STATE OF NEVADA LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS BOARD

RELATIONS BOARD 2 3 INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ITEM NO. 269 4 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 1245,) 5 Complainant, CASE NO. A1-045485 6 **DECISION** -VS-7 CITY OF FALLON, 8 Respondent. 9 For the Complainant: Michael E. Langton, Esq. 10 LANGTON & KILBURN 11 For the Respondent: Mike Evans, Esq. DIEHL, EVANS & ASSOCIATES 12 Tamara Barengo, Chairman For the EMRB: 13 Howard Ecker, Vice Chairman Sal Gugino, Member 14

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

In a pre-hearing conference held on April 12, 1991, the Complainant, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1245 ("Union"), and the Respondent, City of Fallon ("City"), narrowed the issues to the following:

- 1. Whether or not the City failed to bargain in good faith as a result of its:
 - (a) Alleged cancellation, re-scheduling or failure to appear for bargaining sessions in violation of the ground rules agreement;
 - (b) Alleged rescission and/or repudiation of agreements reached by the parties on issues concerning hours and working conditions;
 - (c) Alleged failure to submit any proposals concerning wages and benefits; and

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- (d) Alleged lack of authority of chief negotiator to enter into agreements.
- Whether or not the City committed an unfair labor practice as a result of its:
 - (a) Alleged retaliation against bargaining unit employees; and
 - (b) Alleged attempt to bargain directly with bargaining unit employees.

On April 26, 1991, the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board ("EMRB" and "Board") conducted a Hearing on the instant Complaint. The Board's Discussion, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Decision and Order regarding the Complaint are set forth below.

DISCUSSION

From the facts stipulated to by the parties, the testimony of witnesses cross-examined at the Hearing, and other evidence of record, the Board has determined that:

- (A) The City recognized the Union as the exclusive representative of its bargaining unit employees on November 7, 1989;
- The City entered into collective bargaining (B) with the Union on an initial labor agreement, participated in numerous negotiation sessions, cancelled at least one session on short notice and re-scheduled others (on the premise that it was through unprepared) and its agent City (a Commissioner) indicated to a bargaining unit member that the employees would suffer adverse consequences as a result of organizing;
- (C) On or about September 14, 1990, the Union presented a written proposal, allegedly embodying the items tentatively agreed-to (subject to approval of the City Commissioners) and the Union's previously discussed proposal for wage increases and other "economic" benefits;

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- (D) On or about September 18, 1990, the City requested verification (by election) of the Union's status as representative of the majority of its employees in the bargaining unit;
- (E) The Union agreed to the election, which was held on September 19, 1990, and confirmed the Union's status as representative of the majority of the bargaining unit employees;
- (F) That the City rejected the Union's proposed labor agreement, but submitted a proposed labor agreement dated October 10, 1990 (approved by the City Council), which essentially contemplates no changes and/or increases in the wages and benefits of the employees; and
- (G) Due to the City's refusal to consider any increases in wages or benefits for the employees (on the premise that no money is available for this purpose), no additional bargaining sessions have been scheduled.

Initially, while the parties have not specifically included it as an issue, the City's request that the Union verify the fact that it represented the majority of the bargaining unit employees during negotiations was, under the circumstances, highly questionable conduct. While the City sought and/or required the election without either informing the EMRB or seeking its concurrence, on the premise that it believed the Union had ceased to be supported by the majority of bargaining unit employees, the City produced no evidence of probative value to support such a conclusion. Accordingly. the Board views the City's action as contrary to the intent of NRS 288.160 and an apparent attempt to either undermine the bargaining process or delay its conclusion. While not determinative in and of itself, this action appears evidence a conscious effort on the City's part to avoid or delay its statutory obligations under NRS Chapter 288.

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The Union contends that the City failed to bargain irgood faith by not giving its chief negotiator the authority to enter into agreements, and the City answers by citing the Negotiating Ground Rules Agreement which provides, pertinent part, that the bargaining agents of the respective parties are authorized to consummate a contract, "subject to confirmation by the City Council." While it is not uncommon for the parties to limit the authority of their negotiators in such proceedings, in the instant case it appears that the authority of the City's chief negotiator was considerably less than that contemplated by the Negotiating Ground Rules Agreement and less than that measure of authority generally relegated to bargaining agents with limited authority. Testimony developed through cross-examining the witnesses indicated that virtually every word of every provision tentatively agreed to by the City's chief negotiator was subjected to the intense scrutiny of the entire City Council and Mayor. After their editing and/or revisions were made, the provisions on which the negotiating committees had reached tentative agreement apparently were no longer recognizable to the Union's negotiators. If the City's chief negotiator was not constructively assigned to impede, delay and/or otherwise mitigate the City's statutory obligation to bargain in good faith, then it appears that he was assigned to an exercise in futility, for almost a year, at the expense of the Union's negotiators and its constituents.

As concerns the City's refusal to submit any economic

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proposals throughout the negotiations, except that the status quo be maintained, it is noted that no evidence of probative value was presented in support of the City's contention to the effect that it has no money available for any increases in wages or improvements in benefits for employees of the bargaining unit.

The conduct of the City in several areas has been called into question; i.e., including, but not limited to, the fact that the City, through its agents, appears to have attempted to intimidate and/or coerce bargaining unit employees from pursuing activity protected by NRS Chapter 288; the fact that the City, through its agents, appears to have attempted to delay or impede the negotiation of an initial labor agreement by cancelling, re-scheduling and failing to appear for bargaining sessions; and by its adopting a "take it or leave it stance" regarding wages and benefits, actions which are indicative of a failure to bargain in good faith. However, it is not any one act, but rather the totality of the City's conduct throughout the negotiations (previously discussed herein) which requires the Board to find that the City violated its duty to bargain in good faith. The "totality of conduct" doctrine generally stems from the Decision in NLRB vs. Virginia Electric & Power Co., 314 U.S. 469, 9 LRRM 405 (1941). Also, see 9 NPER CA-18118, Temple City Unified School District vs. Temple City Education Assn., NEA, CTA (June 24, 1987).

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FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. That the Complainant, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1245, is a local government employee organization.
- That the Respondent, City of Fallon, is a local government employer.
- 3. That on or about November 7, 1989, the City recognized the Union as the exclusive bargaining agent for the employees of the bargaining unit; consisting of persons employed in the following categories: Sanitation Department Employee; Equipment Operator; Clerk; Custodian; Laborer; and Lineman.
- 4. That subsequent to November 7, 1989, the City and Union commenced negotiations on a collective bargaining agreement and met approximately eight (8) times in bargaining sessions between the date negotiations commenced and October 11, 1990.
- 5. That on or about September 14, 1990, the Union presented a written proposal to the City, allegedly embodying the parties tentative agreements, and included the previously discussed Union proposal for wage increases and other "economic" benefits.
- 6. That on or about September 18, 1990, the City sought to verify that the Union represented a majority of the bargaining unit employees by requesting that the employees submit to an election.
 - 7. That the Union agreed to an election, the election

was held on September 19, 1990, and verified the Union's status as representative of the majority of bargaining unit employees.

- 8. That the City rejected the Union's proposal of September 14, 1990, and on October 10, 1990, the City submitted a proposed labor agreement, which it subsequently indicated had been approved by the City Council.
- 9. That the Union has rejected the City's proposal of October 10, 1990, and negotiations have constructively ceased.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. That the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this Complaint, pursuant to the provisions of NRS Chapter 288.
- 2. That the Complainant, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1245, is a recognized employee organization as defined by NRS 288.040.
- That the Respondent, City of Fallon, is a recognized local government employer as defined by NRS 288.060.
- 4. That the City of Fallon, pursuant to NRS 288.170(1), determined its non-professional employees constituted an appropriate bargaining unit for negotiations, and recognized the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1245, pursuant to NRS 288.160(1) and (2), as the exclusive bargaining agent for said employees.
- That, upon receipt of a request from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1245,

to negotiate an initial labor agreement, the City of Fallor commenced to negotiate an initial labor agreement, pursuant to NRS 288.150(1).

- 6. That, after nearly one and one-half years following commencement of negotiations, the parties have failed to negotiate an initial labor agreement, as contemplated by NRS 288.150(1) and NRS 288.180(1), (2) and (3), due to the City of Fallon's failure to bargain in good faith.
- 7. That the City of Fallon has engaged in prohibited practices; i.e., cancelling and re-scheduling bargaining sessions on short notice; repudiating agreements negotiated by its chief negotiator; failing to submit counter-proposals on wages and benefits (except for a "take-it-or-leave-it" proposal to maintain the status quo); attempting to coerce and/or intimidate a member of the bargaining unit; and generally engaging in conduct to avoid and/or delay its statutory obligation to negotiate in good faith, in violation of NRS 288.270(1)(a) and (e).

DECISION AND ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED as follows:

- 1. That the Union's Complaint is upheld to the extent set forth in the Board's Conclusions of Law, and the City shall be required to immediately resume negotiations with the Union on an initial labor agreement for the 1990-91 labor agreement term;
- 2. That the aforementioned negotiations shall include all subjects of mandatory bargaining, including matters

requiring the budgeting of money, and shall continue until agreement is reached on all such subjects or until an impasse is reached; and

3. That each party is to bear its own costs and fees in the above-entitled matter.

DATED this 25th day of J

day of July, 1991.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS BOARD

By Marshu Howard ECKER, Chairman

SALVATORE GUGINO, Vice Chairman

By Damara Barengo TAMARA BARENGO, Member

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