#### 1 STATE OF NEVADA 2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT 3 RELATIONS BOARD 4 5 TAMI BYBEE AND ALEATHEA GINGELL,) jointly and severally, 6 **ITEM NO. 724** Complainant. 7 VS. CASE NO. A1-045972 8 THE WHITE PINE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, a political subdivision of the State 9 of Nevada, NÉVADA STATE EDUCATION **ORDER** ASSOCIATION AND WHITE PINE 10 ASSOCIATION OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS, jointly and severally. 11 Respondents. 12 13 For Complainant: Tami Bybee and Aleathea Gingell, and their attorney Gary D. Fairman, Esq. 14 For Respondents: The White Pine County School District, and their attorney Rebecca 15 Brunch, Esq. 16 Nevada State Education Association and White Pine Association of Classroom Teaches, and their attorney Francis C. Flaherty, Esq. 17 On the 22nd day of April, 2010, this matter came on before the State of Nevada, Local ` 18 Government Employee-Management Relations Board ("Board"), for consideration and decision 19 pursuant to the provisions of NRS and NAC chapters 288, NRS chapter 233B, and was properly 20 21 noticed pursuant to Nevada's open meeting laws. 22 Respondents Nevada State Education Association and White Pine Association of 23 Classroom Teachers (collectively the "Association"), ask this Board to dismiss the complaint filed by Tami Bybee and Aleathea Gingell ("Complainants"). The Association has proffered four 24 bases upon which it asserts dismissal is proper: the complaint was served four days later than is 25 permitted under NAC 288.080(5); that the complaint was filed with the Board more than six 26 months later than the occurrence which gives rise to the complaint; that the Association did not 27

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interfere with Complainants rights to self-representation; and that the Board has no jurisdiction over the common-law tort claims alleged in the second and third causes of action.

Respondent White Pine County School District filed a joinder to the Association's motion to dismiss on March 22, 2010 which adopts by reference the facts and law argued in the Association's motion. As set forth below, the motion to dismiss is granted in part and denied in part.

# Failure to Timely Serve the Complaint

The Association argues that the complaint was not timely served and should be dismissed. The complaint was filed with the Board on February 5, 2010, and the complaint was mailed to the Association on February 16, 2010, according to the postmark.

The Complainants do not dispute the mailing dates proffered by the Association, but argue that dismissal is not warranted because the complaint before the Board followed dismissal of a civil suit before the Seventh Judicial District Court which asserted the same claims, and because of that suit the same parties were already on notice of the claims being asserted before the Board and no prejudice results from the late service.

NAC 288.080 governs the issuance and service of process before the Board and provides that a complaint must be served upon a respondent within 5 days of the filing. NAC 288.080(5). However, the Board may overlook any defects to the pleadings which not affect substantial rights of the parties. NAC 288.235(2).

In this case the same parties were already made aware of the substance of the claims due to the civil suit that was filed before the District Court, and the Board determines that no prejudice results from the late service. Because there was no prejudice and the substantial rights of the parties were not affected, the Board declines to dismiss the case on these grounds.

### Six Month Statute of Limitations

The next argument advanced by the Association is that the complaint was untimely under the statute of limitations. NRS 288.110(4) states that "[t]he Board may not consider any complaint or appeal filed more than 6 months after the occurrence which is the subject of the complaint or appeal." The statute of limitations in NRS 288.110(4) "is triggered when the

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complainant has reason to believe that an unfair labor practice has actually occurred." Cone v. Nevada Service Employees Union, 116 Nev. 473, 477, 998 P.2d 1178, n.2 (2000). The burden of showing that the charging party was on notice of their claim for a prohibited labor practice rests on the respondent. A&L Underground and Plumbers Local # 8, 302 N.L.R.B. 467, 469 (1991).

The Association argues that the six-month period began to run at some point between May 13 and May 27 of 2009, during which time-frame the Complainants were sent an email by the Association requesting authorization to act on Complainant's behalf in a grievance that had been filed in the wake of a reduction in force implemented by the District. The Board was not provided with a copy of this email. Based upon the evidence submitted in support of the motion, the Board has insufficient facts to determine, at this stage, when the Complainants had reason to believe that an unfair labor practice had occurred. The Board therefore denies the motion to dismiss as to the statute of limitations argument.

### Failure to State a Claim

The Association argues that the complaint fails to state a claim because it does not assert that the Associations' actions were "arbitrary, discriminatory or taken in bad faith." The Association is correct that Complainants must demonstrate arbitrariness, discriminatory conduct or bad faith in order to prevail on a claim for breach of the duty of fair representation, see *Weiner v. Beatty*, 121 Nev. 243, 249, 116 P.3d 829, 833 (2005) (quoting *Vaca v. Sipes*, 386 U.S. 171, 190 (1967)), however there is no regulation which requires the use of these specific words in a complaint. Rather, this Board is prone to give a liberal construction to the pleadings. NAC 288.235.

Turning to the complaint, the Board believes that a claim for a breach of the duty of fair representation is discernable from the allegations and those allegations can be construed as asserting a claim for a breach of the duty of fair representation.

Thus, the Board denies the motion to dismiss as it relates to the sufficiency of the complaint.

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# Intentional Torts

The Association is correct to argue that the Board has no jurisdiction over tortuous claims such as Interference with a Contract or Interference with a Prospective Economic Advantage. Therefore the Board grants the motion as it relates to the claims for intentional torts.

Based upon the foregoing, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Respondents' motion to dismiss is Granted in part and Denied in part as set forth herein.

DATED this 23rd day of April, 2010.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS BOARD

BY: SEATON J. CURRAN, ESQ., Chairman

1 STATE OF NEVADA 2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT 3 **RELATIONS BOARD** 4 5 TAMI BYBEE AND ALEATHEA GINGELL,) jointly and severally, 6 CASE NO. A1-045972 Complainant. 7 vs. NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER 8 THE WHITE PINE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, a political subdivision of the State of Nevada, NEVADA STATE EDUCATION 9 ASSOCIATION AND WHITE PINE 10 ASSOCIATION OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS, jointly and severally, 11 Respondents. 12 Tami Bybee and Aleathea Gingell, and their attorney Gary D. Fairman, Esq. 13 TO: 14 TO: The White Pine County School District, and their attorney Rebecca Brunch, Esq. Nevada State Education Association and White Pine Association of Classroom Teaches, 15 and their attorney Francis C. Flaherty, Esq. 16 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an ORDER was entered in the above-entitled matter on 17 18 April 23, 2010; 19 A copy of said order is attached hereto. 20 DATED this 26th day of April, 2010. 21 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS BOARD 22 23 BY 24 JOYCE HOLTZ, Board Secretary 25 26 27 28

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING** I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board, and that on the 26th day of April, 2010, I served a copy of the foregoing ORDER by mailing a copy thereof, postage prepaid to: Gary D. Fairman, Esq. PO Box 151105 Ely, NV 89315 Rebecca Bruch, Esq. Erickson, Thorpe, & Swainston 99 West Arroyo Reno, NV 89509 Francis C. Flaherty, Esq. Dyer, Lawrence, Penrose, Flaherty, Donaldson, & Prunty 2805 Mountain Street Carson City, NV 89703 OYCE HOLTZ, Board Secretary