

## 94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2005 and 2006 HB0391

Introduced 1/25/2005, by Rep. Larry McKeon

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

5 ILCS 315/6

from Ch. 48, par. 1606

Amends the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act. Requires a public employer to furnish the exclusive bargaining representative with the names and addresses of its public employees if requested by the representative. Limits the number of requests that must be met to 4 per calendar year.

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1 AN ACT concerning government.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Illinois Public Labor Relations Act is amended by changing Section 6 as follows:
- 6 (5 ILCS 315/6) (from Ch. 48, par. 1606)
- Sec. 6. Right to organize and bargain collectively; 8 exclusive representation; and fair share arrangements.
- (a) Employees of the State and any political subdivision of 9 the State, excluding employees of the General Assembly of the 10 State of Illinois, have, and are protected in the exercise of, 11 the right of self-organization, and may form, join or assist 12 any labor organization, to bargain collectively through 13 14 representatives of their own choosing on questions of wages, 15 hours and other conditions of employment, not excluded by 16 Section 4 of this Act, and to engage in other concerted 17 activities not otherwise prohibited by law for the purposes of 18 collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, free 19 from interference, restraint or coercion. Employees also have, 20 and are protected in the exercise of, the right to refrain from 21 participating in any such concerted activities. Employees may 22 be required, pursuant to the terms of a lawful fair share 23 agreement, to pay a fee which shall be their proportionate share of the costs of the collective bargaining process, 24 25 contract administration and pursuing matters affecting wages, hours and other conditions of employment as defined in Section 26 27 3(g).
  - (b) Nothing in this Act prevents an employee from presenting a grievance to the employer and having the grievance heard and settled without the intervention of an employee organization; provided that the exclusive bargaining representative is afforded the opportunity to be present at

such conference and that any settlement made shall not be inconsistent with the terms of any agreement in effect between the employer and the exclusive bargaining representative.

- (c) A labor organization designated by the Board as the representative of the majority of public employees in an appropriate unit in accordance with the procedures herein or recognized by a public employer as the representative of the majority of public employees in an appropriate unit is the exclusive representative for the employees of such unit for the purpose of collective bargaining with respect to rates of pay, wages, hours and other conditions of employment not excluded by Section 4 of this Act. A public employer is required upon request to furnish the exclusive bargaining representative with a complete list of the names and addresses of the public employees in the bargaining unit, provided the number of such requests shall not exceed 4 in the same calendar year.
- (d) Labor organizations recognized by a public employer as the exclusive representative or so designated in accordance with the provisions of this Act are responsible for representing the interests of all public employees in the unit. Nothing herein shall be construed to limit an exclusive representative's right to exercise its discretion to refuse to process grievances of employees that are unmeritorious.
- (e) When a collective bargaining agreement is entered into with an exclusive representative, it may include in agreement a provision requiring employees covered by agreement who are not members of the organization to pay their proportionate share of the costs of the collective bargaining contract administration process, and pursuina affecting wages, hours and conditions of employment, as defined in Section 3 (g), but not to exceed the amount of dues uniformly required of members. The organization shall certify the employer the amount constituting each nonmember employee's proportionate share which shall not exceed dues uniformly required of members. In such case, the proportionate share payment in this Section shall be deducted by the employer

from the earnings of the nonmember employees and paid to the employee organization.

(f) Only the exclusive representative may negotiate provisions in a collective bargaining agreement providing for the payroll deduction of labor organization dues, fair share payment, initiation fees and assessments. Except as provided in subsection (e) of this Section, any such deductions shall only be made upon an employee's written authorization, and continued until revoked in writing in the same manner or until the termination date of an applicable collective bargaining agreement. Such payments shall be paid to the exclusive representative.

Where a collective bargaining agreement is terminated, or continues in effect beyond its scheduled expiration date pending the negotiation of a successor agreement or the resolution of an impasse under Section 14, the employer shall continue to honor and abide by any dues deduction or fair share clause contained therein until a new agreement is reached including dues deduction or a fair share clause. For the benefit of any successor exclusive representative certified under this Act, this provision shall be applicable, provided the successor exclusive representative:

- (i) certifies to the employer the amount constituting each non-member's proportionate share under subsection(e); or
- (ii) presents the employer with employee written authorizations for the deduction of dues, assessments, and fees under this subsection.

Failure to so honor and abide by dues deduction or fair share clauses for the benefit of any exclusive representative, including a successor, shall be a violation of the duty to bargain and an unfair labor practice.

(g) Agreements containing a fair share agreement must safeguard the right of nonassociation of employees based upon bona fide religious tenets or teachings of a church or religious body of which such employees are members. Such

1 employees may be required to pay an amount equal to their fair 2 share, determined under a lawful fair share agreement, to a 3 nonreligious charitable organization mutually agreed upon by 4 employees affected and the exclusive bargaining representative to which such employees would otherwise pay such 5 service fee. If the affected employees and the bargaining 6 7 representative are unable to reach an agreement on the matter, the Board may establish an approved list of charitable organizations to which such payments may be made. 9

10 (Source: P.A. 93-854, eff. 1-1-05.)