The salary to be retroactive to the beginning of the school year

This petition was filed after the Haslett Education Association membership had rejected the agreement on September 3, 1969. The Bargaining Committee of the Haslett Education Association had recommended ratification of the agreement.

The Michigan Employment Relations Commission concluded that matters in disagreement between the parties might be more readily settled if facts involved in the disagreement were determined and publicly known. Accordingly, the Commission appointed Dr. Daniel H. Kruger as its Hearings Officer and Agent. The Hearing was held in Room 100, South Kedzie Hall, Michigan State University on September 23, 1969.

The Haslett Board of Education in its answer to Petition for Fact Finding submitted a statement which the Haslett Education Association had issued to the Board of Education on September 3, 1969, which read as follows:

- 1. The total salary package, including the base through the top of the scale, is not acceptable to the teachers. This salary package also includes extra duty and fringe benefits.
- 2. Class size and instructional load is also not acceptable to the teachers.
- 3. The teachers insist that the contract be retroactive to September 2, 1969, and for extra duty assignments to August 25, 1969. It is the professional position of the staff to continue teaching during negotiations so that the education of the children of Haslett will not be adversly affected by negotiations.
- 4. The teachers recommend fact-finding and continued negotiations.

There appears to be a discrepancy between the issues listed in the Haslett Education Association Petition for Fact Finding and its statement to the Board. The issue of arbitration does not appear on the Petition.

# Discussion of Unresolved Issues and Recommendations

#### Professional Hours for Teachers

The issue of professional hours for the teachers was resolved by the parties during the hearing and therefore it was mutually agreed by the parties to delete this issue from fact finding.

#### Full Family Insurance

This issue was resolved by the parties during the hearing and therefore it was mutually agreed by the parties to delete this issue from fact finding.

#### Arbitration

The Board of Education's answer to the Petition for Fact Finding notes
"Arbitration in the grievance procedure is not (their emphasis) at issue.

A review of the statement presented to the Board of Education (which the Hearings Officer cited above) makes no mention of arbitration. This matter is obviously added as an afterthought. This matter further was removed from the area of collective bargaining by concession of the teachers during the negotiations which resulted in agreement between the negotiating

teams on September 3."

The School Board also presented data to the Hearings Officer to show that a binding arbitration clause as the terminal step in the grievance procedure is not universal. The Haslett Education Association in support of its position cited that a number of School Districts have granted binding arbitration. As of September 10, 1969, according to the Michigan Education Association Contract Settlement Report there were 27 settlements in Region 8, which includes Haslett. At that time there were 11 settlements with binding arbitration and 16 with no binding arbitration.

The Education Association cited arguments for the inclusion of such a provision in the agreement and the Board presented its arguments against.

These are well known and need not be discussed here.

Both the Education Association and the Board of Education were in agreement that one grievance went to the Board during the 1968-69 agreement.

The Hearings Officer notes the discrepancy between the items on the Petition for Fact Finding and the Education Association's statement to the Board on September 3, 1969. He also notes the statement cited in the Board's answer to the Petition for Fact Finding. The Education Association's reply as to why it was not included was that they were under a time deadline to prepare such a statement and did not have time to prepare a detailed statement.

In the hearings, the Hearings Officer asked the Education Association Bargaining Committee if they had done their best in the negotiations and if they were satisfied that they had obtained the best possible settlement. To both questions, the answer was affirmative.

#### Recommendations

The Hearings Officer does not recommend at this time the inclusion of a binding arbitration clause as the terminal step in the grievance procedure. He is led to believe that although the parties discussed arbitra-

tion in negotiations, it was not an issue of sufficient importance to block a tentative settlement between the negotiating teams on September 3, 1969.

#### Class Size and Instructional Load for Elementary and Secondary Teachers

According to the Education Association the teachers' original proposal was this:

"Because the pupil-teacher ratio is an important aspect of an effective educational program, the parties agree that class size should be lowered wherever possible to meet the following optimum standards, but in no event shall it exceed the following maximum standards except in traditional large group instruction or experimental classes where the Association has agreed in writing to exceed these maxima.

ı.	Elementary	Optimum_	Maximum
	Kindergarten First-Second Grade Third-Fifth Grade	16 16 18	22 22 <b>25</b>
2.	Secondary		
	English Social Studies General Education Mathematics Science Language Business	18	25
	Typing Industrial Arts Drafting Vocational Shops Homemaking Music Art Physical Education	25 15 25 15 15 30 20 30	30 20 30 20 20 40 25 40

- 3. The ratio of pupils to total classroom teachers within the district shall not exceed 25 to 1.
- 4. If an individual class load exceeds the above maxima, a special conference will be held after 10 days of said violation between the teacher, the principal, the building representative, and the superintendent (or his designate) to arrive at a mutually agreeable solution to the problem. Should the problem not be solved by mutual agreement the teachers who are assigned classes which exceed these maxima standards shall receive additional compensation at the rate of \$400 per pupil annually for each pupil in excess of the above stated maxima."

The Board's proposal was this:

"The Board of Education agrees to employ teacher aides on a full or part time basis when any building pupil-teacher ratio exceeds 25 to 1. In determining this ratio the fourth Friday count shall be used and the kindergarten teachers shall count double. Special education teachers and county employees shall not be used in determining the building ratio.

Teachers having the overload have priority on teachers' aides. When an individual class load exceeds 30 pupils a special conference will be held between the teacher, the principal, the building representative and the superintendent (or his designate) to arrive at a mutually agreeable solution to the problem."

The agreement which was reached incorporates the Board's proposal. It was not acceptable to the teachers at their ratification meeting on September 3, 1969.

The 1968-69 agreement, Article V Section I is identical to the Board's proposal.

The Education Association at the hearing made the following proposal:

- 1. Rather than determining the ratio on the fourth Friday count, the ratio shall be determined within two weeks of the beginning of the school.
- 2. An aide shall be employed for teachers' use when the teacher-pupil ratio exceeds 25 to 1. When the class size is in excess of 25 by one to three students, the teacher shall receive the services of an aide for one hour per day. If class is in excess of 25 by four or five students the teacher shall receive services of an aide for two hours per day.
- 3. Any violation of the class size agreement shall be subject to the grievance procedure.

The Board's position is that the building ratio of pupil-teacher should not exceed 25-1 and the individual classes should have a 30-1 pupil-teacher ratio. It was pointed out that there are lay supervisors for the study halls, noon duty, lunch periods. In addition there are high school students who serve as teacher aides. The Education Association said that the assignment of the high school teacher aides was on a hit-and-miss basis.

The Board argued that it needed flexibility of assigning pupils to classrooms within a given building. It noted that the classroom size is

more than a matter of number of students; it is necessary to take into account the composition of the class.

In the discussion of cherical duties performed by the teachers, it was pointed out that report cards for the junior high and high school students are prepared by the computer. Secretaries collect money. Forms for school census are not prepared by the teachers. The school secretaries are available for certain kinds of typing but there appeared to be differences of opinion by the parties on their availability to assist the teachers.

In the discussion it appeared to the Hearings Officer that the teachers were seeking not clerical aides but instructional aides.

#### Recommendations

- 1. The Hearings Officer strongly recommends that a procedure be established by the Superintendent for the use of high school students who serve as teacher aides. This procedure should be publicized so that all teachers are aware of the procedure to request the services of a student teacher aide. The teachers with 25-30 students in the classroom should be given priority for the use of these high school student teacher aides.
- 2. The Hearings Officer strongly recommends that the Superintendent direct the principals of the schools in the district to prepare a procedure spelling out the availability of the school secretaries to assist the teachers in the typing of classroom materials, and examinations. Under no circumstances should a student side be permitted to type up an examination. The procedure to be developed by the principal should be widely publicized so that all teachers will be apprised of it.
- 3. The Hearings Officer recommends that the Board of Education employ teacher aides on a full or part time basis when any building pupil classroom teacher ratio exceeds 25-1. This ratio could be determined within two weeks after school has begun. Kindergarten teachers shall count double. Special education teachers and county employees shall not be used in

determining the building ratio.

Teachers having the overload will have priority on teachers' aides -- both the high school student teacher aides and aides employed by the Board.

When an individual class load exceeds 30 pupils, a special conference will be held between the teacher, the principal, the building representative and the superintendent (or his designate) to arrive at a mutually agreeable solution to the problem. There is however nothing magic about the number 30. If a teacher feels that the composition of the class is such that some other arrangement should be made to enhance the quality of education in the classroom, there should be consultations between the teacher and the principal and the building representative. The Board of Education in the hearing noted that there is no evidence to prove conclusively that the size of a classroom is related to learning and that small classes yield high learning.

Nonetheless, efforts should be made to keep classes as small as possible and the Board of Education must demonstrate good faith in striving toward this objective.

If the special conference does not produce a mutually acceptable solution, the teacher can institute a grievance at the third step of the grievance procedure (Article XIII of the tentative agreement of September 2, 1969).

#### Extra Duty Pay

Below is a chart which shows the extra duty pay schedules for 1968-69, the schedule agreed upon in negotiations but rejected by the membership, and the new proposal of the Haslett Education Association. (see page 9)

Extra Duty Pay Schedule

1401	<u> 1968–69</u>		HEA Proposal in Fact Finding
Athletic Director Head Football Assistant Football Freshman Football Junior Varsity Football Head Basketball Junior Varsity Basketball Freshman Basketball Baseball Track Wrestling Cross Country Golf Assistant Baseball Assistant Track Seventh Grade Basketball Eighth Grade Basketball Junior High Track Tennis Assistant Wrestling Junior High Football Junior High Football Junior High Wrestling	8% 9% 10% 10% 7770 75770 55554.44	10% 10% 7 7 7 0 8 7 7 7 0 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 7	10% 10% 77 70 10 77 10 77 10 55 55 55 55 55 57 57 57 57
Audio-Visual Building Aides	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
Class Sponsors Junior and Senior Freshman and Sophomore	200.00	200.00 100.00	200.00
Student Council	200.00	200.00	200.00
Junior High Student Council	100.00	100.00	100.00
Girls Athletic Association	150.00	150.00	150.00
Debate	100.00	200.00	200.00
Cheer Leaders	100.00	200.00	200.00
Junior/Senior Play	300.00	300.00	300.00
Fifth Grade Camp	100.00	150.00	150.00
Band Director	10%	10%	10%
Special Education	300.00	300.00	300.00
Future Homemakers Association	ı		150.00
Choral Music Director			350.00

The percentage digure used is a percent of the Bachelor Degree Step that a person holding one of these assignments is on, even if that individual has a Master's Degree.

The differences between the tentative agreed upon schedule and the proposal submitted by the Education Association at the hearing are:

	<u> Agreed 9/3/69</u>	New Proposal
Junior Varsity Basketball	8%	7.5%
Freshman Basketball	7	7.5
Seventh Grade Basketball	4	5
Eighth Grade Basketball	<u> 1</u> ,	5
Tennis ·	7	5
Assistant Wrestling		7
Junior High Football		);
Junior High Wrestling		5.
Future Homemakers Association		\$150.00
Choral Music Director		\$350.00

The Education Association maintains that these changes between the agreed upon schedule and the new proposal will result in equity among those teachers involved in these activities.

The Board of Education introduced an exhibit which shows that it pays comparable extra duty pay with other districts in Region 8. Only 8 districts out of 21 in the Region pay for Junior High Football. No districts, according to the chart, pay for Junior High Wrestling. Six districts pay extra compensation for Assistant Wrestling. Compensation for Future Homemakers Association and the Choral Music Director was not introduced during negotiations.

#### Recommendations

The Hearings Officer strongly recommends that the agreed upon schedule of September 2, 1969, be accepted by the teachers. No job descriptions were submitted for the positions included in the new proposal. According to the Education Association the justification for changing the rate of compensation for the five positions agreed upon in negotiation was equity. This may be so, but it was not proven to the Hearings Officer inasmuch as details of the positions were not spelled out.

The striking thing about the chart above is that 30 extra pay classifications appeared in the 1966-69 agreement, 31 in the agreed upon schedule and 36 in the new proposal. There are 96 teachers in the bargaining unit at Haslett. In all probability the list of activities for which extra compensation is paid will grow. Accordingly, the Hearings Officer strongly recommends that the parties establish a study committee to prepare a detailed job description of each position for which extra compensation is paid and the amount of time required for each activity. Following such a study, the parties could then be better informed to establish an equitable rate—either as a percentage or flat—for each activity for which extra compensation is paid. Furthermore, there are certain activities, in the Hearings Officer's view, that are part and parcel of the teacher's responsibilities and, therefore, should not be entitled to extra compensation. It would seem that the personnel officer of the district should prepare a written statement of a teacher's responsibilities for which he or she is being employed. The teacher would then know exactly what is expected of him or her in connection with the discharge of the position responsibilities.

#### Salary Structure

The chart on page 12 shows the salary structure for 1968-69, the tentatively agreed upon schedule and the proposal introduced by the Education Association in the hearing. In the tentatively agreed upon schedule there are two new items—the B.A. + 24 term hour and the M.A. + 24 term hour. These two categories also appear in the new proposal. There is agreement by the parties of the inclusion of these two categories. There is also agreement on the index and the number of steps in each of the components of the schedule.

## Salary Schedules

	1968-6	9	Tentatively Agreed Upon	New Proposal
		•	B.A.	
Step	Index			
123456789	1.00 1.05 1.10 1.17 1.23 1.29 1.36 1.43 1.50	6500 6825 7150 7605 7995 8385 8840 9295 9750	6900 7245 7590 8073 8487 8901 9384 9867	7100 7455 7810 8307 8733 9159 9656 10,153 10,650
			B.A. + 24	
123456789	1.02 1.07 1.12 1.19 1.25 1.31 1.38 1.45 1.52		7038 7383 7728 8211 8625 9039 9522 10,005 10,488	7242 7597 7952 8449 8875 9301 9798 10,295
			M.A.	
12345678901	1.05 1.10 1.15 1.22 1.29 1.36 1.43 1.50 1.57 1.64	6825 7150 7475 7930 8385 8840 9295 9750 10,205 10,660 11,155	7245 7590 7935 8418 8901 9384 9867 10,350 10,833 11,316	7455 7810 8165 8662 9159 9656 10,153 10,650 11,147 11,644

Salary Schedules (Continued)

	1968-69	Tentatively Agreed Upon	New Proposal
Step	Index	M.A. + 24	
12345678901	1.07 1.12 1.17 1.24 1.31 1.38 1.45 1.52 1.52 1.59	7383 7728 8073 8556 9039 9522 10,005 10,488 10,971 11,454 11,937	7597 7952 8307 8804 9301 9798 10,295 10,792 11,289 11,786

Data were submitted by the Haslett Education Association to show that the agreed upon schedule of September 2, 1969, was below that of neighboring school districts. The Board of Education introduced data to show that the salary schedule negotiated represented average percentage increases ranging as follows:

B.A. ÷ 24 12.8% M.A. ÷ 24 12.8% M.A. ÷ 24 12.8%

These increases, as calculated by the Board, reflect both the movement from the step on which the individual teacher was in 1968-69 to the next step in 1969-70 plus the negotiated increase in the new schedule for that step. For example, a teacher in 1968-69 at step 1 was earning \$6500. She would be at step 2 in 1969-70. If there were no negotiated increases, she would be earning \$6825. The amount being paid for step 2 in the negotiated schedule for 1969-70 is \$7245, or \$400 more in last year. Together, the movement and the new money represented an increase over last year's salary of \$745 or 11.46%.

The total amount of the teacher's salaries in the negotiated schedule, according to the Board of Education is \$832,795.50. When the amount for the coaches and others receiving extra compensation for extra duties is added (\$11,000) the total for teacher salaries alone excluding fringe benefits, summer school, substitutes, summer recreation program is \$843,795.50 or 59:13% of the total budget of \$1,426,987.50.

#### Recommendations

After close examination of all the data submitted the Hearings Officer recommends the following:

B.A. 7,000 - 10,500 in 9 steps with index 1.00-1.50

B.A. + 24 7,140 - 10,640 in 9 steps with index 1.02-1.52

M.A. 7,350 - 11,970 in 11 steps with index 1.05-1.71

M.A. + 24 7,490 - 12,110 in 11 steps with index 1.07-1.73

This recommendation will cost approximately \$13,000.00 more than the salaries negotiated but rejected by the Education Association. This recommendation makes the salary schedule comparable with other school districts in the area. The costs of the recommended salary schedule including compensation for extra duties but excluding fringe benefits, substitutes, summer school and summer recreation represent 60% of the total budget. This is in line with the statement of the Education Association that it will not accept a salary schedule less than 60% of the total 1969-70 budget (Haslett Education Association Newsletter dated August 28, 1969).

#### Retroactive of Salary

The Hearings Officer recommends that the salary schedule be retroactive to the start of the school year, provided the netotiations leading to settlement are completed within a reasonable time from the date of this report, e.g. 30 days.

### Summary

In summary, the Hearings Officer made recommendations which can serve as a basis for the parties to reach agreement. He strongly urges the parties to give serious consideration to these recommendations so that the agreement can be finalized. In framing these recommendations he took into account the history of negotiations for the 1969-70 agreement.

It is hoped that this Report will assist the parties in developing and promoting goodwill which is so essential to an effective educational program in Haslett.

October 6, 1969

Daniel H. Kruger Hearings Officer