SENATE BILL NO. 342—SENATORS ROBERSON, CEGAVSKE, BROWER; GUSTAVSON, HALSETH, KIECKHEFER AND SETTELMEYER

## MARCH 21, 2011

Referred to Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing collective bargaining between local governments and employees. (BDR 23-1036)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: No.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to local government; revising provisions related to the deduction of dues for an employee organization; prohibiting representatives of employee organizations from receiving public money to perform activities or duties related to representation of an employee organization; prohibiting supervisory employees and administrative employees from inclusion in bargaining units; requiring the publication of initial and final offers; making various other changes relating to collective bargaining between local government employers and employees; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

## **Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Under existing law, local government employees in supervisory and administrative positions are required to be members of a different bargaining unit from employees they supervise. (NRS 288.170) **Section 5** of this bill excludes all school administrators, heads of departments of local governments, administrative employees and supervisory employees from being members of bargaining units.

Under existing law, a local government employer is required to negotiate with a recognized employee organization regarding the deduction of dues for the recognized employee organization. (NRS 288.150) **Section 4** of this bill removes such negotiation from the scope of mandatory bargaining. **Section 2** of this bill authorizes an individual local government employee to decide whether to have dues for the recognized employee organization deducted by his or her employer.





**Section 3** of this bill prohibits designated representatives of employee organizations from receiving compensation for activities related to representation of the employee organization from public money and requires such compensation to be paid by the local government employees who are members of the employee organization.

Sections 6, 7 and 9-11 of this bill require public notice of the initial and final offers made by each party during negotiation, mediation, fact-finding and arbitration. Sections 6, 7 and 9-11 also require that any final resolution reached in negotiation, mediation, fact-finding or arbitration be retroactive to the expiration date of the previous contract between the parties and prohibit the parties, mediator, fact finder or arbitrator from changing the effective date.

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

- **Section 1.** Chapter 288 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 and 3 of this act.
- Sec. 2. 1. A local government employer may agree with any of its employees to deduct from the compensation of the local government employee dues for an employee organization.
- 2. The local government employer shall withhold the amount of compensation which a local government employee has, by such an agreement, directed the local government employer to deduct as dues for an employee organization.
- 3. Nothing in this section shall be construed as to require any local government employee to enter into an agreement with the local government employer for the deduction of dues for an employee organization.
- Sec. 3. 1. The designated representatives of an employee organization shall not receive compensation from public money for activities or duties related to the representation of the employee organization.
- 2. An employee organization may compensate designated representatives of the employee organization for activities or duties related to the representation of the employee organization.
  - **Sec. 4.** NRS 288.150 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 288.150 1. Except as 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.

1

2

3

4 5

6 7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26 27

28

31

35

36

37 38

39

40 41

42

43 44

- (c) Vacation leave.
- (d) Holidays.
- (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 work year.
  - (i) Discharge and disciplinary procedures.
  - (j) Recognition clause.
  - (k) The method used to classify employees in the bargaining unit.
- (l) [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)] (m) No-strike provisions consistent with the provisions of this chapter.

[(o)] (n) Grievance and arbitration procedures for resolution of disputes relating to interpretation or application of collective bargaining agreements.

(p) General savings clauses.

- [(q)] (p) Duration of collective bargaining agreements.
- (q) Safety of the employee.
  - (r) Teacher preparation time.
- [(t)] (s) Materials and supplies for classrooms.
- 29 [(u)] (t) The policies for the transfer and reassignment of 30 teachers.
  - [(v)] (u) Procedures for reduction in workforce.
- 32 3. Those subject matters which are not within the scope of 33 mandatory bargaining and which are reserved to the local 34 government employer without negotiation include:
  - (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph [(u)] (t) 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)] (u) 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. 5.** NRS 288.170 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 288.170 1. Each local government employer which has recognized one or more employee organizations shall determine, after consultation with the recognized organization or organizations, which group or groups of its employees constitute an appropriate unit or units for negotiating. The primary criterion for that determination must be the community of interest among the employees concerned.
- 2. [A principal, assistant principal or other school administrator below the rank of superintendent, associate superintendent or assistant superintendent shall not be a member of the same bargaining unit with public school teachers unless the school district employs fewer than five principals but may join with other officials of the same specified ranks to negotiate as a separate bargaining unit.] Any school administrator who is a supervisor above the rank of teacher, including, without limitation, a principal, assistant principal, superintendent, associate superintendent and assistant





superintendent, must be excluded from any bargaining unit. Any dispute between the parties as to whether an employee is a supervisor must be submitted to the Board.

- 3. A head of a department of a local government, an administrative employee or a supervisory employee must [not be a member of the same bargaining unit as the employees under the direction of that department head, administrative employee or supervisory employee.] be excluded from any bargaining unit. Any dispute between the parties as to whether an employee is a supervisor must be submitted to the Board. [An employee organization which is negotiating on behalf of two or more bargaining units consisting of firefighters or police officers, as defined in NRS 288.215, may select members of the units to negotiate jointly on behalf of each other, even if one of the units consists of supervisory employees and the other unit does not.]
- 4. Confidential employees of the local government employer must be excluded from any bargaining unit but are entitled to participate in any plan to provide benefits for a group that is administered by the bargaining unit of which they would otherwise be a member.
- 5. If any employee organization is aggrieved by the determination of a bargaining unit, it may appeal to the Board. Subject to judicial review, the decision of the Board is binding upon the local government employer and employee organizations involved. The Board shall apply the same criterion as specified in subsection 1.
- 6. As used in this section, "confidential employee" means an employee who is involved in the decisions of management affecting collective bargaining.
  - **Sec. 6.** NRS 288.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 288.180 1. Whenever an employee organization desires to negotiate concerning any matter which is subject to negotiation pursuant to this chapter, it shall give written notice of that desire to the local government employer. If the subject of negotiation requires the budgeting of money by the local government employer, the employee organization shall give notice on or before February 1.
- 2. Following the notification provided for in subsection 1, the employee organization or the local government employer may request reasonable information concerning any subject matter included in the scope of mandatory bargaining which it deems necessary for and relevant to the negotiations. The information requested must be furnished without unnecessary delay. The information must be accurate, and must be presented in a form responsive to the request and in the format in which the records containing it are ordinarily kept. If the employee organization





requests financial information concerning a metropolitan police department, the local government employers which form that department shall furnish the information to the employee organization.

- 3. The parties shall promptly commence negotiations. As the first step, the parties shall discuss the procedures to be followed if they are unable to agree on one or more issues.
  - 4. The governing body of the local government shall:
- (a) Publish on the Internet website of the local government, if any, the initial and final offers made by the parties during negotiation; and
- (b) Hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS to inform the public of the initial and final offers made by the parties during negotiation.
- 5. If the parties reach an agreement through negotiation, the terms of that agreement must be retroactive to the expiration date of the last contract between the parties. The parties may not negotiate to change the effective date of the agreement.
- **6.** This section does not preclude, but this chapter does not require, informal discussion between an employee organization and a local government employer of any matter which is not subject to negotiation or contract under this chapter. Any such informal discussion is exempt from all requirements of notice or time schedule.
- **Sec. 7.** NRS 288.190 is hereby amended to read as follows: 288.190 Except in cases to which NRS 288.205 and 288.215 apply:
- 1. Anytime before March 1, the dispute may be submitted to a mediator, if both parties agree. Anytime after March 1, either party involved in negotiations may request a mediator. If the parties do not agree upon a mediator, the Commissioner shall submit to the parties a list of seven potential mediators. The parties shall select their mediator from the list by alternately striking one name until the name of only one mediator remains, who will be the mediator to hear the dispute. The employee organization shall strike the first name.
- 2. If mediation is agreed to or requested pursuant to subsection 1, the mediator must be selected at the time the parties agree upon a mediator or, if the parties do not agree upon a mediator, within 5 days after the parties receive the list of potential mediators from the Commissioner.
- 3. The mediator shall bring the parties together as soon as possible and, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, attempt to settle the dispute within 30 days after being notified of the mediator's selection as mediator. The mediator may establish the





times and dates for meetings and compel the parties to attend but has no power to compel the parties to agree.

- 4. Before the parties meet with the mediator to attempt to settle the dispute, the governing body of the local government shall:
- (a) Publish on the Internet website of the local government, if any, the initial offers made by the parties; and
- (b) Hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS to inform the public of the initial offers made by the parties.
- The local government employer and employee organization each shall pay one-half of the cost of mediation. Each party shall pay its own costs of preparation and presentation of its case in mediation.
- [5.] 6. If the dispute is submitted to a mediator and then submitted to a fact finder [. the]:
  - (a) The governing body of the local government shall:
- (1) Publish on the Internet website of the local government, if any, the final offers made by the parties during mediation; and
- (2) Hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS to inform the public of the final offers made by the parties during mediation.
- (b) The mediator shall, within 15 days after the last meeting between the parties, give to the Commissioner of the Board a report of the efforts made to settle the dispute.
- If the parties reach an agreement through mediation, the terms of the agreement must be retroactive to the expiration date of the last contract between the parties. The parties may not 28 29 negotiate to change and the mediator may not change the effective date of the agreement.
  - **Sec. 8.** NRS 288.195 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 288.195 Whenever an employee organization enters into negotiations with a local government employer, pursuant to NRS 288.140 to 288.220, inclusive, and sections 2 and 3 of this act, such employee organization may be represented by an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada.
    - **Sec. 9.** NRS 288.200 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 288.200 Except in cases to which NRS 288.205 and 288.215, or NRS 288.217 apply:
    - 1. If:

2

4 5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24 25

26

27

30

31

32 33

34 35

36

37

38

39

40 41

42

43

- (a) The parties have failed to reach an agreement after at least six meetings of negotiations; and
- (b) The parties have participated in mediation and by April 1, have not reached agreement,





- ⇒ either party to the dispute, at any time after April 1, may submit the dispute to an impartial fact finder for the findings and recommendations of the fact finder. The findings and recommendations of the fact finder are not binding on the parties except as provided in subsections [5, 6 and 11.] 6, 7 and 13. The mediator of a dispute may also be chosen by the parties to serve as the fact finder.
- 2. If the parties are unable to agree on an impartial fact finder or a panel of neutral arbitrators within 5 days, either party may request from the American Arbitration Association or the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service a list of seven potential fact finders. If the parties are unable to agree upon which arbitration service should be used, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service must be used. Within 5 days after receiving a list from the applicable arbitration service, the parties shall select their fact finder from this list by alternately striking one name until the name of only one fact finder remains, who will be the fact finder to hear the dispute in question. The employee organization shall strike the first name.
- 3. The local government employer and employee organization each shall pay one-half of the cost of fact-finding. Each party shall pay its own costs of preparation and presentation of its case in fact-finding.
- 4. A schedule of dates and times for the hearing must be established within 10 days after the selection of the fact finder pursuant to subsection 2, and the fact finder shall report the findings and recommendations of the fact finder to the parties to the dispute within 30 days after the conclusion of the fact-finding hearing.
- 5. Before the submission of the dispute to a fact finder, the governing body of the local government shall:
- (a) Publish on the Internet website of the local government, if any, the initial offers made by the parties; and
- (b) Hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS to inform the public of the initial offers made by the parties.
- 6. The parties to the dispute may agree, before the submission of the dispute to fact-finding, to make the findings and recommendations on all or any specified issues final and binding on the parties.
- [6.] 7. If the parties do not agree on whether to make the findings and recommendations of the fact finder final and binding, either party may request the formation of a panel to determine whether the findings and recommendations of a fact finder on all or any specified issues in a particular dispute which are within the scope of subsection [11] 13 are to be final and binding. The





determination must be made upon the concurrence of at least two members of the panel and not later than the date which is 30 days after the date on which the matter is submitted to the panel, unless that date is extended by the Commissioner of the Board. Each panel shall, when making its determination, consider whether the parties have bargained in good faith and whether it believes the parties can resolve any remaining issues. Any panel may also consider the actions taken by the parties in response to any previous fact-finding between these parties, the best interests of the State and all its citizens, the potential fiscal effect both within and outside the political subdivision, and any danger to the safety of the people of the State or a political subdivision.

[7.] 8. Before the fact finder makes a recommendation or award, the governing body of the local government shall:

(a) Publish on the Internet website of the local government, if any, the final offers made by the parties during fact-finding; and

(b) Hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS to inform the public of the final offers made by the parties during fact-finding.

- 9. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [10,] 12, any fact finder, whether the fact finder's recommendations are to be binding or not, shall base such recommendations or award on the following criteria:
- (a) A preliminary determination must be made as to the financial ability of the local government employer based on all existing available revenues as established by the local government employer and within the limitations set forth in NRS 354.6241, with due regard for the obligation of the local government employer to provide facilities and services guaranteeing the health, welfare and safety of the people residing within the political subdivision.
- (b) Once the fact finder has determined in accordance with paragraph (a) that there is a current financial ability to grant monetary benefits, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (c), the fact finder shall consider, to the extent appropriate, compensation of other government employees, both in and out of the State and 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 the fact finder shall consider whether the Board found that either party had bargained in bad faith.
- (c) A consideration of funding for the current year being negotiated. If the parties mutually agree to arbitrate a multiyear contract, the fact finder must consider the ability to pay over the life of the contract being negotiated or arbitrated.





- → The fact finder's report must contain the facts upon which the fact finder based the fact finder's determination of financial ability to grant monetary benefits and the fact finder's recommendations or award.
- [8.] 10. Within 45 days after the receipt of the report from the fact finder, the governing body of the local government employer shall hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS. The meeting must include a discussion of:
  - (a) The issues of the parties submitted pursuant to subsection 3;
- (b) The report of findings and recommendations of the fact finder; and
- (c) The overall fiscal impact of the findings and recommendations, which must not include a discussion of the details of the report.
- → The fact finder must not be asked to discuss the decision during the meeting.
- [9.] 11. The chief executive officer of the local government shall report to the local government the fiscal impact of the findings and recommendations. The report must include, without limitation, an analysis of the impact of the findings and recommendations on compensation and reimbursement, funding, benefits, hours, working conditions or other terms and conditions of employment.
- [10.] 12. Any sum of money which is maintained in a fund whose balance is required by law to be:
- (a) Used only for a specific purpose other than the payment of compensation to the bargaining unit affected; or
- (b) Carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year in any designated amount, to the extent of that amount,
- must not be counted in determining the financial ability of a local government employer and must not be used to pay any monetary benefits recommended or awarded by the fact finder.
- [11.] 13. The issues which may be included in a panel's order pursuant to subsection [6] 7 are:
- (a) Those enumerated in subsection 2 of NRS 288.150 as the subjects of mandatory bargaining, unless precluded for that year by an existing collective bargaining agreement between the parties; and
- (b) Those which an existing collective bargaining agreement between the parties makes subject to negotiation in that year.
- This subsection does not preclude the voluntary submission of other issues by the parties pursuant to subsection [5.] 6.
- 14. If the findings and recommendations of the fact finder are binding pursuant to subsections 6, 7 and 13, the findings and recommendations must be retroactive to the expiration date of the last contract between the parties. The parties may not negotiate to change and the fact finder may not change the effective date.





- **Sec. 10.** NRS 288.215 is hereby amended to read as follows: 288.215 1. As used in this section:
- (a) "Firefighters" means those persons who are salaried employees of a fire prevention or suppression unit organized by a political subdivision of the State and whose principal duties are controlling and extinguishing fires.
- (b) "Police officers" means those persons who are salaried employees of a police department or other law enforcement agency organized by a political subdivision of the State and whose principal duties are to enforce the law.
- 2. The provisions of this section apply only to firefighters and police officers and their local government employers.
- 3. If the parties have not agreed to make the findings and recommendations of the fact finder final and binding upon all issues, and do not otherwise resolve their dispute, they shall, within 10 days after the fact finder's report is submitted, submit the issues remaining in dispute to an arbitrator who must be selected in the manner provided in NRS 288.200 and have the same powers provided for fact finders in NRS 288.210.
- 4. The arbitrator shall, within 10 days after the arbitrator is selected, and after 7 days' written notice is given to the parties, hold a hearing to receive information concerning the dispute. The hearings must be held in the county in which the local government employer is located and the arbitrator shall arrange for a full and complete record of the hearings.
- 5. Before the hearing, the governing body of the local government shall:
  - (a) Publish on the Internet website of the local government, if any, the initial offers made by the parties; and
  - (b) Hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS to inform the public of the initial offers made by the parties.
- **6.** At the hearing, or at any subsequent time to which the hearing may be adjourned, information may be presented by:
  - (a) The parties to the dispute; or
  - (b) Any interested person.
- [6.] 7. The parties to the dispute shall each pay one-half of the costs incurred by the arbitrator.
- [7.] 8. A determination of the financial ability of a local government employer must be based on:
- (a) All existing available revenues as established by the local government employer and within the limitations set forth in NRS 354.6241, with due regard for the obligation of the local government employer to provide facilities and services guaranteeing the health,





welfare and safety of the people residing within the political subdivision.

- (b) Consideration of funding for the current year being negotiated. If the parties mutually agree to arbitrate a multi-year contract the arbitrator must consider the ability to pay over the life of the contract being negotiated or arbitrated.
- → Once the arbitrator has determined in accordance with this subsection that there is a current financial ability to grant monetary benefits, the arbitrator shall consider, to the extent appropriate, compensation of other governmental employees, both in and out of this State.
- [8.] 9. 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 hearings for a period of 3 weeks. An agreement by the parties is final and binding, and upon notification to the arbitrator, the arbitration terminates.
- [9.] 10. If the parties do not enter into negotiations or do not agree within 30 days, each of the parties shall submit a single written statement containing its final offer for each of the unresolved issues.
- 11. Before the arbitrator reports the decision to the parties, the governing body of the local government shall:
- (a) Publish on the Internet website of the local government, if any, the final offers made by the parties during arbitration; and
- (b) Hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS to inform the public of the final offers made by the parties during arbitration.
- [10.] 12. The arbitrator shall, within 10 days after the final offers are submitted, accept one of the written statements, on the basis of the criteria provided in NRS 288.200, and shall report the decision to the parties. The decision of the arbitrator is final and binding on the parties. Any award of the arbitrator [is] must be retroactive to the expiration date of the last contract. The parties may not negotiate to change and the arbitrator may not change the effective date of the award.
- [11.] 13. The decision of the arbitrator must include a statement:
- (a) Giving the arbitrator's reason for accepting the final offer that is the basis of the arbitrator's award; and
- (b) Specifying the arbitrator's estimate of the total cost of the award.
  - [12.] 14. Within 45 days after the receipt of the decision from the arbitrator pursuant to subsection [10,] 12, the governing body of the local government employer shall hold a public meeting in





accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS. The meeting must include a discussion of:

- (a) The issues submitted pursuant to subsection 3;
- (b) The statement of the arbitrator pursuant to subsection [11;] 13; and
- (c) The overall fiscal impact of the decision, which must not include a discussion of the details of the decision.
- → The arbitrator must not be asked to discuss the decision during the meeting.
- [13.] 15. The chief executive officer of the local government shall report to the local government the fiscal impact of the decision. The report must include, without limitation, an analysis of the impact of the decision on compensation and reimbursement, funding, benefits, hours, working conditions or other terms and conditions of employment.
  - **Sec. 11.** NRS 288.217 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 288.217 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 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 arbitrator shall, within 30 days after the arbitrator 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. Before the hearing, the governing body of the local government shall:
  - (a) Publish on the Internet website of the local government, if any, the initial offers made by the parties; and
  - (b) Hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS to inform the public of the initial offers made by the parties.
  - 5. The parties to the dispute shall each pay one-half of the costs of the arbitration.
  - [5.] 6. A determination of the financial ability of a school district must be based on:





- (a) 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) Consideration of funding for the current year being negotiated. If the parties mutually agree to arbitrate a multi-year contract the arbitrator must consider the ability to pay over the life of the contract being negotiated or arbitrated.
- → Once the arbitrator has determined in accordance with this subsection that there is a current financial ability to grant monetary benefits, the arbitrator shall consider, to the extent appropriate, compensation of other governmental employees, both in and out of this State.
- [6.] 7. 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.
- [7.] 8. If the parties do not enter into negotiations or do not agree within 30 days after the hearing held pursuant to subsection 3, each of the parties shall submit a single written statement containing its final offer for each of the unresolved issues.
- [8.] 9. Before the arbitrator renders a decision, the governing body of the local government shall:
- (a) Publish on the Internet website of the local government, if any, the final offers made by the parties during arbitration; and
- (b) Hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS to inform the public of the final offers made by the parties during arbitration.
- 10. The arbitrator shall, within 10 days after the final offers are submitted, render a decision on the basis of the criteria set forth in NRS 288.200. The arbitrator shall accept one of the written statements and shall report the decision to the parties. The decision of the arbitrator is final and binding on the parties. Any award of the arbitrator [is] must be retroactive to the expiration date of the last contract between the parties. The parties may not negotiate to change and the arbitrator may not change the effective date of the award.
- [9.] 11. The decision of the arbitrator must include a statement:
- (a) Giving the arbitrator's reason for accepting the final offer that is the basis of the arbitrator's award; and
- (b) Specifying the arbitrator's estimate of the total cost of the award.





- [10.] 12. Within 45 days after the receipt of the decision from the arbitrator, the board of trustees of the school district shall hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS. The meeting must include a discussion of:
  - (a) The issues submitted pursuant to subsection 2;
- (b) The statement of the arbitrator pursuant to subsection [9;] 11; and
- (c) The overall fiscal impact of the decision which must not include a discussion of the details of the decision.
- → The arbitrator must not be asked to discuss the decision during the meeting.
- [11.] 13. The superintendent of the school district shall report to the board of trustees the fiscal impact of the decision. The report must include, without limitation, an analysis of the impact of the decision on compensation and reimbursement, funding, benefits, hours, working conditions or other terms and conditions of employment.

12.1 14. 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. 12.** Notwithstanding any provision of this act to the contrary, nothing in this act affects an agreement between a local government employee and an employee organization that is in effect on July 1, 2011.
  - **Sec. 13.** This act becomes effective on July 1, 2011.





