CASE NO. A1-045380

-vs-

DISTRICT,

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT

RELATIONS BOARD

DOUGLAS COUNTY PROFESSIONAL TTEM NO. 168 EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, Petitioner, DECISION THE DOUGLAS COUNTY SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Respondent.

On July 14, 1983, the ASSOCIATION filed a Petition for Declaratory Ruling seeking a determination that two negotiation proposals were within the scope of mandatory bargaining. two specific areas are (1) payment for unused sick leave, and (2) a proposal addressing the conditions and times during which representatives of the ASSOCIATION and the ASSOCIATION's affiliated organizations may discuss matters pertaining to ASSOCIATION business.

Regarding payment for unused sick leave, the ASSOCIATION has proposed that the Master Contract provisions of Article V addressing sick leave (5-B) be amended so as to include a provision for reimbursement of unused sick leave upon a teacher's retirement or severance from employment. The ASSOCIATION proposal would amend Article V, Section 5-B-1 of the Professional Negotiations Agreement between the parties as follows:

> "5-B-1: Fifteen (15) days of sick leave shall be allocated for each certified employee whose contract is written for one school year and each year thereafter. Sick leave days shall be accumulated at the rate of one and one-half days per month for ten months with an unlimited accumulation of these days.

The District shall provide reimbursement of unused sick leave at the teacher's daily salary at the time of retirement or severance for the duration of the employee's service to the District.

The ASSOCIATION contends that such proposal is the subject of mandatory bargaining pursuant to NRS 288.150(2)(a) and (b) and NRS 391.180(5).

The ASSOCIATION has also proposed that new language be added to Article 3-11 of the Professional Negotiations Agreement to remove the requirement of prior principal approval for ASSOCIATION contact time and to increase the times during which ASSOCIATION business may be conducted. This ASSOCIATION proposal would amend Article 3-11 as follows:

"The duly authorized representatives of the Association and the organizations with which the Association is affiliated not employed by the Douglas County School District shall be permitted to discuss matters pertaining to Association business [only after dismissal of the students and with the approval of the school principal] during the teacher's preparation time, free time, lunch time, and after school."

As support for the proposal regarding the times of the school day during which ASSOCIATION business and related activities may be conducted, the ASSOCIATION relies on NRS 288.150(2)(j) and NRS 288.150(7).

## DISCUSSION

## 1. PAYMENT FOR UNUSED SICK LEAVE

The ASSOCIATION argues that payment for unused sick leave is an item of mandatory bargaining under NRS 288.150(2)(a) ("...other forms of direct monetary compensation") and (b) ("sick leave"). We agree for the reasons set forth below.

First, it is the position of this Board that payment for unused sick leave is "significantly related" to the areas described in NRS 288.150(2)(a) and (b). Specifically, pay for unused sick leave is a proposal "significantly related" to the language ". . .other forms of direct monetary compensation" contained in NRS 288.150(a) and the provision of NRS 288.150(b) that "sick leave" is a subject of mandatory bargaining.

As originally enacted, NRS 288.150 provided that mandatory bargaining encompassed "wages, hours, and conditions of employment". Statutes of Nevada, 1969, 1377. This Board, in the case of In the Matter of the Clark County Teachers Association's Complaint Regarding the Clark County School District's Interpretation of NRS 288.150 Concerning the Negotiation of Preparation Time, Item No. 5, (decided March 22, 1972), held that application of the

bargaining under "conditions of employment" was extremely broad. Our decision was confirmed by the Nevada Supreme Court on appeal. Clark County School District v. Local Government Employee Management Relations Board, 90 Nev. 442 (1974).

In response to the Supreme Court's decision, the Legislature, by Statutes of Nevada, 1975, 919, amended NRS 288.150 by specifically delineating the "subjects" of mandatory bargaining that were within the "scope" of mandatory bargaining. By so doing, the Legislature expressed its intent that no "subjects", other than those specified, were within the realm of mandatory bargaining. However, the "subjects" specified by the Legislature are couched in terms which lead to the inescapable conclusion that such "subjects" are the specified areas of bargaining and the extent of topics encompassed within such areas is subject to interpretation and limitation or definition by this Board. In this limited context, the significant relation test has continuing validity.

When the significant relation test is applied to the statutory language ". . .other forms of direct monetary compensation" (NRS 288.150[2][a]) and "sick leave" (NRS 288.150[2][b]), there is little doubt that pay for unused sick leave falls within the scope of mandatory bargaining. Pay for unused sick leave is certainly a form of direct compensation. Temple v. Penn. Dept. of Highways, 285 A.2d 137, 139 (Sup.Ct. Penn. 1971), and there can be no question that it is "monetary" compensation. Moreover, determining how an employed is to be allowed credit or other use of accumulated unused sick leave is not only significantly related to "sick leave", it falls squarely within the natural parameters of such "subject". Thus, we conclude that pay for unused sick leave does fall within the scope of the delineated subjects of mandatory bargaining.

Next we consider the effect of NRS 391.180(5) of the issue of whether payment for unused sick leave is encompassed within the scope of mandatory bargaining.

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NRS 391.180 provides:

 "5. Boards of Trustees shall either prescribe by regulation or negotiate pursuant to the Local Government Employee Management Relations Act, with respect to sick leave, accumulation of sick leave, payment for unused sick leave, sabbatical leave, personal leave, professional leave, military leave, and such other leave as they determine to be necessary or desirable for employees . . . " (Emphasis added)

Since both NRS 288.150(2)(b) and NRS 391.180(5) relate to bargaining over sick leave, they must be construed together to determine the intent of the Legislature. Torreyson v. Board of Examiners, 7 Nev. 19, 22 (1871). Such a consideration removes any doubt concerning the legislative intention that payment for unused sick leave is within the scope of mandatory bargaining.

In 1979, the Legislature amended NRS 391.180(5) with regard to the responsibility of districts to act regarding unused sick leave, by deleting the permissive language "may in the alternative" and substituting the mandatory language "shall". This change clearly shows that the Legislature intended to require districts which negotiate pursuant to NRS Chapter 288 to negotiate with regard to pay for unused sick leave, while leaving districts which do not negotiate with the alternative of providing for pay for unused sick leave through regulations.

Construction of NRS 288.150(2)(a) with NRS 391.180(5) thus reveals that pay for unused sick leave is a subject of mandatory bargaining. NRS 288.150(2)(a) was amended in 1975 to clarify that "sick leave" was a subject of bargaining. The amendment to NRS 391.180(5) in 1979 further clarified that school districts could not avoid the requirement of bargaining pay for unused sick leave as an element of sick leave merely by passing a regulation.

In conclusion, this Board believes that the ASSOCIATION's proposal regarding payment for unused sick leave falls within the scope and intent of NRS 288.150(2)(a) and (b) and that the clarifying language of NRS 391.180(5) removes any conceivable doubt

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on this issue. Pay for unused sick leave is, therefore, the subject of mandatory bargaining.

II. PROPOSAL TO EXPAND TIMES AND MODIFY METHOD FOR DISCUSSION OF ASSOCIATION BUSINESS BETWEEN ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATION AND MEMBERS.

The ASSOCIATION asserts that a proposal to remove the requirement of prior approval by the principal and to expand the times for ASSOCIATION contact is a subject of mandatory bargaining. The ASSOCIATION proposal is set forth in full in the preliminary part of this decision. We agree that the proposal is subject to the requirements of mandatory bargaining.

Section 3-11 of Article III of the Master Contract was a contract provision presently in existence as of twelve o'clock P.M. on May 15, 1975. NRS 288.150(7) provides:

"Contract provisions presently existing in signed and ratified agreements as of May 15, 1975, at 12:00 P.M. shall remain negotiable."

The question thus becomes whether the ASSOCIATION's proposal falls within the "grandfather" provisions of NRS 288.150(7).

In the case of Washoe County Teachers Association v. Washoe County School District, Item No. 56 (Al-045297), this Board determined that the inquiry to be undertaken with respect to whether an item falls within the "existing provision" language of NRS 288 150(7) is to determine whether the proposal constitutes a "radical departure" from the existing contract article or an attempt to bring "peripheral matters" into the contract under the guise of existing contract provisions. We feel that the proposal in question is not a "radical departure" from the existing contract provisions nor a "peripheral matter" and, therefore, is a subject of mandatory bargaining under NRS 288.150(7).

The proposed changes to paragraph 3-11 of Article III of the Master Contract include (1) increasing the number of times during which ASSOCIATION business can be discussed; and (2)

removing the requirement of prior approval of the school principal. 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

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These changes do not appear to this Board to be "radical departures" or "peripheral matters" when measured against the existing contract provision terms. This is especially true since the testimony received indicates that, as a practical matter, the prior approval requirement was tantamount to mere notification that the ASSOCIA-TION representative is on the school premises. Certainly, the removal of prior approval and the inclusion of additional times do not constitute a "radical departure" from the existing language. Indeed, the proposal addresses the very aspects addressed by the existing language, i.e., (1) the requirement of prior approval and (2) the times during which ASSOCIATION business and contact may occur. Since the proposal is directed at the very substance of the existing contract provision, the DISTRICT's argument that it introduces peripheral matters is without merit.

## FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. That the DOUGLAS COUNTY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIA-TION is the local government employee organization.
- 2. That the DOUGLAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT is the local government employer.
- 3. That during the course of 1983 negotiations concerning the Master Contract Agreement between the DOUGLAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT and the DOUGLAS COUNTY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, there were disagreements between the parties regarding which proposals should be the subject of mandatory bargaining.
- 4. That following an exchange of communications between the DISTRICT and the ASSOCIATION, the ASSOCIATION notified the DISTRICT that it intended to seek an EMRB ruling with respect to the areas of (1) pay for unused sick leave and (2) a proposal seeking to remove an existing requirement of prior approval and to increase the times during which contact may occur between ASSOCIATION members and non-district employee representatives of

- 5. That on July 14, 1983, the ASSOCIATION filed a Petition for Declaratory Ruling seeking a determination of the negotiability of those issues listed in Paragraph 4 above.
- 6. That on September 21, 1983, the Board held a hearing on the Petition for Declaratory Ruling.

## CONCLUSION OF LAW

- 1. That the Local Government Employee-Management Relations
  Board possesses original jurisdiction over the parties and subject
  matter of this Complaint pursuant to the provisions of NRS Chapter
  288.
- 2. That the DOUGLAS COUNTY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION is a local government employee organization within the term as defined in NRS 288.040.
- 3. That the DOUGLAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT is a local government employer within the term as defined in NRS 288.060.
- 4. That the proposal of the DOUGALS COUNTY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION concerning unused sick leave is a subject of mandatory bargaining pursuant to NRS 288.150(2)(a) and (b) and NRS 391.180(5).
- 5. That the proposal of the DOUGLAS COUNTY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION that the existing contract provision addressing the conditions and times during which representatives of the ASSOCIATION and the ASSOCIATION's affiliated organizations may discuss matters pertaining to ASSOCIATION business be modified to remove the requirement of prior principal approval and to increase the times for discussion of matters pertaining to ASSOCIATION \*\*\*\*\*\*

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2	150(7).		
3	DATED this day of July, 1984.		
4		LOC	AL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-
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