

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly

FISCAL NOTE

Senate Bill 395 (Senator Della. *et al.*)

Finance

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**Collective Bargaining and Binding Arbitration for Fire and Rescue Personnel**

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This bill provides a system of collective bargaining for fire, emergency medical services, paramedic, or rescue employees hired or compensated by a governmental unit. Employees may bargain collectively over “wages, salaries, hours, rates of pay, retirement, pensions, benefits, grievances, working conditions, and any other term or condition of employment.” Disputes on these issues may be settled through binding arbitration. Under current law, such collective bargaining is voluntary with the employer and binding arbitration is not addressed.

The bill does not apply to a local government that has a binding arbitration law as of June 1, 1998 unless the local government and its employees agree that the bill shall apply. The bill would not become effective until after a county or municipal corporation holds a referendum on it at the November 1998 general election and voters approve the “referred law”. The bill takes effect June 1, 1998 to allow for the referendum process to start.

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**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** None. The bill does not directly affect State operations or finances.

**Local Effect:** Expenditures could increase by an indeterminate amount for the five counties and two municipalities affected by this bill. Revenues would not be affected. **This bill imposes a mandate on a unit of local government.**

**Small Business Effect:** None.

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## Fiscal Analysis

**Bill Summary:** Major provisions of the bill include:

- A collective bargaining agreement that results from negotiations between the parties is effective for one year. Unless a request for collective bargaining is made by the bargaining agent or the employer at least 30 days before the anniversary date of an existing agreement, the agreement shall be automatically extended from year to year for one-year terms.
- If the parties are unable to reach an agreement within 30 days after the date of the first meeting for collective bargaining purposes, either party may request the appointment of a board of arbitration.
- The arbitration board will consist of three members, one appointed by the bargaining agent, one by the employer, and one selected mutually by the parties involved. The board must select the last best offer of one of the parties involved in the dispute and may not modify, add, or delete provisions from that last best offer.
- If the board does not select the last best offer of the employer and the employer is a county or municipal corporation, the employer may submit the issue to the voters in a special election. If the employer does not request a special election within 10 days of receiving the written decision of the board, the board's decision is final.
- The ballot in a special election must contain instructions for the voter to select either the last best offer of the bargaining agent or the employer. The last best offer that receives a majority of the votes in a special election will become the final agreement between the parties.

**Local Expenditures:** This bill would impact a local employer that hires or compensates fire, emergency medical services, paramedic, or rescue employees if the employer does not have a binding arbitration law as of June 1, 1998. Assuming that the following employers do not adopt a binding arbitration law before that date, this bill would impact the following four counties and two municipalities:

Counties and Municipalities	Number of FF & EMS Employees
Anne Arundel County	606
Baltimore County	979
Caroline County	5
Frederick County	180
Ocean City	26
Salisbury	52

Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties engage in collective bargaining with their fire and rescue personnel, but do not provide binding arbitration rights over the terms of a contract agreement. Since these counties already have a collective bargaining process, this bill is not expected to require additional expenses to conduct negotiations. However, in the event of an impasse the counties would incur additional expenses to pay arbitration costs or to hold special elections.

The cost of one arbitration proceeding, as discussed above, would be about \$22,500. Assuming that the parties to the agreement split the costs equally, the cost of an arbitration proceeding would be about \$11,250. However, it is unknown how often the parties would resort to arbitration. Therefore, the annual cost of arbitration cannot be reliably estimated.

The bill provides that if the arbitration board does not select the last best offer of a county or municipal corporation, the employer may submit the issue to the voters in a special election. The cost of a special election would vary by county. For instance, Baltimore County advises that a special election would cost about \$270,000, while Anne Arundel estimates the cost at between \$200,000 and \$250,000.

Frederick County does not have a collective bargaining process so the county would incur additional expenses to negotiate a contract agreement. Due to the limited number of employees involved, the county could contract for these services at a cost of about \$50,000 per negotiation. In addition, Frederick County could incur additional expenses to resolve a contract dispute through binding arbitration or a special election, as discussed above. Frederick County estimates the cost of a special election at approximately \$35,000.

As of last year Caroline County did not employ any firefighters but employed five paramedics. It is assumed that any increase in expenditures for Caroline County would be minimal.

Ocean City and Salisbury would incur contractual expenses to negotiate a contract settlement and could incur arbitration and special election expenses in the event of an impasse. The cost of negotiating a contract settlement would be about \$50,000 per contract. Assuming that the parties split the cost of arbitration equally, the cities' share of any arbitration proceeding would be about \$11,250. The cost of a special election is estimated at \$3,500 for Ocean City and \$10,000 for Salisbury.

Any increase in personnel costs to the local governments resulting from collective bargaining agreements or binding arbitration cannot be reliably projected at this time but could be between 1 and 1.5% of personnel costs.

There would be additional minimal costs for each jurisdiction associated with conducting a referendum in November 1998.

**Information Source(s):** Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Frederick, and Montgomery counties; City of Salisbury; Town of Ocean City; Department of Transportation; Department of State Police; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - March 9, 1998

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