RECEIVED

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT

STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MILWAUKEE COUNTYONS COMMISSION 1 BRANCH 21 2 3 WEST END COMMUNITY ASSO-4 CIATION (I/k/a WEST SIDE COMMUNITY CENTER), 5 Petitioner, 6 Case No. 636-259 - VS -7 WISCONSIN LMPLOYMENT Decision No. 19212-B 8 RELATIONS COMMISSION, 9 Respondent. 10 11 HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE CLARENCE R. PARRISH 12 ON APRIL 21, 1986 - DECISION OF THE COURT 13 14 APPLARANCES: 15 DINNIS J. WEDEN, ESQ. appeared on behalf of the 16 petitioner. 17 DAVID C. RICE, Assistant Attorney General on behalf 18 the the respondent, 19 20 21 CAROLINE BENJOYA BARNETT, Court Reporter. 22 23 24

TRANSCRIPT OF COURT'S DECISION

THE COURT: Arguments are closed.

I want to thank you for coming to this court to allow this court to have some participation in this community concern. From the onset, the court must say there must be harmony of at least respectability that exists between an employer and employee for a corporation to function. The court must say thisif the boss is put out of business, the employee is put out of work. It's just that simple. One hand really washes the other, and more so where it is a small business. This is not a part of the briefs.

This is not part of the argument, but this is part of reality. There must be as much cooperation extended between the parties as possible. Anyone offended by my remarks?

MR. WEDEN: We agree, your honor.

on April 2nd, 1984, under section 111.07(8) and Chapter 227 of the Wisconsin Statutes. It is a review of a decision of the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission under the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act, Wis. Stats. III.01 - 111.19 as so provided.

The Commission decided that the petitioner,

West Side Community Center unlawfully discharged

Mark Meiling, in part because of his protected activities on behalf of Milwaukee District Council

48, AFSCME, AFL-CIO. The Commission ordered West

Side to reinstate Meiling with back pay and interest.

This proceeding, as the court has indicated, was commenced by West Side Community Center.

The Commission has counter-petitioned for enforcement of its order pursuant to section 111.07, subdivision 7 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

about seems that we have a loose stipulation before the court. I'll accept it. Do we have a stipulation here or do you want me to go ahead and rule from what I hear between the attorneys? Your minds are pretty well together.

I will rule. Chapter 227 grants subject matter jurisdiction to all circuit courts to review administrative decisions of the types specified in that chapter. Shopper Advertiser, Inc. versus The Department of Revenue, 117 Wis. 2d 223, 334, N.W.

115, a 1984 case. Under 227.20 the review shall be conducted by the court without a jury and shall be confined to the record, except that in cases of alleged irregularities in procedure before the agency--

there is no such allegation before this court.

The issue before the court is whether there has been substantial evidence not to be equated with preponderance of the evidence that supports the administrative agency's findings with due weight to be given to the experience, technical competence and specialized knowledge of the administrative agency. This court is to review the record. This court is to review the findings of fact and conclusions of law.

This court is not to substitute its judgment for the judgment of the agency. This court is required to and must give in making its finding or order, great--strike the word "great," much weight to the administrative agency's special expertise in making its judgment.

Nottleson versus IDLHR, 91 Wis. 2d 106, 117, 287 N.W.

Here, West Side Community Center, which is not a large corporation, it's not a conglomerate, was somewhat besieged by the interests of the employees to unionize the shop, and out of the efforts to unionize the shop, this whole proceeding revolves.

At the election, as has been stated by counsel, the union did not win the election. As has been stated by counsel, Mr. Meiling was laid off.

Mr. Meiling was employed at West Side as a rehabilitation

l

aide and was terminated on October 7, 1981. The
Board of Directors determined that Mr. Meiling had
slandered members of the Board and the Executive
Director of West Side. The Wisconsin Employment
Relations Commission found that Mr. Meiling was terminated both for his—conduct and conduct and for
his participation in attempting to organize a union
at West Side.

Now, what is West Side? West Side is a publicly funded neighborhood organization that counsels and assists needy residents who need repair and renovation necessary for housing code compliance. Side is controlled by an eight member Board of Dir-Mr. Meiling worked there in what is known as the CHIP program. This program gives aid to lower income home owners in repairing their property, as I previously stated. Mr. Meiling's responsibilities vary. They included cost comparison priving, preparing reports on cost comparisons and on the cost of each house repair. - It required him to purchase certain materials and tools. Required him to make certain deliveries of materials and tools as well as to various job sites. The work of this agency is not localized in one spot but it is in various spots throughout the city.

spent some twenty percent of his time delivering tools and materials to job sites, some forty percent of his time purchasing tools and materials and some forty percent of his time purchasing tools and materials and some forty percent of his time completing paper work, administrative work in the office as put by petitioner's counsel.

that the proper job title for Mr. Meiling would be that of supervisor. It is the position of the opposing counsel that the findings by the Commission is proper and correct as the job description of Mr. Meiling required him to do varied and different kinds of work.

The Appellate Court and the Supreme Court has admonished the trial court when it sits as a review court over administrative agencies, that if inconsistent findings based upon the facts presented may be found and if the finding of the agency is logical, based upon reasonable facts, that finding should prevail, that the court should not substitute its weighing and sifting of the testimony and set aside the finding of the administrative agency for the reason that the court would have found differently on the same set of facts and circumstances.

23

24

25

The court compliments the lawyers for the fine work they have done in this case in submitting the briefs they have submitted, and the court is not happy to say that an employee should go around calling people queers and faggots. It should not be done--I hope you're not angry. It doesn't make a good working relationship and that is necessary, as I previously said.

The court finds the briefs and the arguments of the Attorney General to be most persuasive and the court adopts the briefs of the Attorney General as the opinion of the court and finds that the court must affirm the decision of the administrative agency. But I will leave in it the caveat as to the cooperation that I previously put here--leave that in here. I hope I'm not wrong by so doing. There must be cooperation between employer and employee. In adopting briefs of the Attorney General at page 12, under that portion that states substantial evidence supports the Commission's determination, the very first sentence after subparagraph (a), reads, On judicial review -the first line--next line, Administrative Agency's findings of fact are conclusive. The word "is," that word is substituted by the word "if," not "is."

Page 13, first sentence, a court may not make an independent determination of the facts. That is consistent with the court's previous statement, not to substitute its belief upon the same facts for that of the Commission.

The court returns this case to the Commission to fashion a remedy in this matter that will make it possible for the order of the Commission to be enforceable. This court will not maintain jurisdiction over this matter as the court has continuous jurisdiction any time the matter is brought before the court from an administrative agency.

The court will not set back pay nor conditions upon which Mr. Meiling should return to work. He will leave these matters to the Commission to fashion. Any objection to that procedure Mr. Rice?

MR. RICE: No.

THE COURT: Any objection to that procedure sir?

MR. WEDEN: Subject to standing objection to your whole decision.

other words. I am simply returning the entire record to the Commission for the Commission to do as the

court has directed it.

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

Again, I thank each of you for coming in. I appreciate the fullness and thoroughness of your briefs and arguments that makes it easier for the court when you have such well-prepared lawyers before you. Each of you have a pleasant day.

> Mr. Rice, you prepare the order, please. I affirmed the decision of the Commission.

STATE OF WISCONSIN)

) SS:

MILWUAK'EE COUNTY

I, Caroline Benjoya Barnett, do hereby certify that I am the official court reporter for the Honorable Clarence R. Parrish, Branch 21, Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin: That as such court reporter, I made full and accurate stenographic notes of all the testimony in the foregoing proceedings, and the transcript of the court's decision annexed hereto is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings at said time.

Caroline Benjova Barnett

Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

this 26th day of June, 1986.