

STATE OF HAWAII
HAWAII LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

In the Matter of

UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS, AFSCME,
LOCAL 646, AFL-CIO,

Complainant,

and

ELIZABETH A. CHAR, M.D., Director,
Emergency Services, City and County of
Honolulu; and MUFI HANNEMANN,
Mayor, City and County of Honolulu,

Respondents.

CASE NO. CE-10-744

ORDER NO. 2729

ORDER REGARDING REMEDIES

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On April 12, 2010, the Hawaii Labor Relations Board (Board) issued Order No. 2697, Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part the UPW's Motion for Summary Judgment and Denying Respondent's Motion for Summary Judgment. The Board held that Respondents committed a prohibited practice pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) §§ 89-13(a)(1) and (8)¹ when they wilfully delayed the selection of the arbitrators in five grievances, and thus violated Section 15.17 of the Unit 10 collective bargaining agreement (Agreement) and unduly delayed the UPW's representation of its members in the arbitration stage of the grievance process.

¹HRS § 89-13(a) provides in relevant part:

It shall be a prohibited practice for a public employer or its designated representative wilfully to:

- (1) Interfere, restrain, or coerce any employee in the exercise of any right guaranteed under this chapter; [or]

* * *

- (8) Violate the terms of a collective bargaining agreement[.]

The UPW, in its Motion for Summary Judgment, filed on January 19, 2010, requested make whole remedies to the Union, including attorney's fees and costs incurred, and also fines under HRS § 377-9(d). In Order No. 2697, the Board reserved ruling on remedies and requested the parties further brief that specific matter prior to the Board ruling on the issue.

On April 28, 2010, the UPW filed its Memorandum in Support of Motion for Make Whole Remedies Including Costs and Attorney's Fees and Civil Penalties, and Respondents filed their Position Re: Remedy. The Board heard arguments on the issue of remedies on May 4 and 17, 2010.

The award of attorney's fees, costs, and penalties are governed by the 2009 revision to HRS § 377-9(d), which provides in relevant part (emphases added):

After the final hearing, the board shall promptly make and file an order or decision, incorporating findings of fact upon all the issues involved in the controversy and the determination of the rights of the parties. . . . Final orders may dismiss the complaint or require the person complained of to cease and desist from the unfair labor practices found to have been committed, suspend the person's rights, immunities, privileges, or remedies granted or afforded by this chapter for not more than one year, and require the person to take affirmative action, including reinstatement of employees and make orders in favor of employees making them whole, including back pay with interest, costs, and attorneys' fees. Any order may further require the person to make reports from time to time showing the extent to which the person has complied with the order. Furthermore, an employer or employee who wilfully or repeatedly commits unfair or prohibited practices that interfere with the statutory rights of an employer or employees or discriminates against an employer or employees for the exercise of protected conduct shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 for each violation. In determining the amount of any penalty under this section, the board shall consider the gravity of the unfair or prohibited practice and the impact of the practice on the charging party, on other persons seeking to exercise rights guaranteed by this section, or on public interest.

The Board concludes that the award of costs and attorneys' fees lies within the Board's discretion, as the sentence that provides for such award commences with the phrase "final orders may" (emphasis added). The Board further concludes that the imposition of penalties on an employer or employee who wilfully or repeatedly commits unfair or

prohibited practices that interfere with the statutory rights of an employer or employees or discriminates against an employer or employees for the exercise of protected conduct is mandatory, as the portion of HRS § 377-9(d) providing for such penalties specifies that such employer or employee “shall” be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 for each violation.

Where the verbs “shall” and “may” are used in the same statute, especially where they are used in close juxtaposition, courts will infer that the legislature realized the difference in meaning and intended that the verbs should carry with them their ordinary meanings. Gray v. Admin. Dir. of the Court, State of Hawai`i, 84 Hawai`i 138, 149, 931 P.2d 580, 591 (1997). The courts have therefore construed the verb “shall” to require a mandatory effect, and the verb “may” to have a non-mandatory, i.e., discretionary, effect. Id.

Here, the Board concludes that costs and attorney’s fees are not warranted. Although the Board found that Respondents unduly delayed the selection of arbitrators in the five grievances, arbitrators were selected within a reasonable time to the letters of demand/reminder sent out by the UPW on Christmas Eve. Thus, although the Board found Respondents wilfully violated the terms of the Agreement, viewing the totality of Respondents’ conduct, the Board finds that Respondents’ actions in this case do not warrant the award of costs and attorneys’ fees.²

With respect to penalties, the Board finds that Respondents shall be penalized \$900.00. The Board took into account the totality of circumstances including the number of grievances involved in this matter; the gravity of the prohibited practice; the impact on the UPW and other persons seeking to exercise rights guaranteed by HRS § 377-9, and public interest, which the Board finds were not severe, for although the processing of the grievances were delayed, Respondents did continue processing the grievances shortly after receiving demands from the UPW.

The provisions of HRS § 377-9(d) do not specify the entity to whom penalties must be paid; accordingly, the Board looks to similar statutes for guidance. This Board administers the provisions of HRS chapters 89 and 377; however, pursuant to HRS §§ 396-3 and 396-11, the Board also hears appeals concerning penalties issued pursuant to Hawaii’s Occupational Safety and Health Division (HIOSH), Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, which administers occupational safety and health standards throughout the State. Such penalties are paid to the Director of Budget and Finance, State of Hawaii. Accordingly,

²The Board further notifies the parties that, in the future, if a party requests attorneys’ fees as a remedy, that such party submit detailed time sheets to the Board. Although the Board in this case found that attorneys’ fees are not warranted, in future cases should the Board find that fees are warranted, the Board would required more detailed information regarding fees than was provided in this case.

the Board concludes that penalties issued pursuant to HRS § 377-9(d) shall be payable to the Director of Budget and Finance, State of Hawaii.

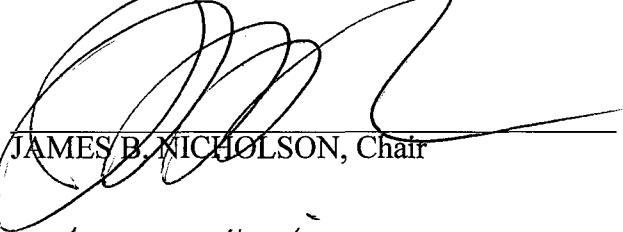
ORDER

The Board hereby orders Respondents to pay a penalty of \$ 900.00, payable to the Director of Budget and Finance, State of Hawaii, and delivered to the Board, and to post a copy of this order and Order No. 2697 in conspicuous places at the work sites where employees of Unit 10 assemble, and keep such copies posted for a period of 30 days from the initial date of posting. This order concludes proceedings in this case. Any motion or claim not specifically addressed by this order or Order No. 2697 is hereby denied.

The Board further orders Respondents to file a report with the Board certifying their compliance with the Board's orders within 30 days from the date of this order, with a certificate of service upon Complainant.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawaii August 13, 2010.

HAWAII LABOR RELATIONS BOARD



JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Chair



SARAH R. HIRAKAMI, Member



NORMAN K. KATO II, Member

Copies sent to:

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