MINA' BENTE NUEBI NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2007 (FIRST) Regular Session

Bill No. 44 (E)

Introduced by:

R.J. Respicio/ T.R. Muña Barnes J.P. Guthertz

AN ACT TO REPEAL AND RE-ENACT CHAPTER 4 OF DIVISION 1, AND TO REPEAL AND RE-ENACT §5201(g) OF CHAPTER 5, DIVISION 1, BOTH OF TITLE 22 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO ENSURING THAT ALL EMPLOYEES ARE TREATED FAIRLY, HAVE CHOICE IN THE WORKPLACE, AND DO NOT PAY FOR BENEFITS THEY DO NOT RECEIVE.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

- 2 Section 1. Chapter 4 of Division 1 of Title 22 Guam Code
- 3 Annotated is Repealed and Re-enacted to read:
- 4 "CHAPTER 4
- 5 **FAIR SHARE**
- 6 § 4101. Legislative Findings.
- 7 § 4102. Policy.
- 8 § 4103. Fair Share Fee Definition.
- 9 § 4104. Fair Share Fee for Work Permitted.
- 10 § 4105. Unlawful Act.
- § 4106. Unlawful Agreements.
- § 4107. Deductions from Wages.
- § 4108. Collective Bargaining Agreement Violating Fair Share
- 14 Provisions.
- § 4109. Penalties.
- 16 § 4110. Applicability of Fair Share Provisions.
- 17 § 4111. Guam Employment Relations Act.

§4112. Severability.

§4101. Legislative Findings. *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds that the federal government, under the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), ensures that workers who are union members, as well as workers who are not members of a union, are protected equally and fairly in their workplace. A right for a worker to become a union member, as well as a right for a worker to decline to join a union are inherent rights of individuals that are guaranteed by federal law.

The Supreme Court of the United States has also made several landmark rulings to protect workers:

- (a) In 1985 in *Pattern Makers v. NLRB*, the Supreme Court ruled that union members have the right to resign their union membership at any time without affecting their employment; and
- (b) In 1988 in *Communications Workers v. Beck*, The Supreme Court ruled that an employee cannot be required to join a union, and cannot be required to pay union dues.

In protecting union members and non-union members alike, Federal law also guarantees the following:

- (a) employees who are not union members are still fully covered by any collective bargaining agreement negotiated between the employer and the union;
- (b) any benefits provided to the employee by the employer based on the collective bargaining agreement, including wages, seniority, vacations, pensions and health insurance, are not affected by non-membership; and
- (c) under Communications Workers v. Beck, Federal law also guarantees that, based on a collective bargaining agreement,

non-union members can only be required to pay a fee for union-negotiated benefits that equals their fair share of what unions can prove are their costs of collective bargaining, contract administration, and grievance adjustment with employers.

§4102. Policy. It is hereby declared to be the public policy of Guam:

- (a) That all employees are treated fairly and have choice in the workplace regarding union membership as guaranteed by federal law.
- **(b)** That employees shall not pay for benefits that they do not receive.
- (c) That employees shall pay a fee for union-negotiated benefits known as "Fair Share," as defined in §4103 of this chapter.

§4103. Fair Share Fee Definition. A "Fair Share Fee" is a fee paid by an employee who is *not* a member of a union at his workplace, such fee having been determined in the collective bargaining agreement covering the employee to be the fair share of an amount that the labor union can prove are its costs of collective bargaining, contract administration, and grievance adjustment with the employer.

§4104. Fair Share Fee For Work Permitted. A labor union, organizer, officer, member, agent, or representative of a labor union may collect, receive or demand, directly or indirectly, a "fair share" fee, as defined in §4103 of this chapter, from a person who is *not* a member of the union *provided* the fee has been established by the union and management in the collective bargaining agreement.

§4105. Unlawful Act. It shall be unlawful for any employer, as

a condition of employment, or of continuance of employment, to allow any employee to receive a "fair share" benefit as defined in §4103 of this chapter, for which the employee does not pay their "fair share" fee.

§4106. Unlawful Agreements. Any agreement or combination between any employer and any labor organization whereby persons *not* members of such labor organization shall receive benefits negotiated by the labor organization for which the employee is not required to pay their "fair share" fee as defined in §4103 of this chapter, is hereby declared to be against public policy, unlawful and an illegal combination or conspiracy.

§4107. Deductions From Wages. Nothing in this Chapter shall preclude any employer from deducting from the wages of its employees and paying over to any labor union, or its authorized representative, membership dues in a labor organization, or "fair share" fees, as defined in §4103 of this chapter for benefits received by non-members; *provided*, that the employer has received from each employee whose account such deductions are made, a written assignment from the employee.

§4108. Collective Bargaining Agreement Violating Fair Share Provisions. It shall be unlawful for any employer or labor organization to enter into or seek to effect any agreement, contract or arrangement declared to be unlawful by this Act.

§4109. Penalties. Any employer, labor organization or other person whomsoever who shall violate any provision of this Chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by imprisonment for *not less than* ten (10), nor more than thirty (30) days, or by a fine of

not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) nor more than Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00), or by both, at the discretion of the Court.

§4110. Applicability Of Fair Share Provisions. The provisions of this Act shall *not* apply to any contract, otherwise lawful, in force and effect on the effective date of this Act, but they shall apply to all contracts thereafter concluded and to any renewal or extension of existing contracts.

§4111. Guam Employment Relations Act. The provisions of this Act shall *not* be construed to conflict with provisions of the Guam Employment Relations Act, Chapter 5 of Division 1 of Title 22 of the Guam Code Annotated.

§4112. Severability. *If* any provision of this Act or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance should be held invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Act or the application of its provisions to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid shall *not* be affected thereby."

Section 2. Section 5201(g) of Article 2, Chapter 5, Division 1 of Title 22 of the Guam Code Annotated is repealed and reenacted to read:

"(g) for any employer, labor organization or employment agency to require any person to become or remain a member of any labor union or labor organization as a condition of employment or continuation of employment, or to require a person to abstain or refrain from membership in any labor union or labor organization as a condition of employment or continuation of employment."