ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 279–ASSEMBLYMEN GIUNCHIGLIANI AND ANDERSON

MARCH 11, 2003

Referred to Committee on Education

SUMMARY—Abolishes requirement of binding arbitration for teachers and educational support personnel and provides authority to strike under certain circumstances. (BDR 23-108)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: No.

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EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new: matter between brackets femitted material is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to public employees; abolishing requirement of binding arbitration for teachers and educational support personnel; providing the authority to strike under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 288.150 is hereby amended to read as follows: 288.150 1. Except as *otherwise* provided in subsection 4, every local government employer shall negotiate in good faith through one or more representatives of its own choosing concerning the mandatory subjects of bargaining set forth in subsection 2 with the designated representatives of the recognized employee organization, if any, for each appropriate bargaining unit among its employees. If either party so requests, agreements reached must be reduced to writing.

- 2. The scope of mandatory bargaining is limited to:
- (a) Salary or wage rates or other forms of direct monetary compensation.
 - (b) Sick leave.

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(c) Vacation leave.



(d) Holidays.

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- (e) Other paid or nonpaid leaves of absence.
- (f) Insurance benefits.
- (g) Total hours of work required of an employee on each workday or workweek.
- (h) Total number of days' work required of an employee in a
 - (i) Discharge and disciplinary procedures.
- (i) Recognition clause.
- 10 (k) The method used to classify employees in the bargaining unit.
 - (1) Deduction of dues for the recognized employee organization.
 - (m) Protection of employees in the bargaining unit from discrimination because of participation in recognized employee organizations consistent with the provisions of this chapter.
 - (n) No-strike provisions consistent with the provisions of this chapter [...], if applicable.
 - (o) Grievance and arbitration procedures for resolution of disputes relating to interpretation or application of collective bargaining agreements.
 - (p) General savings clauses.
 - (q) Duration of collective bargaining agreements.
 - (r) Safety of the employee.
 - (s) Teacher preparation time.
- (t) Materials and supplies for classrooms. 25
 - (u) The policies for the transfer and reassignment of teachers.
 - (v) Procedures for reduction in workforce.
 - Those subject matters which are not within the scope of mandatory bargaining and which are reserved to the local government employer without negotiation include:
 - (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (u) of subsection 2, the right to hire, direct, assign or transfer an employee, but excluding the right to assign or transfer an employee as a form of discipline.
 - (b) The right to reduce in force or lay off any employee because of lack of work or lack of money, subject to paragraph (v) of subsection 2.
 - (c) The right to determine:
 - (1) Appropriate staffing levels and work performance standards, except for safety considerations;
 - (2) The content of the workday, including without limitation workload factors, except for safety considerations;
 - (3) The quality and quantity of services to be offered to the public: and
 - (4) The means and methods of offering those services.



(d) Safety of the public.

- 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement negotiated pursuant to this chapter, a local government employer is entitled to take whatever actions may be necessary to carry out its responsibilities in situations of emergency such as a riot, military action, natural disaster or civil disorder. Those actions may include the suspension of any collective bargaining agreement for the duration of the emergency. Any action taken under the provisions of this subsection must not be construed as a failure to negotiate in good faith.
- 5. The provisions of this chapter, including without limitation the provisions of this section, recognize and declare the ultimate right and responsibility of the local government employer to manage its operation in the most efficient manner consistent with the best interests of all its citizens, its taxpayers and its employees.
- 6. This section does not preclude, but this chapter does not require, the local government employer to negotiate subject matters enumerated in subsection 3 which are outside the scope of mandatory bargaining. The local government employer shall discuss subject matters outside the scope of mandatory bargaining but it is not required to negotiate those matters.
- 7. Contract provisions presently existing in signed and ratified agreements as of May 15, 1975, at 12 p.m. remain negotiable.
 - Sec. 2. NRS 288.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 288.160 1. An employee organization may apply to a local government employer for recognition by presenting:
 - (a) A copy of its constitution and bylaws, if any;
 - (b) A roster of its officers, if any, and representatives; and
- (c) [A] Except as otherwise provided in NRS 288.217, a pledge in writing not to strike against the local government employer under any circumstances.
- [A] Except as otherwise provided in NRS 288.217, a local government employer shall not recognize as representative of its employees any employee organization which has not adopted, in a manner valid under its own rules, the pledge required by paragraph (c).
- 2. If an employee organization, at or after the time of its application for recognition, presents a verified membership list showing that it represents a majority of the employees in a bargaining unit, and if the employee organization is recognized by the local government employer, it shall be the exclusive bargaining agent of the local government employees in that bargaining unit.
- 3. A local government employer may withdraw recognition from an employee organization which:



- (a) Fails to present a copy of each change in its constitution or bylaws, if any, or to give notice of any change in the roster of its officers, if any, and representatives;
- (b) [Disavows] Except as otherwise provided in NRS 288.217, disavows its pledge not to strike against the local government employer under any circumstances;
- (c) Ceases to be supported by a majority of the local government employees in the bargaining unit for which it is recognized; or
- (d) Fails to negotiate in good faith with the local government employer,
- if it first receives the written permission of the board.

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- 4. If the board in good faith doubts whether any employee organization is supported by a majority of the local government employees in a particular bargaining unit, it may conduct an election by secret ballot upon the question. Subject to judicial review, the decision of the board is binding upon the local government employer and all employee organizations involved.
- 5. The parties may agree in writing, without appealing to the board, to hold a representative election to determine whether an employee organization represents the majority of the local government employees in a bargaining unit. Participation by the board and its staff in an agreed election is subject to the approval of the board.
- **Sec. 3.** NRS 288.217 is hereby amended to read as follows: 288.217

 1. The provisions of this section govern negotiati 1. The provisions of this section govern negotiations between school districts and employee organizations representing teachers and educational support personnel.
- 2. If the parties to a negotiation pursuant to this section have failed to reach an agreement after at least four sessions of negotiation, either party may, at any time before September 20, declare the negotiations to be at an impasse and, after 5 days' written notice is given to the other party, submit the issues remaining in dispute to an arbitrator. The arbitrator must be selected in the manner provided in subsection 2 of NRS 288.200 and has the powers provided for fact finders in NRS 288.210.
- 3. The parties to the dispute may, before the submission of the dispute to an arbitrator, agree to make the findings and recommendations on all or any specified issues final and binding on the parties.
- The arbitrator shall, within 30 days after he is selected [...] and after 7 days' written notice is given to the parties, hold a hearing to receive information concerning the dispute. The hearing must be held in the county in which the school district is located and the arbitrator shall arrange for a full and complete record of the hearing.



[4.] 5. The parties to the dispute shall each pay one-half of the costs of the arbitration.

- [5. A determination of the financial ability of a school district must be based on all existing available revenues as established by the school district and within the limitations set forth in NRS 354.6241, with due regard for the obligation of the school district to provide an education to the children residing within the district.]
- 6. At the recommendation of the arbitrator, the parties may, before the submission of a final offer, enter into negotiations. If the negotiations are begun, the arbitrator may adjourn the hearing for a period of 3 weeks. If an agreement is reached, it must be submitted to the arbitrator, who shall certify it as final and binding. *Unless the terms of the agreement provide otherwise, the provisions of the agreement are retroactive to the expiration date of the last contract between the parties.*
- 7. If the parties do not enter into negotiations or do not agree within 30 days after the hearing held pursuant to subsection [3,] 4, each of the parties shall submit a single written statement containing its final offer for each of the unresolved issues.
- 8. The arbitrator shall, within 10 days after the final offers are submitted, render his decision on the basis of the *following* criteria [set forth in NRS 288.200. The arbitrator shall accept one of the written statements and shall report his decision to the parties.]:
- (a) The financial ability of a school district. A preliminary determination of the financial ability of the school district must be based on all existing available revenues as established by the school district and within the limitations set forth in NRS 354.6241, with due regard for the obligation of the school district to provide an education to the children residing within the district.
- (b) After the arbitrator has determined in accordance with paragraph (a) that there is a current financial ability to grant monetary benefits, he shall use normal criteria for interest disputes regarding the terms and provisions to be included in an agreement in assessing the reasonableness of the position of each party as to each issue in dispute and he shall consider whether the board found that either party had bargained in bad faith.
- He shall issue his decision regarding the specified issues in dispute. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the decision of the arbitrator is **not** final and binding on the parties. Any award of the arbitrator is retroactive to the expiration date of the last contract between the parties.
 - 9. The decision of the arbitrator must include a statement:
- (a) Giving [his reason for accepting the final offer that is the basis of his award; and] the facts upon which he based his determination of financial ability to grant monetary benefits;



- (b) Specifying his estimate of the total cost, *if any*, of the award : ; and
 - (c) Containing any related recommendations.

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- 10. If the employee organization and the school district do not agree to make the decision of the arbitrator final and binding, and the employee organization determines that negotiations have reached an impasse, within 5 days after the employee organization has provided written notice of the impasse to the school district and the board, the employee organization may call a vote of its members for a strike against the school district. Within 30 days after the members of the employee organization have approved a strike, the employee organization must provide written notice of its intent to strike to the board and the school district. Within 5 days after the receipt of such written notice, the school district may request the board to reopen negotiations. If the board determines that further negotiations are likely to result in an agreement, the board may order both parties to the dispute to reenter negotiations for a period not to exceed 10 days. If the parties to the dispute do not reach an agreement during the negotiations ordered by the board, the employee organization may resume its strike activities.
 - 11. As used in this section:
- (a) "Educational support personnel" means all classified employees of a school district, other than teachers, who are represented by an employee organization.
- (b) "Teacher" means an employee of a school district who is licensed to teach in this state and who is represented by an employee organization.
 - **Sec. 4.** NRS 288.230 is hereby amended to read as follows: 288.230 1. The Legislature finds as facts:
 - (a) That the services provided by the State and local government employers are of such nature that they are not and cannot be duplicated from other sources and are essential to the health, safety and welfare of the people of the State of Nevada;
 - (b) That the continuity of such services is likewise essential, and their disruption incompatible with the responsibility of the State to its people; and
 - (c) That every person who enters or remains in the employment of the State or a local government employer accepts the facts stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) as an essential condition of his employment.
 - 2. [The] Except as otherwise provided in NRS 288.217, the Legislature therefore declares it to be the public policy of the State of Nevada that strikes against the State or any local government employer are illegal.



Sec. 5. NRS 288.240 is hereby amended to read as follows: 288.240 1. [Iff] Except as otherwise provided in NRS 288.217, if a strike occurs against the State or a local government employer, the State or local government employer shall, and if a strike is threatened against the State or a local government employer, the State or local government employer may, apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin such strike. The application shall set forth the facts constituting the strike or threat to strike.

2. If the court finds that an illegal strike has occurred or unless enjoined will occur, it shall enjoin the continuance or commencement of such strike. The provisions of N.R.C.P. 65 and of the other Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure apply generally to proceedings under this section, but the court shall not require security of the State or of any local government employer.

Sec. 6. This act becomes effective on July 1, $\overline{2003}$.



