Arbitrator's Report

City of Lathrup Village and Police Officers Labor Council

Case No. DO2 B-0224

Ci	ty of Lathrup Village		
an			
Police Officers Labor Council			
<u>C</u> a	Case No. DO2 B-0224		
Appearances			
Po	lice Officers Labor Council	City of Lathrup Village	
Рe	ter Sudnick, Attorney	Steve Schwartz, Attorney	
	oyd Whetstone, Labor Rep	Jeff Bremer, City Administrate	
	ott McKee, Patrolman	Amy Sullivan, Contractor	
	ancy Ciccone, Researcher	•	
	hn Trupiano, BCBS		
	•	•	
Pa	mel Delegates: J. Edward Simpkins, Cha	air; Lloyd Whetstone for the Union and Steve	
Sc	hwartz for the Employer		
Ste	andard of Proof: Comparability		
		lly, Northville, Pleasant Ridge, Utica and	
W	omparable Communities: Franklin, Ho	lly, Northville, Pleasant Ridge, Utica and	
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On April 13, 2004 Jeffrey Bremer testified on factors constraining millage rates particularly, the Headlee Amendment and Proposal A. He testified further on a grievance filed by the Union regarding sixteen hour shifts. He was a credible witness.

The hearing was closed following the testimony by Bremer. On May 11, 2004, the parties were to submit their last best offers and on June 21, 2004 briefs were to be submitted. Both parties were in approximate compliance with these agreed upon dates.

August 20, 2004 was selected as the date for the panel to meet and vote on the proposals submitted as last best offers. The Arbitrator's award was to issue on or prior to August 25, 2004.

The Arbitrator's vote is recorded as presented below.

Issue 1: Wages

The Employer proposes no increase in wages for the year 2002. For 2003 the Employer proposes a two per cent (2%) increase in base pay effective July 1, 2003. It further proposes off-setting the cost of the increase by dividing the difference in the cost of the prescription drug rider on June 30, 2002 and the cost of the prescription drug rider on the date of the arbitration panel's award, divided by the number of bargaining unit employees.

The Employer points out that it pays patrol officers more than such employees are paid in comparable communities. The Employer is able to show that even with no increase in the base rate for 2002-2003, Lathrup Village patrol officers remain competitive with Franklin and exceed wages paid to officers in Utica, Northville, Pleasant Ridge and Holly. Its officers are paid virtually the same as those in Wolverine Lake. Patrol officers in Lathrup Village exceed the average pay of patrol officers in comparable communities by six and a half per cent (6.5%).¹

The Employer's offer for the second year would maintain Lathrup Village as the third highest paid police force among the comparable communities and within one per cent (1%) of the two highest paid communities.²

Lathrup Village believes that its officers should be compensated in the middle rather than at the top of the comparable communities. This is because its tax base ranks midway between the highest and lowest tax bases of the comparable communities.³

The Employer points out that its Department of Public Works employees are paid below the average for the comparable communities. They received a two per cent (2%) increase

¹ See Employer Brief, p. 12.

² See Employer Brief, p. 13

³ Tax Bases: Northville, \$293,578,430; Franklin, \$229,353,010; Utica, \$170,408,855; Wolverine Lake, \$130,550,070; Holly, \$113, 074,910 and Pleasant Ridge, \$100,191,890. Lathrup Village's Tax Base is \$155,517,895.

that was, nevertheless, below what the comparable communities are paying their Public Works employees.⁴ As of July, 2002, the Employer notes, even given a base wage freeze, Lathrup Village ranks near the top in wages paid to patrol officers and continues to rank near the top through 2003.⁵

Rebuttal on Wage Proposal

The Union proposes a three per cent (3%) across-the-board increase effective July 1, 2002 that is retroactive to that date. It proposes a three per cent (3%) increase at all steps beginning July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003 fully retroactive to July 1, 2002. In year two, July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004, the Union proposes a three per cent (3%) increase at all steps fully retroactive to July 1, 2003. It notes that Lathrup Village officers have been the highest paid of the aforementioned comparable communities, a fact that has allowed the City to attract and retain qualified personnel. The Union seeks to retain its position among the comparable communities. The Union notes that three per cent (3%) is the average wage increase that the comparable communities have paid their patrol officers from 1999 through 2005.

 The Union notes further that the Employer's situation with respect to declining tax base is no different from the situation that the aforementioned comparable communities face. They are all operating under the constraints of Proposal A and the Headlee Amendment. Despite these constraints, the Union notes, the comparable communities have afforded their employees salary increases commensurate with the rise in the cost of living. To do less than what comparable communities have done, the Union states, would amount to a significant reduction in the compensation of Lathrup Village Patrol Officers.

Vote on Issue 1

Should the Panel adopt the Employer's proposal that awards employees no increase in year one of the contract and a two per cent (2%) increase in year two of the contract? Should the panel award the Employer the right to offset the two per cent (2%) increase in year two of the contract by dividing the difference in the cost of the prescription drug rider on June 30, 2002 and the cost of the prescription drug rider on the date of the arbitration panel's award, divided by the number of bargaining unit employees? Or should the panel adopt the Union's proposal that awards employees an increase of three per cent (3%) including retroactivity in each of the two contract years?

The Arbitrator votes to adopt the Union's proposal and notes that the impact of failing to enable unit members to maintain the cost of living affects both the past two years as well as the next two years as the Union has argued. The arbitrator is also persuaded that the constraints imposed by Proposal A and by the Headlee Amendment are real and of great

⁶ See Union Exhibits 1-4, p. 3 and Union Brief, p. 8.

7 Ibid

⁴ See Employer Exhibit 48 and Transcript III, p. 119). Also see Employer Brief, p. 13.

⁵ See Employer Brief, p. 14; Employer Exhibit 60 and Transcript III, pp. 122-131,

concern. But the concern is not limited to a single community. It is shared by all communities including those listed as comparable to Lathrup Village. The Union was able to show that the comparability standard favors its proposal. The Arbitrator is persuaded that the Employer faces diminishing fiscal capacity but that it has time to make appropriate adjustments that cushion the impact for current employees. What has been proposed fails to address legitimate employee needs to maintain their standard of living.

Issue 2: Prescription Drug Rider

The Employer proposes an amendment to Article 17, Section 1. That Article reads:

Section 1. The City will provide Blue Care Network coverage (BCN5 Certificate) with Program A Riders and a \$3.00 copay on prescription drugs as offered by the Blue Care Network of Southeast Michigan, a Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Michigan Affiliate.

A. As soon as possible after the date of this Agreement, each employee presently covered under the Blue Cross Preferred Plan shall change to Blue Care Network Plan⁸

The Employer proposal reads:

Effective six weeks after the Act 312 arbitration panel issues its award or as soon thereafter as practicable, the City will provide Blue Care Network coverage (BCN% Certificate) with Program A Riders and a \$10.00 co-pay on generic prescription drugs and \$20.00 on brand name prescription drugs as offered by the Blue Care Network of Michigan Affiliate. Prior to that time, the City will provide health care coverage as described in the 1999-2002 collective bargaining agreement.

The Employer points out that all other City employees have switched to a co-payment of ten dollars (\$10.00) for generic drugs and twenty dollars (\$20.00) for brand name drugs. The Employer is also able to show that its costs have increased significantly, rising over twenty-three per cent (23.23%) in 2000-2001 and more than forty-eight per cent (48%) since that time. The City also notes that no comparable community has a three dollar (\$3.00) or three dollar fifty (\$3.50) drug rider.

⁸ Union Exhibit 1. p. 12

⁹ See City Exhibit 44.

¹⁰ See Employer Exhibits 34 and 36.

¹¹ See Employer Exhibit 37 and Employer Brief, p. 16.

Rebuttal on Prescription Drug Rider

Presently active and retired employees co-pay three dollars (\$3.00) per prescription. The Union proposes to continue this practice. It notes that the savings to the Employer are negligible with respect to this unit. 12 It argues that under the proposed 10/20 co-pay, the Employer's savings for a single-person contract is less than thirty dollars (\$30.00) a month and for a two-person contract, the difference is less than seventy-dollars (\$70.00) a month. Family contracts, the Union notes, yield savings of eighty-dollars a month (\$80.00). 13 The Union estimates the total monthly savings for the Employer to stand at approximately three hundred fifty dollars a month while increasing out-of-pocket costs for employees significantly.

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The Union's estimates of the Employer's costs appear to be reasonable. However, the Union has no reliable estimates of how these savings for the Employer impact upon members of the unit. Primarily the Union offers hypothetical examples. It notes that an employee who fills two prescriptions per month will have an increased cost of fourteen dollars (\$14.00) a month if generic drugs are used and an increased cost of thirty-four (\$34.00) dollars a month if non-generic drugs are used. The Arbitrator suspects that Lathrup Village employs a reasonably fit and healthy police force and although the claim that some unit members and retirees may require two or more prescriptions per month is a painful reality, it is a reality that is shared by similarly situated employees in the comparable communities.

Vote on Issue 2

Should the panel accept the Employer's proposal to alter Article 17, Section 1 and increase the Program A Riders co-pay from \$3.00 to a 10/20 co-pay or should the language remain unchanged leaving a \$3.00 co-pay in effect?

The Employer's proposal is supported by the comparability standard and is a reasonable response to managing the risk of rising prescription drug costs.

The Arbitrator accepts Employer's internal comparability standard as reasonable and consistent with the external comparability standard.

The Arbitrator agrees with the Union that the negative impact on unit members in managing the change in the prescription drug co-pay is potentially greater than any immediate cost savings that will accrue to the Employer. The Arbitrator notes, however, that the Employer reduces its risk in a manner that appears consistent with what comparable communities are doing. The Employer was able to show that its costs are steadily increasing even as its capacity to generate more revenue is constrained. Having maintained its standing as the highest paid police force among the comparable

¹² See Union Brief, pp. 14-15.

¹³ See Union Brief, pp. 13-14.

¹⁴ See Union Brief, p. 14.

communities, the Lathrup Village patrol officers are able to pay what lesser paid patrol officers pay for prescription drugs in the comparable communities. The Employer proposes that the City will provide Blue Care Network coverage with Program A Riders and a \$10.00 co-pay on generic prescription drugs and a \$20.00 co-pay on brand name prescription drugs as offered by the Blue Care Network of Michigan Affiliate. The Employer notes that no comparable community has a \$3.00 or \$3.50 drug rider. The Employer notes further that it cannot capture the monies already paid out over the past two years under the \$3.00/\$3.50 co-pay except by denying an increase in year one of the contract or by denying retroactivity.

The Arbitrator agrees that we cannot un-ring the bell. Those monies lost to the Employer cannot be recaptured; but, going forward the Employer is relieved of the burden of sustaining both current employee and retiree co-pays at the \$3.00/\$3.50 rate. Both current employees as well as retirees carry the burden of tripling the cost of their co-pay rates in perpetuity.

The Arbitrator notes that the comparability standard favors the Employer's proposal and votes for the Employer's proposal as being consistent with prevailing practice in the comparable communities.

Issue 3: Health Insurance—Plan Selection

The Union is the moving party on the matter of Plan Selection. It proposes a modification of Article 17, Section 7. That provision presently reads:

Employees will have the option of enrolling in the City offered P.P.O. or Bankers Life, provided the employee pays the additional cost over the Blue Care Network coverage.

The Union notes that the City of Lathrup Village currently pays for a hundred per cent (100%) of the premium cost for employees enrolled in the BCN health care plan. The Union notes further that two employees elect single-person coverage with Bankers Life at an annual cost per individual of seven hundred eighty-five dollars (\$785.00). These are out-of-pocket costs, the Union notes. One employee has two-person coverage at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500.00) a year. Three employees have Bankers Life family coverage at a cost of seven hundred thirty-five dollars (\$735.00) a year. The Union juxtaposes eliminating these costs against the possibility that the Employer's proposal of awarding no increase in year one and a two per cent (2%) increase in year two of the contract will prevail. ¹⁵

Rebuttal of Health Insurance-Selection Plan

 The Employer proposes no change in Article 17, Section 7 and notes that eliminating the requirement that employees pay the difference between Blue Care Network and COPS Trust would aggravate an already worsening situation. The Employer points out that its

¹⁵ See Union Brief, pp. 15-16

cost of providing health insurance under Blue Care Network has increased an average of seventeen per cent (16.8%) a year since the year 2000.¹⁶

Vote on Issue 3

Should the panel vote to eliminate the voluntary employee contribution to the health insurance premium by changing the language in Section 7 of Article 17, or should the language be retained?

The Union has made a conditional proposal. Essentially, it has proposed that if the Arbitrator votes in favor of the Employer's wage proposal, consideration should then be given to reducing certain other costs presently borne by unit members, specifically those costs arising under Article 17, Section 7. The Arbitrator found for the Union on the wage question. Furthermore the Union did not show that Article 17, Section 7 imposes a grievous condition and that such condition has aroused grievous responses. The Arbitrator also notes that the Employer has argued persuasively in showing that its health insurance costs have risen nearly seventeen per cent in the past four years.

The Arbitrator votes with the Employer to retain Section 7 of Article 17 in the successor agreement.

Issue 4: Personnel Manual (Maintenance of Conditions)

The Employer proposes removal of all references to the Personnel Manual from the Agreement. It would incorporate only non-economic items from the Personnel Manual into a successor agreement. These items would be incorporated under a new and separate article. The Employer notes that the Personnel Manual is a 1981 document that contains much out of date information.

Rebuttal of Proposal to Remove References to Personnel Manual

The Union notes that a number of economic items, such as expense reimbursement, are not addressed in the collective bargaining agreement but are provided for in the Personnel Manual. The Union further believes that the parties will disagree over what provisions of the manual are economic and what provisions are non-economic. The Union believes that this is a matter for negotiation between the parties.

Vote on Issue 4

Should the panel adopt the Employer's proposal to eliminate references in the contract to the Personnel Manual and to incorporate certain non-economic language into the successor agreement or should the panel adopt the Union's proposal to carry over such references into a successor agreement?¹⁷

¹⁶ See Employer Brief, p. 19. Also see Employer Exhibits 34, 35.

¹⁷ See Employer Exhibit 43 and Transcript 4, p. 10 and 101). Also see Transcript 1, p. 68, 97.

The Employer would like to clean up the contract language by removing references to the Personnel Manual, a document dating back to 1981. The Arbitrator believes that the manual may be both dated and redundant but notes no claims that it has lead to grievances or has otherwise signaled a need for clarification. It is in the contract because one side still wants it there. Contract language prevails absent evidence that it does not work. Such evidence generally arises out of grievances and appeals for redress.

The Employer did not show any clear need to revise the contract language. The Union notes that it may not agree with the Employer's interpretation of what is economic in the Personnel Manual and what is non-economic. There must be an opportunity, the Union argues, to negotiate each provision found in the Manual before voiding the document by eliminating contractual references to it.

The Arbitrator votes with the Union to retain contractual references to the Personnel Manual in the successor agreement.

Issue 5: Subcontracting (Management Rights)

The Employer proposes a change in the contract that awards it the right to subcontract the midnight shift to another police department while guaranteeing that no unit member can be laid off but would be assigned to either the morning or afternoon shift. The Employer notes that the City of Southfield already provides firefighting, emergency medical services (EMS), emergency dispatching and library service to Lathrup Village. The City of Berkley provides animal control services. Lathrup Village also subcontracts its building inspection and its tax assessment services. ¹⁸

The City notes that Pleasant Ridge and Holly have the unlimited right to subcontract bargaining unit work. Wolverine Lake also has the right to subcontract. Northville may subcontract provided that bargaining employees are not laid off or suffer reduction in pay. 19

The Employer notes that the parties were unable to reach agreement on subcontracting although of six patrol officers, one has been called to military service in Iraq for eighteen months and a second officer, at one time, was on medical leave for six weeks. As a result of the manpower shortage, patrol officers had to work double shifts that resulted in several grievances that the higher work load was affecting the health and safety of unit members.²⁰

The Employer quoted from Grievance 03-314:21

¹⁸ See Employer Brief, p. 21, 22.

¹⁹ See Employer Exhibit 31.

²⁰ See Employer Brief, p. 24 and Employer Exhibits 66-67.

²¹ See Employer Brief, p. 24 and Employer Exhibit 67.

With the lack of manpower officers are working multiple 16
hour shifts by themselves to cover the patrol duties for the
City. The Union believes that having only four officers
working patrol for all three shifts poses serious health and
safety issues to these officers. Also, with no supervisors
working the road it leaves these officers without the proper
support they need to do the job.²²

Rebuttal of Proposal to Subcontract

The Union notes that Franklin and Utica do not have any contract language regarding subcontracting. In Pleasant Ridge, the Union notes, services are contracted while Pleasant Ridge does not specify whether subcontracted services can include bargaining unit work.²³ Wolverine Lake's authority to subcontract, the Union adds, is limited to the purchase, construction, and improvement of facilities. Holly, likewise, permits subcontracting of certain processes, facility maintenance or location of service work, the Union notes further.

The Union acknowledges that the Panel has the authority to make a determination regarding subcontracting but cautions that such subcontracting carries the potential for miscommunication, questions of authority, as well as differences in training and protocols. It cautions further that if subcontracted officers make better wages than unit members, morale issues will certainly arise.

The Union asks that the Panel remand this issue to the parties for further negotiation and until such time as a change is negotiated that the language of Article 3, Section 1 governing subcontracting remain as is.

Vote on Issue 5

Should the panel adopt the Employer's proposal to allow subcontracting midnight shift patrols to another police department? Or should the panel adopt the Union's proposal to remand this issue to the parties for subsequent negotiation?

The issue of subcontracting is to be considered on the basis of the trend among the comparable communities as well as whether the subcontracting will lead to layoffs of the current work force. The issue is brought to life by the grievance that was filed.

The Arbitrator notes that the Employer has shown that the present system of running three shifts is stretched to the point where the Union has sought relief through the grievance procedure. The Employer has argued forcefully that its ability to generate new revenue is increasingly constrained implying, of course, that it is unlikely that police numbers will increase. The Arbitrator notes, further, that it is in the public's interest for Lathrup Village

²² Employer Brief, p. 24.

²³ See Union Brief, p. 19.

to have the capacity to police the City, including the capacity to provide midnight police coverage when regular staff cannot be expected to provide that coverage. The Arbitrator votes with the Employer on this matter noting that the Employer has shown that comparable communities allow subcontracting as an option when they lack the fiscal and/or personnel capacity that is required to provide a desired service in-house.