

Case 26 No. 36155
MED/ARB-3696
Dec. No. $23400-\mathrm{B}$

## Appearances:

Karl Monson, Membership consultant, Wisconsin Assoczation of School Boards, appearıng on behalf of the Adams-Friendship Area School Dastract.

James M. Yoder, Executive Director, South Central United Elucators, WEAC, appearing on behalf of the Adams-Friendship Area Educatıon Association.

## Arbitration Award

On May 29, 1986 the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission, pursuant to lll. $70(4)(\mathrm{cm}) 6 \mathrm{~b}$ of the Municipal. Employment Relations Act appointed the undersigned as MediatorArbitrator in the matter of a dispute existing between the AdamsFriendship Area Education Association, hereafter referred to as the Association, and the Adams-Friendship Area School District, hereafter referred to as the Board. An effort to mediate the dispute on August 28,1986 failed. On August 28, 1986 a hearing was also held at which time both parties were present and afforded full opportunity to gave evidence and argument. No transcript of the hearing was made. Post hearing briefs were exchanged through the Arbitrator on October 13, 1986 and neither party chose to submit a reply brief.

## Background

The Board and the Association have been parties to a collecture agreement the terms of which expired on June $30,1985$. In August, 1985 the parties exchanged initial proposals on matters to be included in a new collective bargaining agreement. Thereafter, the parties met on seven occasions and failing to reach an accord, the Association filed a petition on December 13, 1985 with the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission to injtate Mediation-Arbitration. After duly investigating the dispute, the WERC certified on March 19, 1986 that the parties nere deadlocked and that an impasse existed.

## Final offers of the Parties

## I'he Association's Final Offer

The Association proposes to change the contractual relationship between the parties in the following manner:

1985-86 Salary Schedule
The BA base salary would be $\$ 14,890$, an increase of $\$ 540$
over the BA base salary for 1984-85. In addition, the Association proposes increasing the amount of the horizontal increment between lanes and the experience increments between steps. A new lane, MA+24, would also be added. (See Appendix A) .

## The Board's Final Offer

The Board proposes to change the contractual relationship between the partres in the following manner:

## Salary Schedule

The BA base would increase to $\$ 15,200$ which is $\$ 850$ over the 1984-85 base salary. The Board proposes an index system for the salary schedule in which each step (cell) will be a certann ratio of the BA Base amount. The Board would also add a new salary lane, MA+24. (See Appendix B).

## Costing of the Final Offers

The Association's final offer would provide an average salary increase per teacher of $\$ 2,053$ or $10.3 \%$ salary increase over 1984-85. Its offer would also amount to a total package increase of per teacher of $\$ 2,734$ or $10.48 \%$.

The Board's final offer provides a salary increase of $\$ 1,611$ per teacher or $8.1 \%$ while the total package increase would be $\$ 2,195$ or $8.04 \%$.

## The Issue of the 1985-86 Salary Schedule

## The Comparables

The Adams-Friendship Area School District is member of the South Central Athletac Conference. Of the nane districts whach make up the Conference only Portage, Baraboo, Nekoosa and Wisconsin Dells have settled contracts for the 1985-86 school years. The remaining districts without settlements are Mauston, Reedsburg, Sparta, Tomah and Adams-Friendshap.

The Board's Position. The Board would begin with the four settled districts of the conference and by adding the districts of Columbus, Lodi, Poynette and Westfield create an expanded grouping of elght comparables. The additional four districts were settled by the end of the pendency period for the instant dispute and are argued to be defensible by virtue of geographical location, size and acceptance in prior arbitration cases involving the parties.

The Assocyation's Position. The Assocration also submits, first of all, the settled districts of the South Central Athletac Conference for its primary set of comparables. The Association argues that any additions to this grouping are unnecessary but if made should be given no more than secondary importance. However, if additions were to be made then the Association would limit these to Columbus, Lodi and Westfield. The Association does not agree to the Board's inclusion of Poynette, contending that, on the one hand, Poynette is in the second year of a two year agreement while on the other that $1 t$ shares no common geographic or economic commonality with Adams-Friendship.

Discussion. The parties are in basic agreement that the settled districts of the South Central Conference constitute an appropriate beginning for the development of a relevant set of comparables. Wath agreements settled in only four of the districts in the Conference however there ls insufficient information to establish the existence of a valid settlement pattern. Therefore, the Arbitrator agrees with the parties that
in order to expand this grouping the settled districts of Lodi, Westfield and Columbus should be included. Finally, the Arbitrator wall also include the District of Poynette. Contrary to the Association's assertions, that district is comparable in size, location and related characteristics to the other distracts to be utilized. Moreover, the fact that it is in the second year of a wo year contract, on its face, should not be grounds to disqualify it.

## Positions of the Parties on the Salary Offers

## The Board's Position

First, the Board contends that salary benchmark analyses using both the settlements of the Conference and ats expanded list support its position. This $1 s$ true, argues the Board whether one considers rankings, ratios or dollar and percent increases. In addition, using its comparables to assess the relative value of such indirect payments as life, health and LTD insurance the Board also concludes that the District provides better than average total compensation for its teachers.

Second, The Board calls to the Arbitrator's attention the changes in the Consumer Price Index for July-July 1985-86; a $1.2 \%$ increase. In this respect, the Board argues that the total increase offered by the District (which it calculates to be over $8 \%$ ) is well above changes in the cost of living and therefore the Assocration's offer is labeled as "unjustrfied by comparison."

Third, the Board asserts that while it is not argung an anability to pay concept never-the-less Adams-Friendship is a rural school district, says the Board, and therefore a public interest or difficulty to pay concept is appropriate.

In support of this position the Board cites a lengthy list of arbitrators who, in attempting to balance the public interest with the employee interest have given weight to the state of the economy. The Board maintains:
"The Board submits that in this case the general public interest and the employe interest as expressed in the Union's offer are opposed. The Board's final offer more reasonably balances the public interest wath the employe interest. The Board cannot in good conscrence agree to burden the already hardpressed taxpayer with a signaficant expenditure increase to cover the Union's excessive $10.85 \%$ compensation ancrease.

Tre Board also seeks to defend its position of a difficulty to pay the Association's offer by reference to unemployment statistucs, for example, which apparently indicate that Adams County has had consustently hagher unemployment rates than the state as a whole and "this with a predominantly rural population." Further the Board also cites declines in farm cash receipis and land values and increases in property taxes.

Finally, the Board adduces a series of general economy statistics on private sector wage settlements, unit labor costs, and national economic performance which purportedly support the reasonableness of the District's salary offer.

## The Association's Position

The central point in the Association's position is that "of the relevant criteria in the law (W.S. lll.70) for determining the merits of the respective proposals in this anstance the most applacable is a 'comparison of wages, hours and conditions of employment of the municipal employees involved in the arbitration proceedings with wages, hours and conditions of employment of other employees performing similar services . . . '". In line
with this point, the Association contends that the District should at least manntain its relative placement at the salary schedule benchmarks of comparable settled school districts for 1985-86 as compared to those same districts in 1984-85.

The Association then proceeds through a benchmark analysis of the four settled Conference districts beginning with a consideration of dollar differences from the average and coverıng as well historical rankings. The Association concludes from this exercise that "Adams-Friendshıp has always ranked low in salary levels and some catch-up is therefore warranted. The fact that the Association's offer does not move Adams above the average is proof of the reasonableness of the Association's offer."

Second, switching to a secondary set of comparables combining the four settlements of the Conference plus the settlements for Lodi, Columbus and Westfield the Association concludes that here also its offer is the better of the two. The Association finds for example, that the Board's offer would drop the District's rank at two benchmarks without a corresponding improvement elsewhere. "This", argues the Association, "Is clearly unacceptable where the District is comparatively low to begin with."

Third, the Association holds that the salary structure it proposes is more comparable with prevailing practice than is the proposal of the District. Here, for example, the Association attempts to show that its lane differential proposals of \$200as opposed to that of the Board at $\$ 132$ - are more in keeping with those of other Conference schools. The Board's offer, however, is asserted to be far short of the amounts contained in other contracts' BA columns.

Beyond the comparables, the Association also raises a number of other points in support of its salary offer. First, it takes ıssue with the Board's contention that Adams County suffers from an impoverished economy. Only 8.4\% of the population $1 s$ sald to be self-employed un farming and just $2.3 \%$ of the County's aggregate income is derived from that source. Rather, argues the Association, the District relies on tourism and pulpwood lumbering and possesses the highest equalized valuation per member of any school district in the South Central Athletic Conference. Second, says the Association, the statistics also show that all property including agricultural land has increased In value. The extent of the County's wealth, according to the As sociation, is demonstrated by the fact that the tax levy us high and state aids are low.

## Discussion

Comparisons of Wages, Hours and Conditions of Employment of the Municipal Employment Involved in the Arbitration Proceedings with the Wages, Hours and Conditions of Employment of Other Employees Performing Similar Services

As indicated above, after considering the Parties' positions on the choice of comparable school districts the Arbitrator selected the four settled districts of the Board's athletic conference plus the additional settlements of Lodi, Columbus, Westfield and Poynette. A salary benchmark analysis has been carried out and is reported below in the following tables.

Beginning with an analysis of salary benchmarks we find that as a result of the Board's salary offer for 1985-86 the District would drop five places at the $B A$ base from its position in $1984-$ 84, two places at BA 7 , and would either leave its position unchanged at $M A$ base and MA 10 or move up one or more places at the remaining salary benchmarks. The Association would also drop
the District at the BA Base but would generally move the District upwards thereafter. As indicated in Table l the effect of the Association's offer is to improve substantially the District's ranking among the comparables for 1985-86 over 1984-85. On the other hand the Board's offer would leave the District largely where it stood the previous year. On this basis, the Board offer would te preferred.

TABLE 1
Ranking of Adams-Frıendshıp Area School District Seven Salary Benchmarks

Arbitrator's Comparables
BA Base BA+7 BA Max MA Base MA+10 MA Max Sch Max

| $1984-85$ | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1985-86$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Board | 7 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| Assoc | 9 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 |

Second, Table 2 presents an analys of the extent to which the Parties offers deviate from the dollar averages of the elght comparable school districts at each of the seven salary benchmarks. As the table reveals the Board offer shows the smallest deviation over 1984-85 at five of the seven benchmarks. Again, on the basis of this analysis the Board's offer would be more reasonable.

TABLE 2

> Deviation from Dollar Average
> Seven Salary Benchmarks
> Arbitrator's Comparables
$B A$ Base BA +7 BA Max MA Base MA+10 MA Max Sch Max

| $1984-85$ | 97 | $(30)$ | 376 | $(375)$ | $(1,130)$ | $(190)$ | $(1,071)$ |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1985-86$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Board | 86 | $(316)$ | 264 | $(645)$ | $(1,357)$ | $(277)$ | 64 |
| Assoc | $(396)$ | $(54)$ | 557 | $(647)$ | $(315)$ | 920 | 537 |

Finally, examination of the dollar and percent increases shows that the Board's offer is closer to the comparables' average for both percent and dollar increases on five of the seven salary benchmarks. See Table 3.

Dollar and Percent Increases for Salary Benchmarks

Arbitrator's Comparables
BA Base BA +7 BA Max MA Base MA+ 10 MA Max Sch Max

| Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dol1ar Ave | 1030 | 1314 | 1358 | 1187 | 1430 | 1556 | 1599 |
| Percent Inc | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Board Offer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dollar Inc | 850 | 1028 | 1247 | 917 | 1203 | 1469 | 2692 |
| Percent Inc | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 10.6 |
| Assoc Offer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dollar Inc | 540 | 1290 | 1540 | 915 | 2245 | 2665 | 3165 |
| Percent Inc | 3.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 12.5 |

On the basis of the analysis of settlement patterns in comparable school districts the Arbitrator must conclude that the District's offer is to be preferred.

## Cost of Living

The Board points out that in the last year the cost of living has risen 1.2 percent. In the view of the Board, these circumstances would dictate giving heavy weight to the cost of living criterıon.

An examination of movements in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) for the period July 1985 to June 1986 supports the Board's allegation of an increase of 1.2 percent. Moreover, for the preceding twelve months the increase in prices as measured by this index was on the order of 3.8 percent.

The salary and total package offers of both parties provide increases in compensation which are greatly in excess of the changes in the cost of living for 1985-86 as they are measured above. The result is a signifacant improvement in the real salaries of the District's teachers regardless of the offer selected. Moreover, the continuing decline in the cost of living is reinforcang the real wage gain.

As a general matter, the undersigned agrees with the arbitral "school" that holds that cost of living factors should not be controling in the face of strong and clearcut wage settlement patterns. Never-the-less, the Arbitrator also belıeves that given its present level of change cost of living criteria should not be excluded entirely from consideration herean. Therefore, the Arbitrator concludes that on this factor the Board's offer is more reasonable.

## Ability to Pay and the Public Interest

There is no disagreement between the Parties with regard to the District's abilıty to pay. The Association has sought to demonstrate that the District can afford to pay the Association's final offer and the Board has not denied this. Rather the contentions of the two sides have focused on a consideration of the public interest. The Board argues that it is necessary to balance the employee's interest with that of the public and
cating both arbitral authority and economic facts urges the Arbitrator to find the Association's offer excessive.

The Association counters that only a small portion of income in Adams County is generated in the farm sector, that property values including farm related property are increasing and that equalızed value is also comparatively high.

The Arbitrator has examined the record and finds that while unemployment is higher for Adams than the average for the State other economic indicators do not support a finding that either final offer is not in the public interest. The Board provides no localized economic data including that which would indicate the economic circumstances of Adams-Friendship School District is any different from that of comparable school districts. In this regard, therefore, the Association's position stands unrebutted and both offers would be consistent with the public interest and the District's ability to pay.

## Summary

Alalysis of the prevalling settlement patterns carried out above support the Board's position as more reasonable. Moreover, this fanding is supported also by cost of living crıteria.

In light of the above discussion and after careful consideration of the statutory criteria enumerated in Section 111.70 (4)(cm) 7 Wis. Stat. the undersigned concludes that the Board's final offer is to be preferred and on the basis of such finding renders the followang:

## AWARD

The final offer of the Board together wath prior stipulations shall be incorporated into the Collectrve Bargaining Agreement for the period beginning July 1,1985 and extending througt June 30, 1986.
Dated at Madison, Wisconsin this $2=1987$ day of January,


APPENDIX A AFEA FINAL OFFER




