## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1 2	(EMERGENCY) (New Draft of H.P. 304, L.D. 363)
3 4	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
.5 `6	ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE
7 8	Legislative Document No. 1350
9 10 11	H.P. 1043 House of Representatives, March 29, 1983 Reported by Representative Beaulieu from the Committee on Labor and printed under Joint Rule 2.
12	EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
13 14 15	STATE OF MAINE
16 17 18	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE
19 20 21	AN ACT to Provide for the Negotiation of Seniority Provisions for Teachers.
22 23 24	Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legis- lature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Whereas, the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, in the case of <u>Paradis vs. S.A.D. #33</u> decided on June 7, 1982, and a subsequent decision of the Maine Labor Relations Board determined that the statute governing the elimination of teaching positions in public schools does not permit the negotiation of a strict seniority provision; and
32 33 34 35 36 37	Whereas, it is in the best interests of education to remove the uncertainties that exist as a result of this decision and to clarify the law relating to negotiation of seniority provisions between public school committees or directors and bargaining agents representing teachers; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 20 MRSA §161, sub-§5, as amended by PL 1977, c. 580, §§16 and 17, is further amended to read:

5. Shall nominate teachers; election to approved by committee; probationary period; teachers may be elected under contract. He shall nominate all teachers, subject to such regulations governing salaries and the qualifications of teachers school committee or school directors shall make, and upon the approval of nominations by said the tee or directors, he may employ teachers so nominated approved for such terms as he may deem proper, subject to the approval of the school committee or school directors. After a probationary period of not exceed 2 years, subsequent contracts of duly certified teachers shall be for not less than 2 Unless a duly certified teacher receives written notice to the contrary at least 6 months before the terminal date of the contract, the contract shall be extended automatically for one year and similarly in subsequent years although the right to an extension for a longer period of time through a new contract is specifically reserved to the contracting parties. Just cause for dismissal or nonrenewal may be a negotiable item in accordance with the procedure set forth in Title 26, e- chapter 9-A, for teachers have served beyond the probationary period. After a probationary period of 2 years, any teacher, receives notice in accordance with this section that his contract is not going to be renewed, may 15 days following such notification request a hearing with the school committee or governing board. He may request reasons. The hearing shall be private except by mutual consent and except that either or both parties may be represented by counsel. Such hearing must be granted within 30 days of the receipt of the teacher's request.

right to terminate a contract, after due notice of 90 days, is reserved to the school committee school directors when changes in local conditions warrant the elimination of the teaching position which the contract was made. In case the superintendent of schools and the school committee or school directors fail to legally elect a teacher, the missioner shall have authority to appoint a substitute teacher who shall serve until such that election is made. The order of layoff and recall shall be a negotiable item in accordance with the procedures set forth in Title 26, chapter 9-A, provided that in any negotiated agreement the criteria negotiated by the school committee or school directors and the bargaining agent to establish the order of layoff and recall may include, but shall not be limited to, seniority.

Sec. 2. 20-A MRSA §13201, last ¶, as enacted by
PL 1981, c. 693, §§5 and 8, is amended to read:

The right to terminate a contract, after due notice of 90 days, is reserved to the school committee or school directors when changes in local conditions warrant the elimination of the teaching position for which the contract was made. The order of layoff and recall shall be a negotiable item in accordance with the procedures set forth in Title 26, chapter 9-A, provided that in any negotiated agreement, the criteria negotiated by the school committee or school directors and the bargaining agent to establish the order of layoff and recall may include, but shall not be limited to, seniority.

Sec. 3. Transition provision. Seniority provisions in existing collective bargaining agreements with teachers shall be considered legal and valid from the date of enactment of this new draft until the expiration of the individual bargaining agreements or until the effective date of this Act, whichever date occurs later.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved, except section 2 which will become effective July 1, 1983.

case of Paradis vs. S.A.D. #33 and a subsequent decision of the Maine Labor Relations Board determined that the statutes governing the elimina-tion of teaching positions in Maine public schools doe not permit the negotiation of a strict seniority provision, but instead, that school officials follow a general standard of making such decisions "in the best interests of education." Because it had previously been believed that a seniority principle existed in the law, this ruling created great uncer-tainty on the subject, especially in regard to negotiation of seniority provisions between public employers of teachers and bargaining agents repre-

senting teachers.

This new draft clarifies the law on the subject. Under this new draft, seniority shall not be used by school committees or directors as the sole criteria in establishing the order of layoff and recall of teachers. While strict seniority clauses cannot be used as exclusive criteria, seniority is a mandatory subject for collective bargaining in cases dealing with layoffs and recalls if either party to the negotiations wishes it. This reaffirms the Legislature's belief in the integrity of the collective bargaining process and the ability of the local parties to determine the weight and importance of seniority under local conditions through that process.

In addition, section 2 validates existing contracts, many of which were agreed on before the <u>Paradis</u> decision changed previous beliefs on the <u>legal</u> status of seniority. Seniority provisions in existing collective bargaining agreements shall be considered legal and binding from the date of enactment of this new draft until the expiration of the agreements or the effective date of this Act, whichever occurs later.

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