

**Department of Legislative Services**  
 Maryland General Assembly  
 2016 Session

**FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE**  
**Third Reader - Revised**

House Bill 27  
 Appropriations

(Delegate Haynes, *et al.*)

Finance

**Education - Community Colleges - Collective Bargaining**

This bill establishes a collective bargaining process for local community college and Baltimore City Community College (BCCC) employees including full-time faculty, part-time faculty, and staff, but excluding officers, supervisory or confidential employees, and student assistants. Specified employees may bargain collectively over wages, hours, other terms and conditions of employment, and the procedures for dues and fees to be charged by the exclusive representative. Disputes on these issues may be settled through mediation and fact-finding. The bill requires the State Higher Education Labor Relations Board (SHELRB) to define the bargaining units; conduct elections; serve as the mediator, if necessary; and perform other functions.

**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** SHELRB reimbursable revenues and expenditures increase by \$27,000 in FY 2017 for a full-time contractual position to administer the elections of the new collective bargaining units, postage, travel, and election supplies. Out-years reflect annualization, ongoing expenses, and the termination of the contractual position after the completion of elections in FY 2019. BCCC expenditures increase by an estimated \$1,700 in FY 2017 and 2018, and by \$1,800 in FY 2019 to reimburse SHELRB for collective bargaining expenses. BCCC administrative expenditures may increase to expand collective bargaining to faculty (not shown). In addition, personnel expenditures may increase by 1% to 3% per year as a result of collective bargaining; thus, general fund expenditures for community college retirement increase (not shown). State aid for BCCC and local community colleges is not otherwise affected.

(in dollars)	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
ReimB. Rev.	\$27,000	\$27,800	\$28,700	\$0	\$0
ReimB. Exp.	\$27,000	\$27,800	\$28,700	\$0	\$0
Higher Ed Exp.	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$1,800	\$0	\$0
Net Effect	(\$1,700)	(\$1,700)	(\$1,800)	\$0	\$0

*Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect*

**Local Effect:** Local community college expenditures increase by an estimated \$1,700 per college in FY 2017 and 2018, and by \$1,800 in FY 2019 to reimburse SHELRB for expenses. Local community college administrative expenditures may increase to implement collective bargaining. In addition, personnel expenditures may increase by 1% to 3% per year as a result of collective bargaining. Revenues are not affected. **This bill may impose a mandate on a unit of local government.**

**Small Business Effect:** None.

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## Analysis

**Bill Summary:** Up to six bargaining units at each community college may be established: (1) one for full-time faculty; (2) one for part-time faculty; (3) two for the remaining eligible exempt employees, as defined by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act; (4) one for eligible nonexempt employees; and (5) one unit reserved for sworn police officers. “Part-time faculty” is an employee who (1) receives a contract for less than one full academic year and (2) is designated with part-time status by the president of the community college.

The bill repeals the current authorization for collective bargaining rights for BCCC, the Community College of Baltimore County, Montgomery College, and Prince George’s Community College and encompasses these institutions within the new authorization.

### *Terms of an Agreement*

Exclusive employee representatives must represent fairly and without discrimination all employees in a bargaining unit, whether or not they are members of the organization. They may negotiate all matters related to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment.

A collective bargaining agreement must include a provision for the deduction (from the paycheck of each community college employee in a bargaining unit) of any authorized union dues as well as any authorized service fees. A service fee may be ratified only by a majority of votes cast by the employees in the bargaining unit. A collective bargaining agreement may include a provision for the arbitration of grievances arising under an agreement, but it may not include matters relating to the employees’ or teachers’ retirement or pension systems otherwise covered by statute. However, this does not prohibit a discussion of the terms of the retirement or pension systems in the course of collectively bargaining. The terms of a collective bargaining agreement must supersede any conflicting regulations or administrative policies of the public employer.

A request for funds necessary to implement a collective bargaining agreement must be submitted by the public employer in a timely fashion for consideration in the budget process of the county. Within 20 days after final budget action by the governing body of a county, if a request for funds necessary to implement a collective bargaining agreement is reduced, modified, or rejected by the governing body, either party to the agreement may reopen the agreement.

### *Certification of an Employee Organization*

In order to be certified, an employee organization must submit a petition showing that at least 30% of the eligible employees in a bargaining unit wish to be represented by the petitioning organization. Other employee organizations may participate in the election if they prove that 10% of the eligible employees in the bargaining unit wish to be represented by them. There must also be a provision for “no representation” on the ballot. SHELRB must conduct the election by secret ballot.

### *Mediation*

If in the course of collectively bargaining an impasse is reached, a party may request the services of SHELRB in mediation or engage another mutually agreeable mediator. If there is not mutual agreement, either party may petition SHELRB to initiate fact-finding. The parties must bear equally the costs of fact-finding.

### *Current Agreements*

Statutory language establishes that the exclusive representative of a bargaining unit that operated under a collective bargaining agreement or contract before October 1, 2016, *maintains certification after* the agreement or contract expires. Uncodified language specifies that, if a community college entered into any agreements or contracts with employees of the community college through exclusive representation in the course of collectively bargaining before October 1, 2016, the community college must continue to operate under the agreements and contracts, and the certification of the exclusive representative for any existing bargaining unit must continue, *until* the agreements and contracts expire. If a bargaining unit in existence before October 1, 2016, dissolves, the community colleges must follow the rules and regulations of collective bargaining established by the bill.

**Current Law:** Most local community college employees do not have collective bargaining rights. Some employees who work for BCCC, the Community College of Baltimore County, Montgomery College, and Prince George’s Community College have collective bargaining rights. At BCCC, specified nonfaculty employees including nonexempt, exempt, and sworn police officers have collective bargaining rights. At the

Community College of Baltimore County, classified (nonfaculty) employees have collective bargaining rights. At Montgomery College, all employees (including faculty) except supervisory, confidential employees, and student assistants have collective bargaining rights. At Prince George's Community College, all eligible classified (nonfaculty) employees of the college, including all skilled professional service and skilled and nonskilled service employees, have collective bargaining rights.

SHELRB is responsible for enforcing collective bargaining laws with respect to employees of the University System of Maryland, Morgan State University, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and BCCC.

SHELRB may investigate and take appropriate action in response to complaints of unfair labor practices and lockouts. Among the nine unfair labor practices included in statute is refusing to bargain in good faith. The State and its officers, employees, agents, or representatives are prohibited from engaging in unfair labor practices.

For Prince George's Community College employees, the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation is required to define the bargaining units, conduct elections, serve as the mediator, if necessary, and perform other functions.

**Background:** In Maryland, there are 15 local community colleges and BCCC. Local community college boards of trustees oversee policy and operations with funding provided by State and local governments and generated through student tuition and fees. BCCC is operated by the State.

Chapter 341 of 2001 extended collective bargaining rights to many categories of higher education personnel at public four-year institutions of higher education and BCCC but excluded all faculty and students from the benefit. The law also established SHELRB to oversee collective bargaining between institutions and the higher education bargaining units and to hear disputes between them. As of 2010, institutions of higher education were bargaining with approximately 6,300 employees.

Since enactment in 2001, most of the bargaining units for State higher education employees have elected an exclusive representative. In 2010, there were 33 bargaining units from 15 public higher education institutions certified as "eligible for exclusive representative election" by SHELRB.

The administration of SHELRB was consolidated with the State Labor Relations Board in 2006, and the proposed fiscal 2017 State budget includes \$497,259 and three full-time regular positions and one full-time contractual position for the administration of the boards. Of that, \$116,115 is reimbursable funds from institutions of higher education, and the remainder is State general funds.

As of January 2006, in the United States, approximately 319,000 faculty members at 491 institutions of higher education and 57,000 graduate student employees at 26 institutions were represented by a union. The majority were employed at a public institution, and slightly more than half of the organized faculty worked on a full-time basis.

**State Fiscal Effect:** SHELRB reimbursable revenues and expenditures increase by \$27,011 in fiscal 2017, which accounts for the bill's October 1, 2016 effective date. SHELRB advises that one full-time contractual administrator is needed to administer the elections of at most 85 new collective bargaining units but likely fewer than 60 new collective bargaining units (some existing units may also need to be changed).

Based on the number of currently formed units by community colleges authorized to collectively bargain, it is assumed that approximately 69% of authorized units will choose to request an election. Thus, this estimate assumes that, of the approximately 60 new units that choose to request an election, one-third do so in each year, with all elections concluding at the end of three years. This estimate reflects the cost of hiring one full-time contractual administrator to administer the elections, postage for election ballots, travel expenses to visit community colleges holding elections, and election supplies. It includes a salary, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses.

For the purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that BCCC and the local community colleges reimburse SHELRB for the full cost of hiring a full-time contractual administrator and other expenses; however, actual reimbursement will depend on actual costs and actual usage by community colleges. If BCCC and local community colleges do not fully reimburse SHELRB, additional general funds may be needed.

Contractual Position	1
Salary and Fringe Benefits	\$20,509
Postage Supplies and Materials	1,914
Start-up/Other Operating Expenses	<u>4,588</u>
<b>Total FY 2017 Reimbursable Expenditures</b>	<b>\$27,011</b>

Future-year expenditures reflect a full salary with annual increases and employee turnover, as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses and termination of the contractual position on June 30, 2019, following the elections of all new collective bargaining units.

Since the State funds local community colleges and BCCC based on per-student formulas, any increase in personnel costs does not affect community college formula aid. However, because retirement costs for certain community college employees are paid by the State on behalf of the local community colleges, to the extent that their personnel costs increase

more than they otherwise would have, general fund expenditures increase. Any such impact cannot be reliably estimated at this time.

### *Baltimore City Community College*

BCCC expenditures increase to reimburse SHELRB for expenses related to collective bargaining. These costs are anticipated to be minimal and absorbable within BCCC's overall operating budget. For the purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that BCCC expenditures increase by an estimated \$1,688 in fiscal 2017, \$1,741 in fiscal 2018, and \$1,795 in fiscal 2019. This estimate is based on the assumption that BCCC and the State's 15 local community colleges equally reimburse SHELRB for the costs estimated each year. Actual costs will depend on whether BCCC employees decide to collectively bargain and the actual reimbursable costs that can be assigned to BCCC.

BCCC administrative expenditures may increase to expand collective bargaining to faculty.

Based on a Department of Legislative Services study of collective bargaining from 1995, it is estimated that collective bargaining increases salary and salary-driven fringe benefits costs by 1.0% to 1.5%. A 2011 study published in the *Journal of Labor Research* found that the collective bargaining rights for faculty at two-year institutions of higher education increased basic salary by 2.8% and total salary by 3.0%. In 2014, BCCC had a total of 163 full-time equivalent faculty, of which 119 are full-time, and the remainder are part-time. It is unknown how many other staff employed by BCCC are granted collective bargaining rights under the bill. BCCC would have to fund any such additional costs within the formula funding and from tuition revenues.

**Local Expenditures:** Local community college expenditures increase to reimburse SHELRB for collective bargaining expenses. These costs are anticipated to be minimal and absorbable within each local community college's overall operational budget. For the purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that expenditures for each local community college increase by an estimated \$1,688 in fiscal 2017, \$1,741 in fiscal 2018, and \$1,795 in fiscal 2019. This estimate is based on the assumption that BCCC and the State's 15 local community colleges equally reimburse SHELRB for the costs estimated each year. Actual costs will depend on whether employees at a particular local community college decide to collectively bargain and the actual reimbursable costs that can be assigned to each local community college.

Local community college administrative expenditures may increase to implement collective bargaining. Some local community colleges may need to hire a labor relations administrator to manage the collective bargaining process at an estimated cost of \$60,000 per year. In addition, there may be costs associated with fact-finding and mediation. These

costs depend on the particular circumstances at each community college but may be several thousand to tens of thousands of dollars in the years that there is a labor dispute.

### *Personnel Costs*

Salary and salary-driven fringe benefits costs may increase by 1% to 3% due to collective bargaining as explained above. In 2014, at the local community colleges there were approximately 2,528 full-time faculty and 6,124 part-time faculty teaching courses for credit. It is unknown how many other staff employed by the local community colleges are granted collective bargaining rights under the bill.

Local governments have the option of whether they provide funding for any terms that may be negotiated under a collective bargaining agreement. If the local government does not provide additional funds, the college can choose to fund the additional costs from tuition revenues or choose to reopen negotiations with the employee bargaining units.

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## **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** HB 966 of 2015, a similar bill, received a hearing in the House Appropriations Committee, but no further action was taken. SB 749/HB 490 of 2014, similar bills, received a hearing in the Senate Finance Committee and House Appropriations Committee, respectively, but no further action was taken on either bill.

**Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Maryland State Higher Education Labor Relations Board, Governor's Office, Maryland Higher Education Commission, Baltimore City Community College, Department of Budget and Management, *Journal of Labor Research*, Department of Legislative Services

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Analysis by: Caroline L. Boice

Direct Inquiries to:  
(410) 946-5510  
(301) 970-5510