12/05/23 REVISOR EB/NB 24-05238 as introduced

### SENATE STATE OF MINNESOTA NINETY-THIRD SESSION

S.F. No. 3793

DATE
02/15/2024
11616
11616
Introduction and first reading
Referred to Labor
02/22/2024
03/07/2024
11690
Comm report: To pass and re-referred to State and Local Government and Veterans
11977
Comm report: To pass
12031
Second reading
See SF3852

A bill for an act 1.1 relating to labor; making technical changes to certain Bureau of Mediation Services 1 2 provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 179.01, subdivisions 1, 1.3 9, 16; 179.06; 179.08; 179.11; 179.12; 179.254, subdivision 1; 179.256; 179.26; 1.4 179.27; 179.35, subdivision 1; 179.40; 179.43; 179A.02; 179A.03, subdivision 1.5 17; 179A.06, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 179A.08, subdivision 2; 179A.10, subdivision 1.6 1; 179A.104, subdivision 1; 179A.12, subdivision 1; 179A.15; 179A.16, 1.7 subdivisions 1, 7; 179A.18, subdivisions 2, 3; 179A.19, subdivision 6; 179A.20, 1.8 subdivision 4; 179A.23; 626.892, subdivision 12; repealing Minnesota Rules, part 1.9 5510.0310, subpart 13. 1.10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA: 1.11 1.12 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.01, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. Words, terms, and phrases Scope. Unless the language or context 1.13 clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended, the following words, terms, and 1.14 phrases, for the purposes of sections 179.01 to 179.17, shall be given the meanings subjoined 1.15 to them defined in this section have the meanings given them for purposes of sections 179.01 1.16 to 179.17. 1.17 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.01, subdivision 9, is amended to read: 1.18 Subd. 9. Lockout. "Lockout" is means the refusal of the employer to furnish work to 1.19 1.20 employees as a result of a labor dispute.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.01, subdivision 16, is amended to read:

Subd. 16. **Professional strikebreaker.** (a) "Professional strikebreaker" means any person

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- (a) (1) makes an offer to an employer at whose place of business a labor dispute is presently in progress to work as a replacement for an employee or employees involved in such labor dispute; and
- (b) (2) during a period of five years immediately preceding such offer, has, on more than one occasion, made an offer to employers to work as a temporary employee to personally replace employees involved in labor disputes.
  - (b) For the purposes of this subdivision;
- 2.8 (1) "work" shall mean means the rendering of services for wages or other consideration.

  2.9 For the purposes of this subdivision,; and
- 2.10 (2) "offer" shall include includes arrangements made for or on behalf of employers by any person.
  - Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.06, is amended to read:

#### 179.06 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.

Subdivision 1. Notices. (a) When any employee, employees, or representative of employees, or labor organization shall desire to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement, or make any change in any existing agreement, or shall desire any changes in the rates of pay, rules or working conditions in any place of employment, it shall give written notice to the employer of its demand, which notice shall follow the employer if the place of employment is changed, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the employer and the representative of employee or labor organization to endeavor in good faith to reach an agreement respecting such demand. An employer shall give a like notice to employees, representative, or labor organizations of any intended change in any existing agreement. If no agreement is reached at the expiration of ten days after service of such notice, any employees, representative, labor organization, or employer may at any time thereafter petition the commissioner of mediation services to take jurisdiction of the dispute and it shall be unlawful for any labor organization or representative to institute or aid in the conduct of a strike or for an employer to institute a lockout, unless such petition has been served by the party taking such action upon the commissioner and the other parties to the labor dispute at least ten days before the strike or lockout becomes effective. Unless the strike or lockout is commenced within 90 days from the date of service of the petition upon the commissioner, it shall be unlawful for any of the parties to institute or aid in the conduct of a strike or lockout without serving a new petition in the manner prescribed for the service of the original

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petition, provided that the 90-day period may be extended by written agreement of the parties filed with the commissioner.

(b) A petition by the employer shall be signed by the employer or a duly authorized officer or agent; and a petition by the employees shall be signed by their representative or its officers, or by the committee selected to negotiate with the employer. In either case the petition shall be served by delivering it to the commissioner in person or by sending it by certified mail addressed to the commissioner at the commissioner's office. The petition shall state briefly the nature of the dispute and the demands of the party who serves it. Upon receipt of a petition, the commissioner shall fix a time and place for a conference with the parties to the labor dispute upon the issues involved in the dispute, and shall then take whatever steps the commissioner deems most expedient to bring about a settlement of the dispute, including assisting in negotiating and drafting a settlement agreement. It shall be the duty of all parties to a labor dispute to respond to the summons of the commissioner for joint or several conferences with the commissioner and to continue in such conference until excused by the commissioner, not beyond the ten-day period heretofore prescribed except by mutual consent of the parties.

Subd. 2. Commissioner, powers and duties. The commissioner may at the request of either party to a labor dispute render assistance in settling the dispute without the necessity of filing the formal petition referred to in under subdivision 1. If the commissioner takes jurisdiction of the dispute as a result of such a request, the commissioner shall must then proceed as provided in according to subdivision 1.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.08, is amended to read:

#### 179.08 POWERS OF COMMISSION APPOINTED BY COMMISSIONER.

- (a) The commission appointed by the commissioner pursuant to the provisions of section 179.07 shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence which relates to any matter involved in any such hearing, and may by its chair administer oaths and affirmations, and may examine witnesses. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required from any place in the state at any designated place of hearing, but whenever practical hearings shall be held in a county where the labor dispute has arisen or exists.
- (b) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued under paragraph (a), the district court of the state for the county where the proceeding is pending or in which the person guilty of such contumacy or refusal to obey is found, or resides, or transacts business, or application by the commission shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order

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| requiring such person to appear before the commission, there to produce evidence as so     |
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| ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question |
| and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by the court as a contemp  |
| thereof.                                                                                   |

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- (c) Any party to or party affected by the dispute may appear before the commission in person or by attorney or by their representative, and shall have the right to offer competent evidence and to be heard on the issues before the report of the commission is made.
- (d) Any commissioners so appointed shall commission members appointed under section 179.07 must be paid a per diem allowance not to exceed that established for arbitrators in section 179A.16, subdivision 8, and their necessary expenses while serving.
- Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.11, is amended to read:

#### 179.11 EMPLOYEE UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES.

(a) It shall be is an unfair labor practice:

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- (1) for any employee or labor organization to institute a strike if such strike is a violation of any valid collective agreement between any employer and its employees or labor organization and the employer is, at the time, in good faith complying with the provisions of the agreement, or to violate the terms and conditions of such bargaining agreement;
- (2) for any employee or labor organization to institute a strike if the calling of such strike is in violation of sections 179.06 or 179.07;
- (3) for any person to seize or occupy property unlawfully during the existence of a labor dispute;
- (4) for any person to picket or cause to be picketed a place of employment of which place the person is not an employee while a strike is in progress affecting the place of employment, unless the majority of persons engaged in picketing the place of employment at these times are employees of the place of employment;
- (5) for more than one person to picket or cause to be picketed a single entrance to any place of employment where no strike is in progress at the time;
- (6) for any person to interfere in any manner with the operation of a vehicle or the operator thereof when neither the owner nor operator of the vehicle is at the time a party to a strike: 4.30
  - (7) for any employee, labor organization, or officer, agent, or member thereof, to compel or attempt to compel any person to join or to refrain from joining any labor organization or

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any strike against the person's will by any threatened or actual unlawful interference with the person, or immediate family member, or physical property, or to assault or unlawfully threaten any such person while in pursuit of lawful employment;

- (8) unless the strike has been approved by a majority vote of the voting employees in a collective bargaining unit of the employees of an employer or association of employers against whom such strike is primarily directed, for any person or labor organization to cooperate in engaging in, promoting, or inducing a strike. Such vote shall be taken by secret ballot at an election called by the collective bargaining agent for the unit, and reasonable notice shall be given to all employees in the collective bargaining unit of the time and place of election; or
- (9) for any person or labor organization to hinder or prevent by intimidation, force, coercion or sabotage, or by threats thereof, the production, transportation, processing or marketing by a producer, processor or marketing organization, of agricultural products, or to combine or conspire to cause or threaten to cause injury to any processor, producer or marketing organization, whether by withholding labor or other beneficial intercourse, refusing to handle, use or work on particular agricultural products, or by other unlawful means, in order to bring such processor or marketing organization against its will into a concerted plan to coerce or inflict damage upon any producer; provided that nothing in this subsection shall prevent a strike which is called by the employees of such producer, processor or marketing organization for the bona fide purpose of improving their own working conditions or promoting or protecting their own rights of organization, selection of bargaining representative or collective bargaining.
- The violation of clauses (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) are hereby declared to be unlawful acts.
- (b) It is an unlawful act to violate paragraph (a), clause (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), or 5.25 (9). 5.26
  - Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.12, is amended to read:

#### 179.12 EMPLOYERS' EMPLOYER UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES.

- (a) It is an unfair labor practice for an employer:
- (1) to institute a lockout of its employees in violation of a valid collective bargaining agreement between the employer and its employees or labor organization if the employees at the time are in good faith complying with the provisions of the agreement, or to violate the terms and conditions of the bargaining agreement;

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- (2) to institute a lockout of its employees in violation of section 179.06 or 179.07;
- (3) to encourage or discourage membership in a labor organization by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any terms or conditions of employment; provided, that this clause does not apply to the provisions of collective bargaining agreements entered into voluntarily by an employer and its employees or a labor organization representing the employees as a bargaining agent, as provided by section 179.16;
- (4) to discharge or otherwise to discriminate against an employee because the employee has signed or filed an affidavit, petition, or complaint or given information or testimony under this chapter;
- (5) to spy directly or through agents or any other persons upon activities of employees or their representatives in the exercise of their legal rights;
- (6) to distribute or circulate a blacklist of individuals exercising a legal right or of members of a labor organization for the purpose of preventing individuals who are blacklisted from obtaining or retaining employment;
- (7) to engage or contract for the services of a person who is an employee of another if the employee is paid a wage that is less than the wage to be paid by the engaging or contracting employer under an existing union contract for work of the same grade or classification;
- (8) willfully and knowingly to utilize a professional strikebreaker to replace an employee or employees involved in a strike or lockout at a place of business located within this state; or
- (9) to grant or offer to grant the status of permanent replacement employee to a person for performing bargaining unit work for an employer during a lockout of employees in a labor organization or during a strike of employees in a labor organization authorized by a representative of employees.
- The violation of (b) It is an unlawful act to violate paragraph (a), clause (2), (4), (5), (6), 6.26 (7), (8), or (9) is an unlawful act. 6.27
- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.254, subdivision 1, is amended to read: 6.28
- Subdivision 1. **Scope.** For the purposes of sections 179.254 to <del>179.256</del> 179.257, the 6.29 following terms shall defined in this section have the meanings subscribed to given them. 6.30

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Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.256, is amended to read:

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# 179.256 NOTIFICATION NOTIFYING CONSTRUCTION WORKER OF REIMBURSEMENT.

Whenever a construction worker may qualify for the reimbursement of benefit payments to a home benefit fund as described in under section 179.255, the trustees of the benefit fund of which the worker is a member, or their agent, shall so notify the trustees of the benefit fund to which payments will be made during the temporary period of work. Such notification shall be made promptly in writing and shall include the name, address, and Social Security number of the construction worker and the starting date of the temporary period of work.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.26, is amended to read:

#### 179.26 DEFINITIONS; CERTAIN REPRESENTATION DISPUTES.

When used in sections 179.26 to 179.29, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, each of the following words: "employee," "labor organization," "strike," and "lockout shall" have the meaning ascribed to it meanings given them in section 179.01.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.27, is amended to read:

#### 179.27 STRIKES OR BOYCOTTS PROHIBITED.

When certification of a representative of employees for collective bargaining purposes has been made by proper federal or state authority, it is unlawful during the effective period of such certification for any employee, representative of employees, or labor organization to conduct a strike or boycott against the employer of such employees or to picket any place of business of the employer in order, by such strike, boycott, or picketing, to:

- (1) to deny the right of the representative so certified to act as such representative or;
- (2) to prevent such representative from acting as authorized by such certification; or
- 7.25 (3) to interfere with the business of the employer in an effort to do either act specified
  7.26 in clauses under clause (1) and or (2) hereof.
- Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.35, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** Unless the language or context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended, the following words, terms and phrases, for the purposes of sections

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| 8.1  | 179.35 to 179.39, shall be given defined in this section have the meanings subjoined to          |
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| 8.2  | given them for purposes of sections 179.35 to 179.39.                                            |
| 8.3  | Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.40, is amended to read:                            |
| 8.4  | 179.40 SECONDARY BOYCOTT; DECLARATION OF PUBLIC POLICY.                                          |
| 8.5  | (a) As a guide to the interpretation and application of sections 179.40 to 179.47, the           |
| 8.6  | public policy of this state is declared to be:                                                   |
|      |                                                                                                  |
| 8.7  | (1) to protect and promote the interests of the public, employees, and employers alike,          |
| 8.8  | with due regard to the situation and to the rights of the others;                                |
| 8.9  | (2) to promote industrial peace, regular and adequate income for employees, and                  |
| 8.10 | uninterrupted production of goods and services; and                                              |
| 8.11 | (3) to reduce the serious menace to the health, morals, and welfare of the people of this        |
| 8.12 | state arising from economic insecurity due to stoppages and interruptions of business and        |
| 8.13 | employment.                                                                                      |
| 8.14 | (b) It is recognized that whatever may be the rights of disputants with respect to each          |
| 8.15 | other in any controversy, they should not be permitted, in their controversy, to intrude         |
| 8.16 | directly into the primary rights of third parties to earn a livelihood, transact business, and   |
| 8.17 | engage in the ordinary affairs of life by lawful means and free from molestation, interference,  |
| 8.18 | restraint, or coercion. The legislature, therefore, declares that, in its considered judgment,   |
| 8.19 | the public good and the general welfare of the citizens of this state will be promoted by        |
| 8.20 | prohibiting secondary boycotts and other coercive practices in this state.                       |
| 8.21 | Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179.43, is amended to read:                            |
| 8.22 | 179.43 ILLEGAL COMBINATION; <del>VIOLATION OF <u>VIOLATING</u> PUBLIC</del>                      |
| 8.23 | POLICY.                                                                                          |
| 8.24 | A secondary boycott as hereinbefore defined under section 179.41 is hereby declared              |
| 8.25 | to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade and in violation of the public policy of this |
| 8.26 | state.                                                                                           |
| 8.27 | Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.02, is amended to read:                           |
| 8.28 | 179A.02 CITATION.                                                                                |
| 8.29 | Sections 179A.01 to 179A.25 shall be known may be cited as the "Public Employment                |
| 0.20 | Labor Polations Act "                                                                            |

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Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.03, subdivision 17, is amended to read:

Subd. 17. Supervisory employee. (a) "Supervisory employee" means a person who has the authority to undertake a majority of the following supervisory functions in the interests of the employer: hiring, transfer, suspension, promotion, discharge, assignment, reward, or discipline of other employees, direction of the work of other employees, or adjustment of other employees' grievances on behalf of the employer. To be included as a supervisory function which the person has authority to undertake, the exercise of the authority by the person may not be merely routine or clerical in nature but must require the use of independent judgment. An employee, other than an essential employee, who has authority to effectively recommend a supervisory function, is deemed to have authority to undertake that supervisory function for the purposes of this subdivision. The administrative head of a municipality, municipal utility, or police or fire department, and the administrative head's assistant, are always considered supervisory employees.

(b) The removal of employees by the employer from a nonsupervisory appropriate unit for the purpose of designating the employees as "supervisory employees" shall require either the prior written agreement of the exclusive representative and the written approval of the commissioner or a separate determination by the commissioner before the redesignation is effective.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.06, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Expression of Expressing views. (a) Sections 179A.01 to 179A.25 do not affect the right of any public employee or the employee's representative to express or communicate a view, grievance, complaint, or opinion on any matter related to the conditions or compensation of public employment or their betterment, so long as this is not designed to and does not interfere with the full faithful and proper performance of the duties of employment or circumvent the rights of the exclusive representative. Sections 179A.01 to 179A.25 do not require any public employee to perform labor or services against the employee's will.

(b) If no exclusive representative has been certified, any public employee individually, or group of employees through their representative, has the right to express or communicate a view, grievance, complaint, or opinion on any matter related to the conditions or compensation of public employment or their betterment, by meeting with their public employer or the employer's representative, so long as this is not designed to and does not interfere with the full, faithful, and proper performance of the duties of employment.

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Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.06, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Right to organize. (a) Public employees have the right to form and join labor or employee organizations, and have the right not to form and join such organizations. Public employees in an appropriate unit have the right by secret ballot to designate an exclusive representative to negotiate grievance procedures and the terms and conditions of employment with their employer. Confidential employees of the state, confidential court employees, and confidential University of Minnesota employees are excluded from bargaining. Supervisory and managerial court employees are excluded from bargaining. Supervisory, managerial, and confidential employees of Hennepin Healthcare System, Inc., are excluded from bargaining. Other confidential employees, supervisory employees, principals, and assistant principals may form their own organizations. An employer shall extend exclusive recognition to a representative of or an organization of supervisory or confidential employees, or principals and assistant principals, for the purpose of negotiating terms or conditions of employment, in accordance with sections 179A.01 to 179A.25, applicable to essential employees.

(b) Supervisory or confidential employee organizations shall not participate in any capacity in any negotiations which involve units of employees other than supervisory or confidential employees. Except for organizations which represent supervisors who are: (1) firefighters, emergency medical service employees certified under section 144E.28, 911 system public safety dispatchers, peace officers subject to licensure under sections 626.84 to 626.863, guards at correctional facilities, or employees at hospitals other than state hospitals; and (2) not state or University of Minnesota employees, a supervisory or confidential employee organization which is affiliated with another employee organization which is the exclusive representative of nonsupervisory or nonconfidential employees of the same public employer shall not be certified, or act as, an exclusive representative for the supervisory or confidential employees. For the purpose of this subdivision, affiliation means either direct or indirect and includes affiliation through a federation or joint body of employee organizations.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.06, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Fair share fee. (a) An exclusive representative may require employees who are not members of the exclusive representative to contribute a fair share fee for services rendered by the exclusive representative. The fair share fee must be equal to the regular membership dues of the exclusive representative, less the cost of benefits financed through the dues and available only to members of the exclusive representative. In no event may

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the fair share fee exceed 85 percent of the regular membership dues. The exclusive representative shall provide advance written notice of the amount of the fair share fee to the employer and to unit employees who will be assessed the fee. The employer shall provide the exclusive representative with a list of all unit employees.

- (b) A challenge by an employee or by a person aggrieved by the fee must be filed in writing with the commissioner, the public employer, and the exclusive representative within 30 days after receipt of the written notice. All challenges must specify those portions of the fee challenged and the reasons for the challenge. The burden of proof relating to the amount of the fair share fee is on the exclusive representative. The commissioner shall hear and decide all issues in these challenges.
- (c) The employer shall deduct the fee from the earnings of the employee and transmit the fee to the exclusive representative 30 days after the written notice was provided. If a challenge is filed, the deductions for a fair share fee must be held in escrow by the employer pending a decision by the commissioner.
- Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.08, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. **Meet and confer.** The professional employees shall select a representative to meet and confer with a representative or committee of the public employer on matters not specified under section 179A.03, subdivision 19, relating to the services being provided to the public. The public employer shall provide the facilities and set the time for these conferences meetings to take place. The parties shall meet at least once every four months.
- Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.10, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
  - Subdivision 1. **Exclusions.** (a) The commissioner of management and budget shall meet and negotiate with the exclusive representative of each of the units specified in this section, except as provided in section 43A.06, subdivision 1, paragraph (c). The units provided in this section are the only appropriate units for executive branch state employees. The following employees shall be excluded from any appropriate unit:
  - (1) the positions and classes of positions in the classified and unclassified services defined as managerial by the commissioner of management and budget in accordance with section 43A.18, subdivision 3, and so designated in the official state compensation schedules;
  - (2) unclassified positions in the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities defined as managerial by the Board of Trustees;
  - (3) positions of all unclassified employees appointed by a constitutional officer;

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(4) positions in the Bureau of Mediation Services and the Public Employment Relations Board;

- (5) positions of employees whose classification is pilot or chief pilot;
- (6) administrative law judge and compensation judge positions in the Office of 12.4 12.5 Administrative Hearings;
- (7) positions of all confidential employees; and 12.6

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- 12.7 (8) positions of employees of the State Board of Investment who are employed under the terms and conditions of the compensation plan approved under section 43A.18, 12.8 subdivision 3b. 12.9
- 12.10 (b) The governor may upon the unanimous written request of exclusive representatives of units and the commissioner direct that negotiations be conducted for one or more units 12.11 in a common proceeding or that supplemental negotiations be conducted for portions of a 12.12 unit or units defined on the basis of appointing authority or geography. 12.13
- Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.104, subdivision 1, is amended to read: 12.14
- Subdivision 1. Employee units. (a) The state Board of Public Defense shall meet and negotiate with the exclusive representative of each of the statewide units specified in this section. The units provided in this section are the only appropriate statewide units for state employees of the board. Employees of the state Board of Public Defense, unless otherwise 12.18 excluded, are included within the units which include the classifications to which they are assigned for purposes of compensation. The following are the appropriate statewide units of state employees of the board:
- (1) Assistant District and Assistant State Public Defender Unit; and 12.22
- (2) Clerical and Support Staff Unit. 12.23
- (b) Each unit consists of the classifications or positions assigned to it in the schedule of 12.24 job classifications and positions maintained by the state Board of Public Defense. 12.25
- Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.12, subdivision 1, is amended to read: 12.26
- Subdivision 1. Certification continued. (a) Any employee organization holding formal 12.27 recognition by order of the commissioner or by employer voluntary recognition on the 12.28 effective date of Extra Session Laws 1971, chapter 33, under any law that is repealed by 12.29 Extra Session Laws 1971, chapter 33, is certified as the exclusive representative until it is 12.30 decertified or another representative is certified in its place. 12.31

Sec. 23. 12

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| (b) Any teacher organization as defined by Minnesota Statutes 1969, section 125.20,             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| subdivision 3, which on the effective date of Extra Session Laws 1971, chapter 33, has a        |
| majority of its members on a teacher's council in a school district as provided in Minnesota    |
| Statutes 1969, section 125.22 is certified as the exclusive representative of all teachers of   |
| that school district until the organization is decertified or another organization is certified |
| in its place.                                                                                   |

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.15, is amended to read:

#### 179A.15 MEDIATION.

REVISOR

- Subdivision 1. Petitioning commissioner. Once notice has been given under section 179A.14, the employer or the exclusive representative may petition the commissioner for mediation services.
- Subd. 2. **Petition requirements; scheduling mediation.** (a) A petition by an employer shall be signed by the employer or an authorized officer or agent. A petition by an exclusive representative shall be signed by its authorized officer. All petitions shall be served on the commissioner in writing. The petition shall state briefly the nature of the disagreement of the parties.
  - (b) Upon receipt of a petition and upon concluding that mediation would be useful, the commissioner shall fix a time and place for a conference meeting with the parties to negotiate the issues not agreed upon, and shall then take the most expedient steps to bring about a settlement, including assisting in negotiating and drafting an agreement.
  - Subd. 3. Commissioner-initiated mediation. If the commissioner determines that mediation would be useful in resolving a dispute, the commissioner may mediate the dispute even if neither party has filed a petition for mediation. In these cases, the commissioner shall proceed as if a petition had been filed.
- Subd. 4. Mediation restricted. The commissioner shall not furnish mediation services 13.25 to any employee or employee representative who is not certified as an exclusive 13.26 representative. 13.27
- Subd. 5. Mediation meetings. All parties shall respond to the summons of the 13.28 commissioner for conferences meetings and shall continue in conference meeting until 13.29 excused by the commissioner. 13.30

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Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.16, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Petitioning for arbitration; nonessential employees. (a) An exclusive representative or an employer of a unit of employees other than essential employees may request interest arbitration by providing written notice of the request to the other party and the commissioner. The written request for arbitration must specify the items to be submitted to arbitration and whether conventional, final-offer total-package, or final-offer item-by-item arbitration is contemplated by the request.

(b) The items to be submitted to arbitration and the form of arbitration to be used are subject to mutual agreement. If an agreement to arbitrate is reached, it must be reduced to writing and a copy of the agreement filed with the commissioner. A failure to respond, or to reach agreement on the items or form of arbitration, within 15 days of receipt of the request to arbitrate constitutes a rejection of the request.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.16, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. Decision by Arbitrator or arbitrator panel; issuing decision. (a) The decision must be issued by the arbitrator or a majority vote of the panel. The decision must resolve the issues in dispute between the parties as submitted by the commissioner. For principals and assistant principals, the arbitrator or panel is restricted to selecting between the final offers of the parties on each impasse item. For other employees, if the parties agree in writing, the arbitrator or panel is restricted to selecting between the final offers of the parties on each impasse item, or the final offer of one or the other parties in its entirety. In considering a dispute and issuing its decision, the arbitrator or panel shall consider the statutory rights and obligations of public employers to efficiently manage and conduct their operations within the legal limitations surrounding the financing of these operations. The decision is final and binding on all parties.

(b) The arbitrator or panel shall render its decision within 30 days from the date that all arbitration proceedings have concluded. The arbitrator or panel may not request that the parties waive their right to have the decision rendered within 30 days, unless the commissioner grants an extension of the deadline. The commissioner shall remove from the roster for six months the name of any arbitrator who does not render the decision within 30 days or within the extension granted by the commissioner. The commissioner shall adopt rules establishing criteria to be followed in determining whether an extension should be granted. The decision must be for the period stated in the decision, except that decisions determining contracts for teacher units are effective to the end of the contract period determined by section 179A.20.

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(c) The arbitrator or panel shall send its decision to the commissioner, the appropriate representative of the public employer, and the employees. If any issues submitted to arbitration are settled voluntarily before the arbitrator or panel issues a decision, the arbitrator or panel shall report the settlement to the commissioner.

- (d) The parties may, at any time before or after issuance of a decision of the arbitrator or panel, agree upon terms and conditions of employment regardless of the terms and conditions of employment determined by the decision. The parties shall, if so agreeing, execute a written contract or memorandum of contract.
- Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.18, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. **School district requirements.** Except as otherwise provided by section 179A.17, subdivision 1, teachers employed by a local school district, other than principals and assistant principals, may strike only under the following circumstances:
- (1)(i) the collective bargaining agreement between their exclusive representative and their employer has expired or, if there is no agreement, impasse under section 179A.17, subdivision 1, has occurred; and
- (ii) the exclusive representative and the employer have participated in mediation over a period of at least 30 days. For the purposes of this item the mediation period commences on the day that a mediator designated by the commissioner first attends a <u>conference meeting</u> with the parties to negotiate the issues not agreed upon; and
- (iii) neither party has requested interest arbitration or a request for binding interest arbitration has been rejected; or
- 15.22 (2) the employer violates section 179A.13, subdivision 2, clause (9).
- 15.23 Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.18, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
  - Subd. 3. <u>Strike notice.</u> (a) In addition to the other requirements of this section, no employee may strike unless written notification of intent to strike is served on the employer and the commissioner by the exclusive representative at least ten days prior to the commencement of the strike. For all employees other than teachers, if more than 30 days have expired after service of a notification of intent to strike, no strike may commence until ten days after service of a new written notification. For teachers, no strike may commence more than 25 days after service of notification of intent to strike unless, before the end of the 25-day period, the exclusive representative and the employer agree that the period during which a strike may commence shall be extended for an additional period not to exceed five

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days. Teachers are limited to one notice of intent to strike for each contract negotiation period, provided, however, that a strike notice may be renewed for an additional ten days, the first five of which shall be a notice period during which no strike may occur, if the following conditions have been satisfied:

- (1) an original notice was provided pursuant to this section; and
- (2) a tentative agreement to resolve the dispute was reached during the original strike notice period; and
- (3) such tentative agreement was rejected by either party during or after the original strike notice period.
- (b) The first day of the renewed strike notice period shall commence on the day following the expiration of the previous strike notice period or the day following the rejection of the tentative agreement, whichever is later. Notification of intent to strike under subdivisions 1, clause (1); and 2, clause (1), may not be served until the collective bargaining agreement has expired, or if there is no agreement, on or after the date impasse under section 179A.17 has occurred.
  - Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.19, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
- Subd. 6. Hearings. (a) Any public employee is entitled to request the opportunity to establish that the employee did not violate this section. The request shall be filed in writing with the officer or body having the power to remove the employee, within ten days after notice of termination is served upon the employee. The employing officer or body shall within ten days commence a proceeding at which the employee shall be entitled to be heard for the purpose of determining whether the provisions of this section have been violated by the public employee. If there are contractual grievance procedures, laws or rules establishing proceedings to remove the public employee, the hearing shall be conducted in accordance with whichever procedure the employee elects. The election shall be binding and shall terminate any right to the alternative procedures. The same proceeding may include more than one employee's employment status if the employees' defenses are identical, analogous, or reasonably similar. The proceedings shall be undertaken without unnecessary delay.
- (b) Any person whose termination is sustained in the administrative or grievance proceeding may appeal in accordance with chapter 14.

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Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.20, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

- Subd. 4. **Grievance procedure.** (a) All contracts must include a grievance procedure providing for compulsory binding arbitration of grievances including all written disciplinary actions. If the parties cannot agree on the grievance procedure, they are subject to the grievance procedure <u>promulgated adopted</u> by the commissioner under section 179A.04, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause (h) (8).
- (b) Notwithstanding any home rule charter to the contrary, after the probationary period of employment, any disciplinary action is subject to the grievance procedure and compulsory binding arbitration.
- (c) Employees covered by civil service systems created under chapter 43A, 44, 375, 387, 419, or 420, by a home rule charter under chapter 410, or by Laws 1941, chapter 423, may pursue a grievance through the procedure established under this section. When the grievance is also within the jurisdiction of appeals boards or appeals procedures created by chapter 43A, 44, 375, 387, 419, or 420, by a home rule charter under chapter 410, or by Laws 1941, chapter 423, the employee may proceed through the grievance procedure or the civil service appeals procedure, but once a written grievance or appeal has been properly filed or submitted by the employee or on the employee's behalf with the employee's consent the employee may not proceed in the alternative manner.
- (d) A teacher who elects a hearing before an arbitrator under section 122A.40, subdivision 17.20 15, or 122A.41, subdivision 13, or who elects or acquiesces to a hearing before the school board may not later proceed in the alternative manner nor challenge the termination or discharge through a grievance procedure required by this subdivision.
- 17.23 (e) This section does not require employers or employee organizations to negotiate on 17.24 matters other than terms and conditions of employment.
- Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 179A.23, is amended to read:

# 17.26 179A.23 LIMITATION ON CONTRACTING-OUT OF SERVICES PROVIDED 17.27 BY MEMBERS OF A STATE OF MINNESOTA OR UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA 17.28 BARGAINING UNIT.

(a) Any contract entered into after March 23, 1982, by the state of Minnesota or the
University of Minnesota involving services, any part of which, in the absence of the contract,
would be performed by members of a unit provided in sections 179A.10 and 179A.11, shall
be subject to section 16C.06 and shall provide for the preferential employment by a party

Sec. 31. 17

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of members of that unit whose employment with the state of Minnesota or the University of Minnesota is terminated as a result of that contract.

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(b) Contracts entered into by the state of Minnesota for the purpose of providing court reporter services or transcription of the record of a hearing which was recorded by means of an audio magnetic recording device shall be subject to section 16C.08 and the preferential employment provisions enumerated in this section. Any court reporter seeking a contract pursuant to the preferential employment provisions of this section shall be given preference when the services are needed only if that court reporter's charges for the services requested are no greater than the average of the charges made for the identical services by other court reporters in the same locality who are also under contract with the state for those services.

- Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.892, subdivision 12, is amended to read:
- Subd. 12. **Interaction with other laws.** (a) Sections 179A.21, subdivision 2, and 572B.11, paragraph (a), and rules for arbitrator selection promulgated pursuant to section 179A.04 shall not apply to discipline-related grievance arbitrations involving peace officers governed under this section.
- (b) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, home rule charter, ordinance, or resolution, peace officers, through their certified exclusive representatives, shall not have the right to negotiate for or agree to a collective bargaining agreement or a grievance arbitration selection procedure with their employers that is inconsistent with this section.
- (c) The arbitrator selection procedure for peace officer grievance arbitrations established under this section supersedes any inconsistent provisions in chapter 179A or 572B or in Minnesota Rules, chapters 5500 to 5530 and <del>7315 to</del> 7325. Other arbitration requirements in those chapters remain in full force and effect for peace officer grievance arbitrations, except as provided in this section or to the extent inconsistent with this section.

#### Sec. 33. **REVISOR INSTRUCTION.**

The revisor shall renumber Minnesota Statutes, section 179.35, subdivision 5, as

Minnesota Statutes, section 179.35, subdivision 7.

#### Sec. 34. REPEALER.

Minnesota Rules, part 5510.0310, subpart 13, is repealed.

Sec. 34.

## APPENDIX

Repealed Minnesota Rules: 24-05238

#### **5510.0310 DEFINITIONS.**

Subp. 13. **Hearing officer or mediator.** "Hearing officer" or "mediator" means the commissioner or an authorized agent.