# **Final Draft**

### Proposition 104 School Board Meeting Requirements

### 1 **Proposition 104 proposes amending the <u>Colorado statutes</u> to:**

 require that local school boards or their representatives negotiate collective bargaining agreements in open meetings.

### 4 Summary and Analysis

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5 Colorado open meetings law. Any meeting at which a state or local 6 governmental body discusses public business or takes formal action must be open to 7 the public, with certain exceptions. For example, if a governmental body is meeting to 8 discuss issues such as personnel matters, security details, or real estate transactions, 9 a closed meeting known as an executive session may be called. Governmental 10 bodies may also go into executive session to determine positions on matters subject 11 to negotiations, to develop negotiation strategy, and to instruct negotiators. A vote of 12 two-thirds of the members present is required to enter executive session, and the 13 topics to be discussed must be disclosed. Any final action on matters discussed in 14 executive session must be taken in public.

15 *Collective bargaining and local governments.* Collective bargaining is the 16 process of negotiating terms of employment between an employer and a group of 17 employees or employee representatives. Many local governments have collective 18 bargaining agreements with public employees such as firefighters, police officers, and 19 public school personnel to determine pay, benefits, and working conditions. Collective 20 bargaining agreements between school boards and school employees address a 21 variety of other terms and conditions such as curriculum, instructional materials, and 22 class size.

Under current law, the governing body of a local government may designate an employee or representative to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement, and there is no requirement that these negotiations take place in public. While a representative of a local school board may negotiate collective bargaining agreements in private, any final collective bargaining agreement must be voted on by the school board in a public meeting and posted on the Internet.

Approximately one-quarter of Colorado's school districts, accounting for about
 three-quarters of the state's public school students, have collective bargaining
 agreements.

32 Changes proposed by Proposition 104. Under this measure, school boards 33 or their representatives are required to negotiate collective bargaining agreements in 34 meetings that are open to the public. It is unclear whether the measure requires 35 school boards to discuss their negotiation strategies in public. Proposition 104 only

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applies to school districts and does not impact how other public bodies negotiate
 collective bargaining agreements.

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 4, 2014, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information:

http://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html

### 3 Argument For

1) Open meetings and transparency are basic principles of good government.
This measure upholds the public's right to be informed and provides additional public
oversight of government spending. Current law requires that school districts post
completed collective bargaining agreements online; however, negotiations to arrive at
these agreements are largely held in private meetings. Holding collective bargaining
negotiations in a public forum allows for greater understanding by the public and
school employees of these proceedings.

### 11 Argument Against

12 1) Voters elect local school board members to determine what is best for the 13 school district, and this measure removes the board's freedom and flexibility to choose 14 how to negotiate with employees. Currently, school boards are allowed to discuss 15 collective bargaining agreements in public, and some choose to do so. Negotiations 16 over labor contracts can be difficult, complicated, and may include sensitive 17 employment issues. If school boards are required to have these discussions in public, 18 they may be at a disadvantage during the negotiations, making it harder to reach a 19 final agreement.

### 20 Estimate of Fiscal Impact

Requiring school boards to modify negotiation practices related to collective
 bargaining agreements may increase local school districts' administrative workloads.
 The proposition applies to school districts and will not affect state spending or
 revenue.

## Last Draft as Mailed to Interested Parties

### Initiative #124 School Board Meeting Requirements

### 1 **Proposition ? proposes amending the <u>Colorado statutes</u> to:**

require that local school boards or their representatives negotiate
 collective bargaining agreements in open meetings.

### 4 Summary and Analysis

5 Colorado open meetings law. Any meeting at which a state or local 6 governmental body discusses public business or takes formal action must be open to 7 the public, with certain exceptions. For example, if a governmental body is meeting to 8 discuss issues such as personnel matters, security details, or real estate transactions, 9 a closed meeting known as an executive session may be called. Governmental 10 bodies may also go into executive session to determine positions on matters subject 11 to negotiations, to develop negotiation strategy, and to instruct negotiators. A vote of 12 two-thirds of the members present is required to enter executive session, and the topics to be discussed must be disclosed. Any final action on matters discussed in 13 14 executive session must be taken in public.

15 Collective bargaining and local governments. Collective bargaining is the 16 process of negotiating terms of employment between an employer and a group of 17 employees or employee representatives. Many local governments have collective 18 bargaining agreements with public employees such as firefighters, police officers, and 19 public school personnel to determine pay, benefits, and working conditions. Collective 20 bargaining agreements between school boards and school employees address a 21 variety of other terms and conditions such as curriculum, instructional materials, and 22 class size.

Under current law, the governing body of a local government may designate an employee or representative to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement, and there is no requirement that these negotiations take place in public. While a representative of a local school board may negotiate collective bargaining agreements in private, any final collective bargaining agreement must be voted on by the school board in a public meeting and posted on the Internet.

Approximately one-quarter of Colorado's school districts, accounting for about
 three-quarters of the state's public school students, have collective bargaining
 agreements.

32 Changes proposed by Proposition ?. Under this measure, school boards or 33 their representatives are required to negotiate collective bargaining agreements in 34 meetings that are open to the public. It is unclear whether the measure requires 35 school boards to discuss their negotiation strategies in public. The measure only

## Last Draft as Mailed to Interested Parties

applies to school districts and does not impact how other public bodies negotiate
 collective bargaining agreements.

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 4, 2014, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information:

http://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html

### 3 Argument For

1) Open meetings and transparency are basic principles of good government.
This measure upholds the public's right to be informed and provides additional public
oversight of government spending. Current law requires that school districts post
completed collective bargaining agreements online; however, negotiations to arrive at
these agreements are largely held in private meetings. Holding collective bargaining
negotiations in a public forum allows for greater understanding by the public and
school employees of these proceedings.

### 11 Argument Against

12 1) Voters elect local school board members to determine what is best for the 13 school district, and this measure removes the board's freedom and flexibility to choose 14 how to negotiate with employees. Currently, school boards are allowed to discuss 15 collective bargaining agreements in public, and some choose to do so. Negotiations 16 over labor contracts can be difficult, complicated, and may include sensitive 17 employment issues. If school boards are required to have these discussions in public, 18 they may be at a disadvantage during the negotiations, making it harder to reach a 19 final agreement.

### 20 Estimate of Fiscal Impact

- 21 Requiring school boards to modify negotiation practices related to collective
- 22 bargaining agreements may increase local school districts' administrative workloads.
- 23 The initiative applies to school districts and will not affect state spending or revenue.

### Last Draft Comments from Interested Parties

#### Proposition 104 School Board Meeting Requirements

#### Tyler Chafee, representing Local Schools, Local Choices:

To whom it may concern:

On behalf of the Local Schools, Local Choices committee, I submit the following comments on the second draft of the Blue Book for Initiative 124, Open School Board Meetings.

We appreciates the changes you made to the first two drafts to better clarify current law and the collective bargaining process. There are additional changes that would further clarify this and the impact of the measure.

Page 2, lines 9-16: We appreciate the revisions made to the argument against the measure. We are offering additional revisions to that strengthen the argument and better reflect the matter at hand.

#### 11 Argument Against

12 1) Voters elect local school board members to determine what is best for the 13 school district, and this measure removes the board's freedom and flexibility to choose

14 how to negotiate with employees. Currently, school boards are allowed to discuss
15 collective bargaining agreements in public, and some choose to do so. Negotiations
16 over labor contracts can be difficult, complicated, and may include sensitive
17 employment issues. If school boards are required to have these THEIR
STRATEGIC

18 discussions ABOUT NEGOTIATIONS in public they may WILL be at a disadvantage during

19 the negotiations, making it harder to reach a final agreement THAT BENEFITS THE 20 DISTRICT AND OUR SCHOOLS.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Tyler Chafee Local Schools, Local Choices tylerc@strategies360.com 720-436-7065

### PROPOSITION #104 SCHOOL BOARD MEETING REQUIREMENTS CONTACT LIST

Richard Brown 9032 East Amherst Drive Denver, CO 80231 Phone: 303-695-6388 Email: dickscuba@gmail.com

Tyler Chafee Strategies 360 1626 Wazee St., #200 Denver, CO 80202 Phone: 303-292-1222 Email: tylerc@strategies360.com

Ben Degrow Independence Institute 13952 Denver West Parkway Bldg. 53, #400 Golden, CO 80401 Email: ben@i2i.org

Martha Houser Deputy Executive Director Colorado Education Association 1500 Grant Street Denver, CO 80203 Phone: 303-837-1500 x133 MHouser@coloradoea.org

Bob Lackner Legislative Legal Services 200 E. Colfax, Room 091 Denver, CO 80203 Phone: 303-866-4350 Email: bob.lackner@state.co.us

Greg Romberg Email: gregromberg@comcast.net

Jane Urschel Colorado Association of School Boards 1200 Grant Street Denver, CO 80203-2306 Phone: 303-832-1000 Email: jurschel@casb.org Senator Morgan Carroll Email: morgan.carroll.senate@state.co.us

Athena Dalton Policy Director Senate Republicans Phone: 303-866-4867 Email: athena.dalton@state.co.us

Senator Rollie Heath 2455 Vassar Drive Boulder, CO 80305 Email: rollie.heath.senate@state.co.us

Mike Kraus Independence Institute 13952 Denver West Parkway Bldg. 53, #400 Golden, CO 80401 Email: mike@i2i.org

Shayne Madsen Jackson Kelly, PLLC 1099 18th Street, Suite 2150 Denver, CO 80202 Phone: 303-390-0012 Email: smadsen@jacksonkelly.com

Senator Pat Steadman 1257 Corona Street Denver, CO 80218 Email: pat.steadman.senate@state.co.us

### Proposition 104 School Board Meeting Requirements

**Ballot Title:** Shall there be a change to the Colorado Revised Statutes requiring any meeting of a board of education, or any meeting between any representative of a school district and any representative of employees, at which a collective bargaining agreement is discussed to be open to the public?

- 4 Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:
- 5 SECTION 1. 24-6-402 (1) (a) and (4) (e), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended to read:

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24-6-402. Meetings - open to public. (1) For the purposes of this section:

7 (a) (I) "Local public body" means any board, committee, commission, authority, or other advisory,
8 policy-making, rule-making, or formally constituted body of any political subdivision of the state and any
9 public or private entity to which a political subdivision, or an official thereof, has delegated a governmental
10 decision-making function but does not include persons on the administrative staff of the local public body.

(II) NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF SUBPARAGRAPH (I) OF THIS PARAGRAPH (A), IN ORDER TO
 ASSURE SCHOOL BOARD TRANSPARENCY "LOCAL PUBLIC BODY" SHALL INCLUDE MEMBERS OF A BOARD OF
 EDUCATION, SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL, OR A COMBINATION THEREOF WHO ARE INVOLVED IN A
 MEETING WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF EMPLOYEES AT WHICH A COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT IS
 DISCUSSED.

16 (4) The members of a local public body subject to this part 4, upon the announcement by the local 17 public body to the public of the topic for discussion in the executive session, including specific citation to 18 the provision of this subsection (4) authorizing the body to meet in an executive session and identification 19 of the particular matter to be discussed in as much detail as possible without compromising the purpose 20 for which the executive session is authorized, and the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the quorum present, 21 after such announcement, may hold an executive session only at a regular or special meeting and for the 22 sole purpose of considering any of the following matters; except that no adoption of any proposed policy, 23 position, resolution, rule, regulation, or formal action, except the review, approval, and amendment of the 24 minutes of an executive session recorded pursuant to subparagraph (II) of paragraph (d.5) of subsection 25 (2) of this section, shall occur at any executive session that is not open to the public:

(e) (I) Determining positions relative to matters that may be subject to negotiations; developing
 strategy for negotiations; and instructing negotiators.

(II) THE PROVISIONS OF SUBPARAGRAPH (I) OF THIS PARAGRAPH (E) SHALL NOT APPLY TO A MEETING OF
 THE MEMBERS OF A BOARD OF EDUCATION OF A SCHOOL DISTRICT:

30 (A) DURING WHICH NEGOTIATIONS RELATING TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 8-3 31 104 (3), C.R.S., ARE DISCUSSED; OR

32 (B) DURING WHICH NEGOTIATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS, OTHER THAN NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN
 33 INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEE'S CONTRACT, ARE DISCUSSED.

34 **SECTION 2.** 22-32-109.4, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW 35 SUBSECTION to read:

22-32-109.4. "Colorado School Collective Bargaining Agreement Sunshine Act" - board of
 education - specific duties. (4) ANY MEETING OF A BOARD OF EDUCATION AT WHICH A COLLECTIVE
 BARGAINING AGREEMENT IS DISCUSSED SHALL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AND ANY NOTICE REQUIRED BY SECTION
 24-6-402(2) (c), C.R.S., SHALL BE GIVEN PRIOR TO THE MEETING.