



The House Committee on Labor and Public Employment  
Thursday, January 31, 2019  
9:30 am, Room 309

**RE: HB 1414, RELATING TO THE HAWAII LABOR RELATIONS BOARD**

Attention: Chair Aaron Ling Johanson, Vice Chair Stacelynn Eli and  
Members of the Committee

The University of Hawaii Professional Assembly (UHPA) **supports the intent of HB 1414 with recommendations**, which seeks to change two sections of Chapter 89 to give the Hawaii Labor Relations Board the authority to determine the qualifications and criteria for potential arbitrators selected under certain circumstances to resolve collective bargaining impasses.

UHPA represents Bargaining Unit 7, a strike unit, and therefore, in the typical bargaining year, UHPA would not utilize interest arbitration to resolve impasse. However, UHPA does understand that there have been recent issues with the quality and experience of neutral arbitrators that have been presented by the American Arbitration Association (AAA), the private entity that by statute has the exclusive right to provide interest arbitrators in the State of Hawaii.

In order to resolve the issue, UHPA would propose removing AAA from statute and insert language to guide the HLRB with specific criteria to follow with guidance to appropriately vett arbitrators.

Thank you for the opportunity to support the intent of **HB 1414 with recommended changes**.

Respectfully Submitted,

Kristeen Hanselman  
Executive Director

**University of Hawaii  
Professional Assembly**



**HAWAII GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION**  
AFSCME Local 152, AFL-CIO

**RANDY PERREIRA**, Executive Director • Tel: 808.543.0011 • Fax: 808.528.0922

The Thirtieth Legislature, State of Hawaii  
House of Representatives  
Committee on Labor and Public Employment

Testimony by  
Hawaii Government Employees Association

January 31, 2019


H.B. 1414 – RELATING TO THE HAWAII LABOR  
RELATIONS BOARD

The Hawaii Government Employees Association, AFSCME Local 152, AFL-CIO strongly supports the purpose and intent of H.B. 1414 which requires the Hawaii Labor Relations Board (“HLRB” or “Board”) to determine the qualifications of grievance arbitrators and interest arbitrators. Additionally, H.B. 1414 requires that the HLRB review and determine the qualifications and criteria for potential interest arbitrators.

There is a clear delineation between grievance arbitrators – who resolve disputes by applying the terms of an existing collective bargaining agreement, and interest arbitrators – who determine what terms shall be included in the bargaining agreement and by law must weigh the financial ability of the Employer to meet costs, the comparison of wages and conditions of employment with others performing similar services, and the current and future economic condition of the counties and the State. Due to the fundamental difference between resolving contractual disputes and determining the provisions of the contract, it is not only appropriate to statutorily segregate the functions of a grievance arbitrator and an interest arbitrator, but also necessary to empower the Board to determine the qualifications of each. As such, the amendments proposed in H.B. 1414 broaden the Board’s adjudicatory authority to include reviewing and determining the qualifications and criteria of interest arbitrators, and specifically, the list of five arbitrators provided pursuant to Section 89-11(e)(2)(A), Hawaii Revised Statutes, which is used to select the neutral arbitrator, and clarify that the list of five arbitrators from which the neutral arbitrator is selected must be qualified and experienced interest arbitrators.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in strong support of H.B. 1414.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Randy Perreira  
Executive Director

**LATE**



**HAWAII FIRE FIGHTERS ASSOCIATION**

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**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE  
REGULAR SESSION OF 2019**

**January 31, 2019**

Committee on Labor and Public Employment

Testimony by  
Hawaii Fire Fighters Association

**H.B. No. 1414 RELATING TO THE HAWAII LABOR RELATIONS BOARD.**

The Hawaii Fire Fighters Association (HFFA), Local 1463, IAFF, AFL-CIO, represents more than 1,900 professional active-duty fire fighters throughout the State. The HFFA, on behalf of all of our members, **strongly supports H.B. No.1414** which requires the Hawaii Labor Relations Board to determine qualifications for grievance arbitrators and interest arbitrators and requires the Hawaii Labor Relations Board to review and determine the qualifications and criteria for potential arbitrators selected under certain circumstances to resolve collective bargaining impasses.

HFFA is acutely aware that grievance arbitration and interest arbitrations differ in scope and requires potential arbitrators to have experience and knowledge of the type of arbitration. We believe it is in the best interest of all of the stakeholders that the list of arbitrators includes qualified candidates for the particular type of arbitrations.

HFFA appreciates your Committee's favorable consideration of this measure. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

**LATE**

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January 30, 2019

To: The Honorable Aaron Ling Johanson, Chair,  
The Honorable Stacelynn K.M. Eli, Vice Chair, and  
Members of the House Committee on Labor & Public Employment

Date: Thursday, January 31, 2019  
Time: 9:30 a.m.  
Place: Conference Room 309, State Capitol

From: Hawaii Labor Relations HLRB (Board)  
Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR)

**Re: HB 1414**

RELATING TO THE HAWAII LABOR RELATIONS BOARD.

## **I. OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION**

This bill amends Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) §§ 89-5(i)(6), (7) and 89-11(e)(2)(A) by the following:

1. § 89-5(i)(6) currently requires the Board to determine qualifications and establish lists *from nominations from the public employers and employee organizations* to serve as mediators or arbitrators.

The bill requires the Board to determine qualifications and establish lists *from nominations from public employers and employee organizations* to serve as grievance arbitrators, interest arbitrators or a combination thereof.

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2. § 89-5(i)(7) is a new section that requires the Board to review and determine qualifications and criteria of the list of five qualified arbitrators provided pursuant to section 89-11(e)(2)(A).
3. § 89-11(e)(2)(A) currently requires the Board to request from the American Arbitration Association to furnish a list of five qualified arbitrators for the employer and exclusive representative to strike the names from the list until a single name is left to be appointed to the interest arbitration panel as the neutral Chair.

The Bill proposes to add the word “interest” to the phrase “five qualified arbitrators” to read “five interest qualified arbitrators”.

## II. COMMENTS

The legislative history of interest arbitration in Hawaii began in 1978 with the creation of HRS §89-11(e). Attached please find a copy of the final Standing Committee Report 632-78 cited on pp. 1032-1033 of the Journal of the Senate of the Ninth Legislature of the State of Hawaii: Regular Session of 1978, which gives a more concise legislative intent of § 89-11(e)(2)(A).

The Board is concerned with the amendments that impose upon the Board additional requirements to review and determine qualifications to two lists created by (a) HRS § 89-5(i)(6) to review nominations submitted by the public employers and employee organizations, determine qualifications and establish lists of nominees to serve as interest arbitrators; and (b) HRS § 89-5(i)(7) which requires the Board to review and determine qualifications of a list submitted by the American Arbitration Association as required by HRS § 89-11(e)(2)(A). The bill also creates a new type of “interest arbitrator” in HRS § 89-11(e)(2)(A) with the insertion of “experienced interest” arbitrator which is not required in the other sections. The Board’s concern is the time and expense it will require to examine and determine each nominee’s qualifications as proposed by this bill.

If the Legislature intends to pass this bill as drafted, then the Board makes the following suggestions to clarify and synchronize the proposed language so there will be only one list of interest arbitrators that will be created under HRS § 89-5(i)(6) and which will be used in HRS § 89-11(e)(2)(A).

§ 89-5(i)(6) to read as follows:

Determine qualifications and establish, after reviewing nominations submitted by the public employers and employee organizations, lists of qualified persons, broadly representative of the public, to be available to serve as mediators, grievance arbitrators, or interest arbitrators pursuant to § 89-11(e)(2)(A);

1. § 89-5(i)(7) – DELETE
2. § 89-11(e)(2)(A) to read as follows:

(A) Arbitration panel. Two members of the arbitration panel shall be selected by the parties; one shall be selected by the employer and one shall be selected by the exclusive representative. The neutral third member of the arbitration panel, who shall chair the arbitration panel, shall be selected by mutual agreement of the parties. In the event that the parties fail to select the neutral third member of the arbitration panel within thirty days from the date of impasse, the board shall ~~[request the American Arbitration Association, or its successor in function, to]~~ furnish a list of five ~~[qualified]~~ interest arbitrators from a list established pursuant to section 89-5(i)(6) from which the neutral arbitrator shall be selected. Within five days after receipt of the list, the parties shall alternately strike names from the list until a single name is left, who shall be immediately appointed by the board as the neutral arbitrator and chairperson of the arbitration panel.

Finally, the Board requests additional money for an additional researcher position and expenses required to carry-out the additional duties. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. We are available to answer any questions.

Attachment

services in the community. Your Committee is concerned that a "revolving door" not be created at Waimano Training School and Hospital. Your Committee urges, through this resolution, that deinstitutionalization be accomplished together with provision for sufficient programs in the community to provide a smooth transition from the dependency that is sometimes fostered in large institutions to a more independent and self sufficient life in the community.

Your Committee has deleted the fourth resolve clause in reference to financial support following the disabled person as he or she moves from facility to facility. Your Committee received testimony from the Department of Health that this provision will require extensive study.

Your Committee on Health concurs with the intent and purpose of S.R. No. 22, as amended herein, and recommends its adoption in the form attached hereto as S.R. No. 22, S.D. 1.

Signed by all members of the Committee.

SCRep. 630 Health on S.R. No. 25

The purpose of this resolution is to request the Department of Health, the State Planning and Advisory Council on Developmental Disabilities and the Protective Services and Advocacy Agency to report on the implementation of the state-wide system of protective services and advocacy.

Your Committee finds that the primary purpose of the Protection and Advocacy system is to provide important linkages between agencies, services and qualified volunteers on behalf of developmentally disabled persons who are moving into the mainstream of society and everyday activities in the community.

Your Committee further finds that the State Planning and Advisory Council on Developmental Disabilities and the Protective Services and Advocacy Agency are in a unique position to evaluate services for the developmentally disabled and your Committee therefore requests a progress report prior to the convening of the 1979 legislative session and that the Department of Health, the State Planning and Advisory Council on Developmental Disabilities, and the Protective Services and Advocacy Agency cooperate in the preparation of the report. It is intended that the report identify the most serious gaps in services and give insight into the administrative and legal barriers commonly experienced by the developmentally disabled.

Your Committee has made a technical amendment to the last paragraph of the resolution.

Your Committee on Health concurs with the intent and purpose of S.R. No. 25, as amended herein, and recommends its adoption in the form attached hereto as S.R. No. 25, S.D. 1.

Signed by all members of the Committee.

SCRep. 631-78 Gov. Msg. No. 159

Recommending that the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of SUNAO KIDO, to the Public Utilities Commission, for term ending December 31, 1983.

Signed by all members of the Committee.

SCRep. 632-78 Human Resources on H.B. No. 1815-78

The purpose of this bill is to amend Section 89-11, Hawaii Revised Statutes, by adding a new subsection (d) to provide for the establishment of compulsory arbitration procedures for resolving disputes over the terms of an initial or renewed agreement involving the exclusive representative of bargaining Unit (11), Firefighters. Any impasse dispute involving Unit 11 which continues 15 working days after the date of impasse shall be submitted to the arbitration procedures established under this bill unless the parties to the dispute mutually agree upon an alternative arbitration procedure within 18 working days from the date of impasse.

This bill provides for final-offer whole package arbitration as the method of impasse resolution. This approach requires the arbitrator to select the most reasonable of the final offers submitted to him by the parties, and to issue a decision incorporating that offer without modification. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties; provided that at any time and by mutual agreement, they may modify

or amend the decision. Agreements reached pursuant to the decision of an arbitrator as provided in this bill shall not be subject to ratification by the employees concerned moreover, employees covered by this method of impasse resolution voluntarily relinquish their right to strike by virtue of such coverage. As with all other collective bargaining agreements, this bill provides for final approval of any cost items by the appropriate legislative bodies.

Your Committee finds that more than any other alternative mechanism, final-offer arbitration induces negotiated agreements because the very process generates certain risks when negotiations fail (e.g., losing everything in a decision which is final and binding upon both parties). The arbitrator is not free to "invent" an arbitration award but rather must select either the final offer submitted by the union or the one submitted by the employer. In any other form of arbitration, the parties, knowing full well that the arbitrator is likely to decide somewhere between the union's position and employer's position, simply do not negotiate in good faith and cling to outrageous positions. With final-offer arbitration, the party that maintains an unreasonable position faces the prospect of losing everything, thus forcing him to negotiate.

This bill further provides that in the event the parties to the dispute cannot mutually agree upon an arbitration procedure and an arbitrator or arbitrators, the dispute shall be submitted to a three-member arbitration panel for resolution. Your Committee believes that this panel approach provides assurance that arbitrators accountable and knowledgeable about Hawaii's particular concerns may be selected. This bill further provides that within twenty-one working days from the date of impasse, two members of the arbitration panel shall be selected by the parties; one shall be selected by the employer and the other by the exclusive representative. HPERB shall then appoint these two arbitrators to the panel. The impartial, third member of the panel shall be selected by the two previously appointed arbitrators and shall chair the arbitration panel. If the two previously selected arbitrators fail to select the third, impartial arbitrator within twenty-four working days from the date of impasse, the HPERB shall request the American Arbitration Association to furnish a list of five qualified arbitrators with "experience in interest arbitration" from which the impartial third arbitrator shall be selected by the disputing parties.

Your Committee has made the following amendments to this bill:

(1) The provision that those individuals named to the list of five arbitrators by the American Arbitration Association must have "experience in interest arbitration" is deleted. Your Committee believes that this experience requirement is too restrictive insofar as it does not consider the paucity of qualified arbitrators with "experience in interest arbitration" in the State, thus effectively depriving local arbitrators (whether interest arbitrators or otherwise) of a fair opportunity of being named to the list, and consequently for the job as the third, impartial arbitrator.

(2) Page 9, lines 23 and 24, are amended as follows:

1. a comma is added after the word "services";
2. the word "with" is changed to "of"; and
3. the phrase "State and county" is added after the word "other".

The intent of this amendment is to clarify that, among other things, the arbitration panel shall consider:

(1) the wages, hours, and conditions of employment of other persons performing similar services in political jurisdictions other than those of the State; and

(2) the wages, hours, and conditions of employment of those employees belonging to other collective bargaining units of the State of Hawaii and of its several counties in arriving at a selection of a final offer.

Your Committee notes that this bill is similar to S.B. 237 which was passed by the Legislature during the last session, but was vetoed by the Governor. This H.B. 1815-78, H.D. 1, as amended, is designed to overcome specific objections of the Governor to S.B. 237.

Your Committee on Human Resources is in accord with the intent and purpose of H.B. No. 1815-78, H.D. 1, as amended herein, and recommends that it pass Second Reading in the form attached hereto as H.B. No. 1815-78, H.D. 1, S.D. 1, and be placed on the calendar for Third Reading.