

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

7751 HOUSE • COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS •

16



Fairbanks North Star Borough

809 Pioneer Road

P.O. Box 71267

Fairbanks, Alaska 99707-1267

907/459-1000

March 29, 1993

Representative Con Bunde
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Bunde,

As Manager of the Fairbanks North Star Borough Division of Animal Control I would like to lend support to your bill which will disallow municipalities to create breed specific legislation. Outlawing a certain breed of dog is not the correct approach to protect citizens from animals which show dangerous or threatening behavior.

Like Anchorage animal control officials, I too have a concern about the appropriateness of keeping wolf hybrids as pets. I think it is important for communities to retain the right to make their own decisions regarding the keeping of wolf hybrids within their boundaries.

Sincerely,

Laura Hood Clayton
Animal Control Manager



NATIONAL ANIMAL CONTROL ASSOCIATION .

Mr. Kenneth A. Marden
President
The American Kennel Club
51 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Dear Mr. Marden,

The National Animal Control Association's policy on Vicious animals is as follows:

"The National Animal Control Association believes that a vicious animal shall be so called because of its actions and not because of its breed. That when an animal is deemed vicious, certain precautions shall be taken to insure the welfare of the community.

NACA believes that a vicious animal shall be in an escape proof enclosure. Said enclosure to be secured at all times. Only the owner shall have access to the enclosure. Signs shall be posted at every entry to the property in which the vicious animal is located and the signs shall be visible from the nearest sidewalk or street."

If I can be of service, please do not hesitate to ask.

Mike Burgwin
Executive Secretary



AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

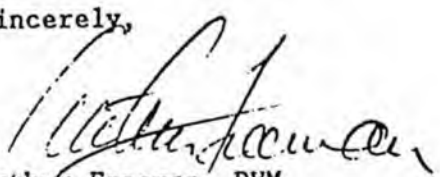
930 N. MEACHAM ROAD • SCHAUMBURG ILLINOIS 60196-1074 • PHONE 312/885-8070

Mr. Kenneth A. Marden
President
American Kennel Club
51 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Dear Mr. Marden:

The American Veterinary Medical Association Executive Board is pleased to announce that at its March 1988 meeting it adopted the position: "That AVMA support dangerous animal legislation by state, county, or municipal governments provided that legislation does not refer to specific breeds or classes of animals. This legislation should be directed at fostering safety and protection of the general public from animals classified as dangerous and undesirable."

Sincerely,



Arthur Freeman, DVM
Executive Vice President

AF/mw

*East Anchorage Veterinary Hospital, Inc.*2039 BONIFACE PARKWAY
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504-3106

TELEPHONE: (907) 337-1561

FAX: (907) 333-1379

South Central Veterinary Medical Association
3315 Fairbanks Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

To Representative Con Bundy
Attn: Jenny Murray

As president and spokesperson for the South Central Veterinary Medical Association I am writing in support of the non-breed-specific House Bill #242. We veterinarians throughout Anchorage have testified at numerous municipal public hearings against breed-specific legislation because it does not address the problems and concerns of aggressive dogs and their owners. It is our professional opinion that all breeds of dogs, if untrained and unsupervised, can exhibit behavioral problems. Aggressive dogs of any breed are the problem. Focusing on one or two breeds will only change the popularity of a breed rather than eliminate aggressive dogs. Only through non-breed-specific legislation such as Bill #242 are we able to address the main issue of any aggressive dog, and as a professional veterinary association we support Bill #242.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Hollick, D.V.M.
President South Central
Veterinary Medical Association



ALASKA KENNEL CLUB, INC.

P.O. BOX 232151
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99523



March 24, 1993

Honorable Con Bunde
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Congressman Bunde:

The members of the Alaska Kennel Club fully support Bill No. 242 as it has been introduced.

We feel that this piece legislation is fair and will assist in ensuring that future legislation passed within the State is not breed specific. Furthermore, we feel that it supports safety within our Communities, whereby setting forth identification requirement for dogs which are vicious.

We encourage the House of Representatives to pass this piece of legislation as it has been introduced.

Sincerely yours,

The Alaska Kennel Club, Inc.

Lorraine Chmela
Corresponding Secretary

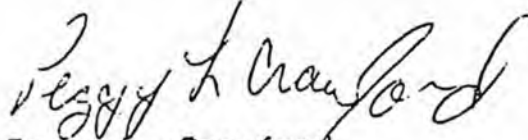
Shetland Sheepdog Club of Anchorage
P.O. Box 141093
Anchorage, Alaska 99514

The Honorable Con Bunde
Attn: Jenny Murray
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Bunde,

March 25, 1993

The members of the Shetland Sheepdog Club of Anchorage fully support the passage of House Bill 242, dealing with Breed Specific Legislation. We feel that it is a fair and safe way to deal with the problem of dangerous dog classification.



Peggy L. Crawford
Secretary, SSC of A



**THE GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG CLUB
OF ALASKA, INC.**

P.O. Box 670974 Chugiak, AK 99567-0974

March 26, 1993

Rep. Con Bunde
Alaska State House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Rep. Bunde:

The members of the German Shepherd Dog Club of Alaska wish to add our support to House Bill 242. It seems that nearly every year, a tragic accident involving a dog claims an undue share of media attention. Uninformed people are frightened by the occurrence, and efforts are made to ban certain dog breeds.

Breed-specific animal legislation will simply not work to solve the problem. If a State law prohibiting local enactment of breed-specific ordinances is passed, local governments will be spared countless hours of wrangling over banning breeds and can devote their time to solving the actual problem: irresponsible dog owners.

The GSDC of Alaska has members and affiliate members in Anchorage, Eagle River and Chugiak, the King Salmon area, Kodiak, the Kenai Peninsula and Fairbanks. We want to see fair and effective animal control ordinances passed in our communities, and will appreciate the help of our State legislators in achieving that goal.

Yours very truly,

Crystal C. Swanda
President

Member of the German Shepherd Dog Club of America, Inc.

KENAI KENNEL CLUB

P.O. BOX 2794 — KENAI, ALASKA 99611



March 26, 1993

Rep. Con Bunde
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capital
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Bunde,

RE: HOUSE BILL 242

We as a club support House Bill 242 regarding the proposed
Non-Breed Specific State Law.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "B.E. Nolan", with a horizontal line underneath.

B.E. Nolan
Board Member



Cook Inlet Kennel Club Inc.

P.O. Box 872985

Wasilla, Ak 99687-2985

3/26/93

Dear Rep. Con Bunde:

In reference to House Bill 242.

On behalf of Cook Inlet Kennel Club, please be aware that the Cook Inlet Kennel Club members support House Bill 242 and your continued efforts to enhance the legislation for non-breed specific laws and responsible dog ownership.

Thank-you.

Sincerely yours

Debbie Davis

President

Cook Inlet Kennel Club,
Inc.

GREAT DANE CLUB OF GREATER ANCHORAGE


**Susan Wyne
Corresponding Secretary
P.O. Box 102221
Anchorage, AK 99510-2221
696-1217**

Representative Con Bunde
Attn: Jenny Murray
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Sirs:

We as a club fully support House Bill 242. We feel that it has dealt with the issues the very best that can possibly be done at this time.

Sincerely,



Susan Wyne
Corresponding Secretary



March 27, 1993

ALPINE VETERINARY CLINIC

Dear Representative Bunde,

I have been a practicing veterinarian in the state of Alaska since 1983. I have encountered many breeds of dogs that have exhibited aggressive behavior. It is my feeling that any breed specific legislation be avoided. I would like to express my support for House Bill 242 and encourage it's passage.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Myra Wilson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Myra Wilson, DVM

3-26-93

KENAI KENNEL CLUB

P.O. BOX 2794 — KENAI, ALASKA 99611



Rep Con Bunde

I am writing you representing
the Kenai Kennel Club.

We, the entire Kennel Club support

House Bill 242 regarding the
proposed Non-Rud Specific State Law.

Thanks

Lisui Batchelder

President Kenai Kennel
Club

Sponsor Statement

HB 242

"An Act Relating to Dangerous Dogs and to Municipal Classifications and Limitations Based on the Breed of a Dog"

The primary objective is establish statewide non-breed specific legislation which would encourage municipalities to judge all dogs for their actions and not single out particular dogs for their breed. Nine states have adopted non-breed specific legislation as have many municipalities.

The secondary objective is to allow municipalities to require that certain precautions be taken by the owner of a dangerous dog in order to ensure the welfare of the community. This bill allows municipalities to require dogs deemed dangerous to wear identifiable collars and to require owners to post signs citing that a dangerous dog lives on the property.

GOOD AFTERNOON, I AM DR. JON BASLER, A VETERINARIAN FROM ANCHORAGE. I AM HERE TO URGE YOUR SUPPORT FOR HOUSE BILL #242.

I HAVE BEEN IN SMALL ANIMAL PRACTICE IN ALASKA FOR 8 1/2 YEARS. THREE OF THOSE YEARS WERE AS A STAFF VETERINARIAN FOR THE NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH. APPROXIMATELY 30% OF MY DUTIES INVOLVED ANIMAL CONTROL GIVING ME A GOOD FEEL FOR THE DIFFICULTIES INHERENT IN ENFORCING ANIMAL CONTROL ORDINANCES. I HAVE ALSO JUST RETIRED AS PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. HOUSE BILL 242 HAS BEEN INTRODUCED SINCE OUR LAST MEETING SO A ~~RE~~ VOTE OF THE MEMBERSHIP HAS NOT BEEN DONE. THE THREE TIMES WHICH OUR MEMBERSHIP HAS ADDRESSED BREED-SPECIFIC LAWS THE MEMBERSHIP HAS UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED MOTIONS TO ENCOURAGE FORMULATION OF LAWS TO ALLOW VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT AGAINST PROBLEM DOGS AND THEIR OWNERS REGARDLESS OF BREED. THE VETERINARY COMMUNITY HAS CONSISTENTLY FELT THAT ANY WORKABLE VICIOUS/DANGEROUS DOG ORDINANCE MUST ADDRESS THE PROBLEM DOGS OF ALL BREEDS AND THEIR IRRESPONSIBLE OWNERS.

HOUSE BILL 242 WILL PROMOTE THE PUBLIC SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA BY ENCOURAGING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO DEAL WITH ANIMAL CONTROL IN A NON-BREED SPECIFIC FASHION. THIS WILL ALLOW THEM TO AVOID THE PITFALLS OF BREED SPECIFIC LAWS. NON-BREED SPECIFIC LAWS AVOID THE ASSUMPTION THAT ALL

DOGS OF ONE BREED ARE DANGEROUS AND THAT THE MAJORITY OF INCIDENTS ARE CAUSED BY ONE BREED. BREED SPECIFIC LAWS IGNORE THAT DOG BITES OCCUR FROM VIRTUALLY EVERY BREED. JUST LIKE PEOPLE, DOGS ARE INDIVIDUALS, AND IN EVERY BREED THE FULL SPECTRUM OF PERSONALITIES AND BEHAVIORS ARE PRESENT. NON_BREED SPECIFIC LAWS AVOID HAVING TO IDENTIFY A DOGS GENETIC HERITAGE WHICH IS DIFFICULT TO DO ESPECIALLY IN THOSE OF MIXED HERITAGE. FINALLY NON_BREED SPECIFIC LAWS ARE DIRECTED AT THE ROOT OF THE PROBLEM, A INDIVIDUAL DANGEROUS DOG AND IT'S OWNER WHILE ONLY MINIMALLY IMPACTING RESPONSIBLE DOG OWNERS.

THIS ISSUE IS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE RESIDENTS OF ALASKA. I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT HOUSE BILL 242 AND TO PASS IT ON SO THAT IT MAY BE CONSIDERED THIS SESSION. THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND ATTENTION.

04/01/93 LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK LTN1405
17:09:07 N CONFERENCE DISPLAY PAGE 05 - PARTICIPANTS BY SITE
TCN 30466 T/C DATE: 04/01/93 TIME: 13:00 to 15:00 STATUS: 6 ADJOURNED
SITE: LIO SOL VTS KEN/SOL
1 MS LESLIE BATCHELDER SELF T 04 HB 242
P. O. BOX 116 KASILOF AK 99610 (907)262-6405
2 MS LAURA LOVE SELF T 04 HB 242
HC01 BOX 735 KENAI AK 99611 (907)776-8565

MSG: 1410 NO FURTHER INFORMATION

ENTER Pg# 09 PF2 NextC# ynnnn PF3 Exit PF5 Update PF7 Bwd PF8 Fwd PF12 Quit

04/01/93 LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK LTN1405
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04/01/93 LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK LTN1405
17:03:02 N CONFERENCE DISPLAY PAGE 05 - PARTICIPANTS BY SITE
TCN 30466 T/C DATE: 04/01/93 TIME: 13:00 to 15:00 STATUS: 6 ADJOURNED
SITE: LIO ANC VTS ANCHORAGE

1	BONNIE	STRATTON	AK DOG COALITION T 04 HB 242
	531 BOUNTY DR	ANCHORAGE	AK 99515 (907)276-1592
2	DEBI	RICHMOND	AK DOG COALITION T 04 HB 242
	PO BOX 211416	ANCHORAGE	AK 99521 (907)786-1669
3	KIRK	YEAGER	AK DOG COALITION T 04 HB 242
	PO BOX 91765	ANCHORAGE	AK 99504 (907)243-0508
4	TERESA	TURNBULL	AK DOG COALITION O 04 HB 242
	1930 EARLY VIEW DR	ANCHORAGE	AK 99504 (907)345-1515

MSG: 1410 NO FURTHER INFORMATION

ENTER Pg# 09 PF2 NextC# ynnnn PF3 Exit PF5 Update PF7 Bwd PF8 Fwd PF12 Quit

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	1930 EARLY VIEW DR	ANCHORAGE	AK 99504 (907)345-1515

H B

2 5 5

(7)

Date Referred: January 14, 1994

FURTHER REFERRALS:

State Affairs
Finance

Date of Committee Action: CFRA

The COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS Committee considered:

SSHB 255

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 255

LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA

"An Act relating to application of the Public Employment Relations Act to municipalities and other political subdivisions."

RECOMMENDATIONS: the same title
be replaced with _____ a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note CFRA

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jerry Sanders		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Haley Olberg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Con Bunde		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Ed Willis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		W.K. Williams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		John Lewis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Haley Olberg
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

Alaska State Legislature



While in Session:
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
907-465-3719

Interim:
119 N. Cushman
Suite 211
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
907-456-5081

Representative Al Vezey

March 31, 1993

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HB 255

The intent of HB 255 "An Act relating to application of the Public Employment Relations Act to municipalities and other political subdivisions" is to allow municipalities the option of removing themselves from under PERA. Under this proposed legislation municipalities could make such a decision with the approval of the voters of the municipality.

As the law exists now, a municipality once under PERA, cannot remove themselves from this arrangement. Because a municipality does not have the option of removing itself from PERA, this causes extreme hardships on some communities due to lack of leverage in negotiating labor contracts without going into binding arbitration. This condition contributes to increase labor cost.

The Alaska State Legislation has put local governing bodies in a position where one governing body can obligate all future governing bodies. This bill will correct that usurpation of authority by putting the decision making process back into the hands of local governing officials and the people.

SPONSOR STATEMENT

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Community & Regional Affairs
 Title: "An Act relating to application of the Public Employment Relations Act" BRU: _____
 Sponsor: House State Affairs Committee Component: _____
 Requestor: Sen. Vezey COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

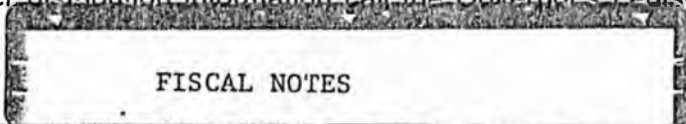
Estimate of current (FY93) impact \$ none

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Remond Henderson Phone: 465-4708
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 4/6/93
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Deputy Commissioner Date: 4/6/93
 Agency: Community & Regional Affairs

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 255

Revision Date: April 1, 1993
Title: "...relating to application of Public Employment Act to municipalities and other political subdivisions."
Sponsor: House State Affairs Committee
Requestor: House Community and Regional Affairs Committee

Department Affected: Department of Law
BRU: Legal Services
Component: Operations
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0093

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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FUNDING:

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: -0-

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

This bill deals with public employment for municipalities and other political subdivisions, and it will therefore not have a fiscal impact for the Department of Law, which represents the state as an employer in public employment matters.

Richard I. Peques

Prepared by: Richard I. Peques, Director
Division: Administrative Services Division

Phone: 465-3672
Date: April 1, 1993

Richard I. Peques / PCRT

Approved by Commissioner: Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Agency: Department of Law

Date: April 1, 1993

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Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 2
To Joe ESAU	From CITY CLERK	
Co. ST. LEGISLATURE	Co. CITY OF FBX	
Dept.	Phone # 459-6714	
Fax # 465-3258	Fax # 459-6710	

duced by: Council Member Cleworth
May 20, 1991

RESOLUTION NO. 3261, As Amended

A RESOLUTION URGING THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE TO ENACT AN EXEMPTION BY POPULAR ELECTION PROVISION TO THE STATE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS ACT.

WHEREAS, by resolution the City of Fairbanks exercised its exemption following the adoption of PERA, but in 1984 waived the exemption by ordinance, thus becoming the first major municipality in Alaska to fall under PERA's jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, among its many provisions PERA provides for mandatory binding arbitration concerning wages, hours and terms and conditions of employment for Class I public employees; and

WHEREAS, binding arbitration divests a local governing body of its publicly entrusted spending power and delegates the same to an individual not elected by the people and with no fiduciary duty of loyalty and responsibility to local citizens; and

WHEREAS, this divestiture effectively removes the voice of the people over how their tax dollars are to be spent in the public domain; and


WHEREAS, the cost of local government must be controlled by those who pay for it; and

WHEREAS, an exemption by popular election amendment to PERA can restore to local citizens their constitutional entitlement of maximum local self government and the assurance that all local government powers will remain vested in those charged with the public trust.

RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT

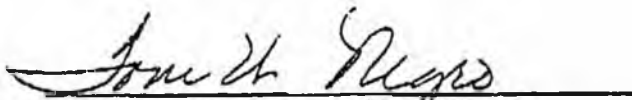
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, that the Alaska State Legislature be and hereby is urged to enact a bill providing for clarification of the municipal exemption and address a popular election provision to the state Public Employment Relations Act (PERA). A municipal exemption by popular election provision should include, but not be necessarily limited to, express statutory language to provide for a popular election to determine whether municipalities under the jurisdiction of PERA shall remain subject to its provisions. Copies of this resolution shall be forwarded by the city clerk to all legislators and the governor.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 20th day of May, 1991.



WAYNE S. NELSON, Mayor

ATTEST:



TONI W. NIGRO, City Clerk

04/13/93
14:11:41

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL
WASTEBASKET

From: Mr. John Bhend
8410 Majestic Dr.

Anchorage

AK 99504

Tel: 338-5722

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: I URGE YOU TO STRONGLY OPPOSE HB 255. THIS LEGISLATION IS A DIRECT ABROGRATION OF THE INTENT OF PERA. IT DIRECTLY THREATENS AND STRIPS LOCAL PUBLIC EMPLOYEES OF THEIR RIGHTS TO COLLECTIVELY BARGAIN.

Entered By: LIOCCRI on 4/13/93

PomID 13070

Distribution 7

MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B

LETTER OF OPPOSITION



NEA-ALASKA

Affiliated with the National Education Association

POSITION - HB 255 AND SSHB 255

NEA-Alaska opposes HB 255 and the SSHB 255. The focus of this position paper will be on SSHB 255.

The bill will allow municipalities or other political subdivisions including school districts to conduct an election to determine if employees are to continue under the provision of AS 23.40.070 - 23.40.260.

Since the early 1970's state policy extended the statutory right to bargain to public employees. School employees struggled for over ten years to establish their rights under PERA. The schools and school employees have developed a successful pattern of bargaining under PERA for nearly four years.

Bargaining provides public employees a good participatory way to influence decisions that affect the work place. At the bargaining table public employees share in the decision-making process affecting wages and working conditions. They have become more responsive and better able to exchange ideas and information on operations with their administrators. Successful businesses are moving to management models designed to involve employees in a meaningful participatory role. Studies have shown that successful school reform occurs in school districts where mature bargaining relations exist.

If SSHB 225 were to become law, labor relations between school districts and school employees would be disrupted. Good faith bargaining would give way to politics. Management and school boards would have greater latitude to delay and forestall the bargaining process. Some school districts could submit the question of continuance under PERA to voters annually or during each round of bargaining. In short the school, municipal, borough or state employee would lose. Inconsistency between units and school districts would occur. The bargaining process would be weakened and in some instances destroyed.

The bill calls for a vote of the people. Who pays for the election? Will the election activate adversarial clashes between the special anti-labor groups with agendas opposed to working people?

We live in a republic where representatives are elected to make decisions for their constituency in view of the public good. The issue of inclusion of school employees under PERA has been debated on the state level. A majority of the legislature, after weighing carefully the facts and information, decided it is good policy. In its declaration of policy, Sec. 23.40.070, "the legislature finds that joint decision-making is the modern way of administering government."

1-25-94



HOUSE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

DATE: 1/25/94

PLACE: Rm. 124

SUBJECT OF MEETING:
SSHB 255 -
Local Exemption from PERA

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?		WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
Vernon Marshall	NEA-AK	114 2nd St.	99501			<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N	HB 255
Ed Flanagan	AFL-CIO	710 W 9th St.	99501			<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N	HB 255
Crystal Smith	AML					Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	



217 Second Street, Suite 200 • Juneau, Alaska 99801 • Tel (907)586-1325, Fax (907)463-5480

January 24, 1994

TO: Representative Harley Olberg, Chair
and Members
House Committee on Community and Regional Affairs

FROM: Kent E. Swisher, Executive Director

RE: **SS HB 255 - Local exemption from PERA**

Although **SS HB 255-Local exemption from PERA** does not give local governing bodies as much authority as the Alaska Municipal League prefers, the League supports the bill as a step in the right direction. **SS HB 255** would allow municipalities to choose, by vote of the people, to withdraw from coverage under the Public Employees Relations Act (PERA), which mandates collective bargaining. Municipal voters could also elect to become covered by PERA. The bill is consistent with AML's overall philosophy of allowing maximum local control over the operation of municipal government.

The Alaska Municipal League **1994 Policy Statement (Part VII - Local Government Powers, C.1 - Alaska Public Employees Labor Relations Act)** includes the following statement:

The League strongly opposes any legislation that would force municipalities to be subject to the provisions of the Alaska Public Employees Labor Relations Act. The League opposes, just as strongly, any legislative efforts to dictate the provisions of local public employee labor relations ordinances. **The League supports legislation to allow each municipality to reject or withdraw from the terms of the Alaska Public Employees Labor Relations Act at any time by action of the governing body.** The scope of decisions as to local government finance and labor policies is best left to the local governing body. (emphasis added)

Alaskan municipalities, including several now covered by PERA, are facing severe financial challenges. Local governing bodies must be allowed maximum authority to address those challenges and to develop local solutions to them. Allowing local voters to choose to exempt their municipalities from the provisions of PERA is one step toward that goal. AML supports HB 255 as a move in the right direction.

94LEGIS:HB255.124



NEA-ALASKA

Affiliated with the National Education Association

POSITION - HB 255 AND SSHB 255

NEA-Alaska opposes HB 255 and the SSHB 255. The focus of this position paper will be on SSHB 255.

The bill will allow municipalities or other political subdivisions including school districts to conduct an election to determine if employees are to continue under the provision of AS 23.40.070 - 23.40.260.

Since the early 1970's state policy extended the statutory right to bargain to public employees. School employees struggled for over ten years to establish their rights under PERA. The schools and school employees have developed a successful pattern of bargaining under PERA for nearly four years.

Bargaining provides public employees a good participatory way to influence decisions that affect the work place. At the bargaining table public employees share in the decision-making process affecting wages and working conditions. They have become more responsive and better able to exchange ideas and information on operations with their administrators. Successful businesses are moving to management models designed to involve employees in a meaningful participatory role. Studies have shown that successful school reform occurs in school districts where mature bargaining relations exist.

If SSHB 225 were to become law, labor relations between school districts and school employees would be disrupted. Good faith bargaining would give way to politics. Management and school boards would have greater latitude to delay and forestall the bargaining process. Some school districts could submit the question of continuance under PERA to voters annually or during each round of bargaining. In short the school, municipal, borough or state employee would lose. Inconsistency between units and school districts would occur. The bargaining process would be weakened and in some instances destroyed.

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1-25-94

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



130 Seward Street, Suite 218
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2196

Phone: (907) 463-3991
Fax: (907) 463-3351

AUG 16 1993

July 8, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Al Vezey

FROM: Carol R. Vandor *CRV*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Public Employment Relations Act (PERA)
Research Request 93.232

You asked about the number of state political subdivisions covered by the Public Employment Relations Act (PERA). Title 23, chapter 40 of the Alaska statutes governs PERA. There is no requirement for a political subdivision to report its status under PERA; therefore, the only way of knowing whether a political subdivision is covered under PERA or has opted-out is if a hearing has been held by the Alaska Labor Relations Agency or a suit has been filed in the courts. Following is a brief discussion of PERA and the Alaska Labor Relations Agency followed by a list of the 15 political subdivisions that are known to be covered by PERA and the 11 that have opted-out of PERA.

Public Employment Relations Act

In June 1972 the State of Alaska enacted the Public Employment Relations Act. The PERA confers upon public employees the right to organize and to bargain collectively with their employers (AS 23.40.080). The Declaration of Policy, set forth in AS 23.40.070, states in part:

The legislature declares that it is the public policy of the state to promote harmonious and cooperative relations between government and its employees and to protect the public by assuring effective and orderly operations of government. These policies are to be effectuated by recognizing the right of public employees to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining; (2) requiring public employers to negotiate with and enter into written agreements with employee organizations on matters of wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment; and (3) maintaining merit-system principles among public employees.

Representative Vezey
July 8, 1993
Page 2

Alaska Statute 23.40.250 defines public employer and public employee as used in the Declaration of Policy as follows:

"public employer" means the state or a political subdivision of the state, including without limitation, a municipality, district, school district, regional educational attendance area, board of regents, public and quasi-public corporation, housing authority, or other authority established by law, and a person designated by the public employer to act in its interest in dealing with public employees.

"public employee" means any employee of a public employer, whether or not in the classified service of the public employer, except elected or appointed officials or superintendents of schools.

An appointed official, defined in 2 AAC 10.220, is a person who exercises significant responsibilities for the public employer in the area of collective bargaining policy formulation and implementation.

The interpretation of PERA as it applies to political subdivisions has been litigated on several occasions since PERA was enacted. The most recent decision, *Kodiak Island Borough v State of Alaska*, Supreme Court File No. S-4891, (June 1993) addressed the issue of the right of public employees to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining under PERA, and the right of a political subdivision to exempt itself. In this case, the borough had adopted an opt-out resolution in 1980 after it became aware of substantial organizational activities by its employees. The court ruled that a political subdivision may not opt-out of PERA after becoming aware of organizational activity by employees. A copy of the decision is attached.

Alaska Labor Relations Agency

For many public employees in Alaska, the Alaska Labor Relations Agency provides enforcement of PERA. The agency is comprised of three members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature. It serves as the labor relations agency under the Public Employment Relations Act and carries out the functions specified in that act. Under Title 23, the agency has the authority to enter into labor management matters when certain situations exist. The agency has several responsibilities, one of which is the investigation and resolution by conciliation of unfair labor practices committed by either employers or employees. The decisions can be enforced by an injunction to cause the prohibited practice to cease and desist. The agency also decides the unit appropriate for the purpose of

Representative Vezey
July 8, 1993
Page 3

collective bargaining and schedules representation elections and settles issues regarding clarifications of the appropriate unit.

PERA Status

According to the Alaska Labor Relations Agency employees of 15 political subdivisions are known to be covered under PERA and 11 political subdivisions have opted-out. PERA status is pending in three political subdivisions.

Covered

City of Whittier
Bristol Bay Borough
City of Fairbanks
Fairbanks North Star Borough
Ketchikan Gateway Borough
Nome
City of Seldovia
Unalaska
Petersburg
Haines Borough
Thomas Bay Power Authority
City of Dillingham
City of Cordova
City of Hoonah
Kodiak Island Borough

Opted-Out

City of Ketchikan
Wrangell
Seward
North Pole
North Slope Borough
City and Borough of Juneau
Municipality of Anchorage
Sitka
Mat-Su Borough
City of Kodiak
City of Homer

Status Dispute Pending

City of Bethel
City of Kotzebue
City of Haines

I hope this information is useful to you. If we may be of further assistance, please contact this office.

Attachments

Notice: This is subject to formal correction before publication in the Pacific Reporter. Readers are requested to bring typographical or other formal errors to the attention of the Clerk of the Appellate Courts, 303 K Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, in order that corrections may be made prior to permanent publication.

RECEIVED
JUN 07 1993
Alaska Labor Relations Agency

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH,)
)
Appellant,)
)
v.)
)
STATE OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENT)
OF LABOR, LABOR RELATIONS)
AGENCY; and the INTERNATIONAL)
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL)
WORKERS, LOCAL 1547,)
)
Appellees.)

Supreme Court File No. S-489
Superior Court File No.
3AN-90-4512 Civil

O P I N I O N

[No. 3965 - June 4, 1993]

Appeal from the Superior Court of the State of Alaska, Third Judicial District, Anchorage, Karen L. Hunt, Judge.

Appearances: Paul H. Cragan, Hughes, Thorsness, Gantz, Powell & Brundin, Fairbanks, for Appellant. Toby N. Steinberger, Assistant Attorney General, Anchorage, and Charles E. Cole, Attorney General, Juneau, for State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Labor Relations Agency and William F. Morse, Associate General Counsel, IBEW LOCAL UNION 1547, for Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1547, Appellees.

Before: Moore, Chief Justice, Rabinowitz, Burke, Matthews and Compton, Justices.

COMPTON, Justice.
BURKE, Justice, concurring.
MATTHEWS, Justice, concurring.

This case arises out of the Department of Labor, Labor Relations Agency's (DOL) ruling that the Kodiak Island Borough's (Borough) 1980 resolution opting out of the Public Employment Relations Act (PERA) AS 23.40.070-.260 was invalid. On appeal to the superior court, Judge Karen Hunt affirmed the DOL ruling. The Borough appeals. We affirm.

I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

The material facts are not disputed. In June 1972 the State of Alaska enacted PERA. PERA confers upon public employees the right to organize and to bargain collectively with their employers. However, Section 4 of PERA also permits the legislative body of any political subdivision of the state to reject PERA, preventing its application to the public employees of that subdivision. Section 4 reads:

This Act is applicable to organized boroughs and political subdivisions of the state, home rule or otherwise, unless the legislative body of the political subdivision, by ordinance or resolution, rejects having its provisions apply.

Ch. 113, § 4, SLA 1972. PERA became effective on September 5, 1972.

In 1977 the Borough enacted personnel rules and regulations governing relations with its employees. These rules do not require the Borough to recognize an employees' union nor do the rules expressly reject PERA. In 1979 Kodiak Island Borough Employees' Association (KIBEA) submitted a petition to DOL requesting that KIBEA be recognized as the bargaining

representative for the Borough's general government employees. KIBEA later withdrew its petition for certification in favor of a petition submitted by the Alaska Public Employees Association (APEA).

After becoming aware of this organizing activity, the Borough enacted Resolution No. 79-5-R, rejecting the application of PERA. DOL concluded that the Borough had not validly opted out of PERA. It sought to conduct a representation election under PERA. The Borough refused to allow the election to proceed. As a result DOL filed a lawsuit against the Borough in superior court.

The superior court granted DOL's motion for summary judgment, holding that the Borough had not validly opted out of PERA. DOL then held the certification election. APEA did not secure the requisite number of votes to be certified by DOL as the bargaining representative for the Borough employees.

On January 22, 1980, twelve days after DOL announced the results of the election, the Borough again attempted to reject PERA by adopting Resolution No. 80-5-R. The 1980 resolution is identical to the 1979 resolution:

Resolution No. 80-5-R, exempting Kodiak Island Borough from the Alaska Public Employment Act, Whereas, the assembly believes that the public interest is best served by administration of borough employee relations at the local level, and Whereas, the State Public Employee Relations Act applies to municipalities unless the governing body rejects application of its provisions; Now, therefore, the Kodiak Island Borough Assembly resolves: Pursuant to Section 4, Chapter 113 SLA 1972, the Kodiak Island Borough rejects application of Section 2, Chapter 113, [SLA] 1972, codified as

AS 23.40.070 et. seq., and commonly known as the Alaska Public Employment Relations Act.

In 1989 Borough employees again attempted to organize. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 1547 (IBEW), filed a petition with DOL to be recognized as the exclusive bargaining agent for the Borough employees. The Borough objected to the petition, claiming that it had "opted out" of PERA by its 1980 resolution. IBEW asserted that the 1980 opt out resolution was not valid and that DOL had proper jurisdiction.

DOL held a hearing on IBEW's petition for certification and the Borough's objections. DOL ruled that the Borough did not validly opt out of PERA in 1980. The Borough appealed this ruling to the superior court pursuant to AS 22.10.020(d) and Appellate Rule 602(a). The superior court affirmed DOL's decision. It held the 1980 resolution was untimely, since the Borough enacted the resolution after it was aware of organizational activities of its employees.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

The superior court was sitting as an intermediate appellate court. Accordingly, its decision is not entitled to deference. Tesoro Alaska Petroleum Co. v. Kenai Pipe Line Co., 746 P.2d 896, 903 (Alaska 1987). DOL held a formal adjudicatory hearing before a neutral hearing officer. Both parties were represented by counsel, examined and cross-examined witnesses and introduced evidence. The hearing officer rendered formal findings of fact and conclusions of law, which were adopted by DOL as its

decision. As to questions of law which do not involve agency expertise we apply the substitution of judgment standard of review. Union Oil Co. of California v. State, 804 P.2d 62, 64 (Alaska 1990). The primary task in this case is to construe two seemingly inconsistent sections of the same statutory scheme. The interpretation of this statute is a question of law to which we will apply our independent judgment.

To the extent that facts are necessary to the determination of the legal question, we will adopt DOL's findings of fact if they are supported by substantial evidence. Commercial Fisheries Entry Comm'n v. Baxter, 806 P.2d 1373, 1374 (Alaska 1991).

III. DISCUSSION

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH'S RESOLUTION EXEMPTING THE BOROUGH FROM THE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS ACT IS NOT VALID

The question presented by this case involves the interplay between the right of public employees to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining under PERA,¹ and the right of a

-
1. Alaska Statute 23.40.070 states in relevant part:

Declaration of policy. . . . The legislature declares that it is the public policy of the state to promote harmonious and cooperative relations between government and its employees and to protect the public by assuring effective and orderly operations of government. These policies are to be effectuated by

(continued...)

political subdivision to exempt itself pursuant to section 4 of PERA. We previously examined these two provisions together in State v. City of Petersburg, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975). In Petersburg, the city's electrical workers signed cards authorizing IBEW to act as their collective bargaining representative. The city council then held a special meeting to exempt the city from the provisions of PERA. Id. at 264. At the time of this meeting the members of the city council were aware of employees' activities concerning the formation of a collective bargaining unit. Id.

In Petersburg we looked for the point beyond which the right of the city to reject PERA became subordinated to the rights of the employees to organize. We concluded that "the analysis must turn on both the substantiality of the organizational activities undertaken by the employees and the extent of the City's awareness of those activities." Id. at 267. The city's rejection of PERA after becoming aware of the organizational activities constituted "a gross and impermissible interference with the employees' freedom to choose which collective bargaining association should represent them. . . . [t]he City's prerogative to reject the Act is not to be used as a de facto veto against particular unions" Id. We noted that the city had requested that the employees form their own union rather than join IBEW. Id. We concluded such

1. (...continued)

(1) recognizing the right of public employees to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining.

maneuvering was an attempt to interfere with the employees' rights under PERA. Id.

In this case the Borough contends that DOL and the superior court erred by interpreting Petersburg too broadly. The Borough notes that section 4 expressly allows political subdivisions of the state to reject PERA. It argues that the Petersburg limitation on the employer's right to exempt itself should only apply to situations in which employee PERA rights are being interfered with by favoring one union over another. But, if the employer rejects PERA totally, refusing to deal with any union, section 4 applies.

The Borough thus argues that Petersburg should be read narrowly, prohibiting local government only from favoring one union over another. The Borough claims it engaged in no such favoritism. Rather, the Borough made the decision to avoid collective bargaining in order to manage its employment relations in a way that was beneficial and appropriate to the overall needs, abilities and resources of the community. Since the Borough did not interfere with any specific organizing efforts, it concludes that its election to reject PERA should be upheld.

DOL and IBEW argue that the Petersburg analysis should invalidate any rejection of PERA after employees have exercised their PERA rights. In 1979 Borough employees prevailed in a lawsuit which permitted them to exercise their PERA rights and to decide if a majority of the employees wanted to be represented by APEA. DOL and IBEW argue the Borough's attempt to reject PERA is

invalid because it occurred after the employees exercised their PERA rights.

In City & Borough of Sitka v. International Bhd. of Elec. Workers, Local Union 1547, 653 P.2d 332 (Alaska 1982), we held the opt out from PERA valid even though there had been prior employee organizing efforts. However, we distinguished Petersburg because the employees in Sitka had attempted to organize prior to the passage of PERA. From the time PERA was enacted until Sitka exempted itself there had been no organizing activities. The employees could not have organized in reliance on their PERA rights because PERA had not yet become the law. City & Borough of Sitka, 653 P.2d at 335.

By contrast, in this case Borough employees have already relied upon their PERA rights. The Borough's attempt in 1979 to stop the employees from organizing was an attempt, as in Petersburg, to deny employees their statutory right to organize. The fact that the resolution was passed just twelve days after the employee vote indicates the Borough was still attempting to thwart employee efforts to organize under PERA.²

In Petersburg we limited a local government's ability to exempt itself from PERA once the local government became aware of

2. We reject the Borough's contention that organizing activity had ceased after the election because there were no organizing efforts in the twelve day period preceding the Borough's rejection of PERA. We note that PERA requires employees to wait for one full year following a valid election before they can hold another election. AS 23.40.100. As the organizational hiatus during the twelve day period was consistent with PERA, the lack of organizational activity did not terminate the employees' PERA rights.

substantial steps taken by employees to exercise their PERA rights. Although this holding limits the freedom of political subdivisions to opt out of PERA, we concluded that this result was consistent with the legislature's intent. 538 P.2d at 268. "[A]pplicability of PERA is the rule, exemption the exception." Id. We reaffirm that political subdivisions may not reject PERA after becoming aware of substantial organizational activity by employees.³

IV. CONCLUSION

The Borough's rejection of PERA after it became aware of substantial organizational activity is invalid. The decision of the superior court affirming DOL's determination that the Borough's 1980 resolution was ineffective in rejecting PERA is AFFIRMED.

3. In Anchorage Mun. Employees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage, 618 P.2d 575, 579 (Alaska 1980), we wrote "a public employer which chooses to opt out of PERA must do so promptly, rather than at its leisure" Because we conclude that Kodiak Island Borough's rejection of PERA after it became aware of substantial organizational activity was invalid, we do not reach the question of whether PERA can be rejected seven years after it was enacted.

BURKE, Justice, concurring.

I concur because I am bound by the decision of the court
in State v. City of Petersburg, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975).

MATTHEWS, Justice, concurring.

I agree that the 1980 opt-out resolution of the Kodiak Island Borough is invalid. I reach this conclusion on the basis of the fact that the resolution was untimely, coming as it did more than seven years after the effective date of PERA. This court has not established a specific time limit for a public employer to exempt itself from PERA. However, we have made it clear that "a public employer which chooses to opt out of PERA must do so promptly, rather than at its leisure" Anchorage Mun. Employees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage, 618 P.2d 575, 579 (Alaska 1980) (opt-out resolution passed one month after municipal entity was created held timely). Although we have never set a definite outside limit after which a municipality's attempted opt-out would be considered untimely, it seems clear to me that the 1980 resolution of the Borough is necessarily beyond any reasonable limit.

I do not think that today's opinion is on sound ground in concluding that awareness of substantial organizational activity by employees necessarily precludes an employer from rejecting PERA. The point of State v. City of Petersburg, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975), is that an employer should not be able to change the rules by which organizational contests are conducted in the midst of a contest. In the present case the contest was over. The organizational election had been held and the union had lost. Despite the fact that the Borough was aware of these events, recognizing the opt-out as valid would not be unfair because the opt-out did not interfere with ongoing organizational activities.

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ALASKA STATUTES

Binder 5

TITLE 21 TO TITLE 25

1992 Cumulative Supplement

OCTOBER 1992

Effective Date of Statutes

(See Alaska Constitution, art. IV, § 18)

Annotated through Sup. Ct. Op. No. 3852. For complete scope of annotations, see scope page in front of supplement to first binder. For detailed information on the use of the Alaska Statutes, see User's Guide published following the scope page.

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ALASKA STATUTES

Chapter 40. Labor Organizations.

Article

2. Public Employment Relations Act (§§ 23.40.200, 23.40.205, 23.40.215, 23.40.250)

Article 2. Public Employment Relations Act.

Section

200. Classes of public employees; arbitration

205. Family leave

Section

215. Funding and legislative approval

250. Definitions

Cross references. — For inability of municipal school districts or regional educational attendance areas to reject application of this article, see § 11, ch. 1, SLA 1992 in the Temporary and Special Acts.

Sec. 23.40.070. Declaration of policy.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Job classification plan. — A job classification plan is an integral part of the very foundation of the merit principle in state employment. Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 3825 (File Nos. S-3582, S-3622), P.2d (1992).

Assignment of salary ranges to job classes. — The assignment of salary ranges to job classes is not a mandatory subject of collective bargaining between the state and its employees' collective bar-

gaining representatives. Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 3825 (File Nos. S-3582, S-3622), P.2d (1992).

Negotiability. — For discussion of negotiable and nonnegotiable items under former AS 14.20.550 — 14.20.610 in negotiations between school boards and teachers, see Kenai Peninsula Borough Sch. Dist. v. Kenai Peninsula Educ. Ass'n, 572 P.2d 416 (Alaska 1977).

Sec. 23.40.090. Collective bargaining unit.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Cited in McGrath v. University of Alaska, 813 P.2d 1370 (Alaska 1991).

Sec. 23.40.110. Unfair labor practices.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Cited in International Bhd. of Elec. Workers v. City of Ketchikan, 805 P.2d 340 (Alaska 1991).

Sec. 23.40.170. Regulations.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Cited in *McGrath v. University of Alaska*, 513 P.2d 1370 (Alaska 1991).

Sec. 23.40.200. Classes of public employees; arbitration.

(a) For purposes of this section, public employees are employed to perform services in one of the three following classes:

(1) those services which may not be given up for even the shortest period of time;

(2) those services which may be interrupted for a limited period but not for an indefinite period of time; and

(3) those services in which work stoppages may be sustained for extended periods without serious effects on the public.

(b) The class in (a)(1) of this section is composed of police and fire protection employees, jail, prison, and other correctional institution employees, and hospital employees. Employees in this class may not engage in strikes. Upon a showing by a public employer or the labor relations agency that employees in this class are engaging or about to engage in a strike, an injunction, restraining order, or other order which may be appropriate shall be granted by the superior court in the judicial district in which the strike is occurring or is about to occur. If an impasse or deadlock is reached in collective bargaining between the public employer and employees in this class, and mediation has been utilized without resolving the deadlock, the parties shall submit to arbitration to be carried out under AS 09.43.030.

(c) The class in (a)(2) of this section is composed of public utility, snow removal, sanitation, and educational institution employees other than employees of a school district, a regional educational attendance area, or the state boarding school. Employees in this class may engage in a strike after mediation, subject to the voting requirement of (d) of this section, for a limited time. The limit is determined by the interests of the health, safety, or welfare of the public. The public employer or the labor relations agency may apply to the superior court in the judicial district in which the strike is occurring for an order enjoining the strike. A strike may not be enjoined unless it can be shown that it has begun to threaten the health, safety, or welfare of the public. A court, in deciding whether or not to enjoin the strike, shall consider the total equities in the particular class. "Total equities" includes not only the impact of a strike on the public but also the extent to which employee organizations and public employers have met their statutory obligations. If an impasse or deadlock still exists after the issuance of an injunction, the parties shall submit to arbitration to be carried out under AS 09.43.030.

(d) The class in (a)(3) of this section includes all other public employees who are not included in the classes in (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section. Employees in this class may engage in a strike if a majority of the employees in a collective bargaining unit vote by secret ballot to do so. However, if an impasse or deadlock is reached in collective bargaining negotiations between a municipal school district, a regional educational attendance area, or the state boarding school and its employees, the parties shall submit to advisory arbitration before the employees may engage in a strike. The arbitrator selected to conduct the advisory arbitration must be a member of the American Arbitration Association Panel of Labor Arbitrators or the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. In selecting the arbitrator, the parties shall request a list of arbitrators who have knowledge of and recent experience in the local conditions in the school district, regional educational attendance area, or state boarding school. A list containing at least five nominees who meet the qualifications of this subsection is a complete list for the purpose of striking names and selecting the arbitrator.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the employees with the concurrence of the employer may agree in writing to submit a dispute arising from interpretation or application of a collective bargaining agreement to arbitration.

(f) The parties to a collective bargaining agreement may provide in the agreement a contract for arbitration to be conducted solely according to the Uniform Arbitration Act (AS 09.43) if the Act is incorporated into the agreement or contract by reference. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972; am §§ 3, 4 ch 1 SLA 1992)

Cross references. — Section 9, ch. 1, SLA 1992, provides that the amendments to (c) and (d) of this section made by §§ 3 and 4, ch. 1, SLA 1993 do not terminate or modify a collective bargaining unit, recognition of exclusive bargaining representative, or collective bargaining unit, "if the unit, recognition, or agreement is in effect on March 26, 1992."

Effect of amendments. — The 1992 amendment, effective March 26, 1992, in subsection (c), deleted "public school and other" preceding "educational institution" and added "other than employees of a school district, a regional educational attendance area, or the state boarding school" in the first sentence, and, in subsection (d), added the last four sentences.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

II. Arbitration.

II. ARBITRATION.

Applicability of Uniform Arbitration Act. — Even though this section does provide that interest arbitration shall be conducted under AS 09.43.030, the section of the Uniform Arbitration Act (UAA) providing for appointment of arbitrators by agreement of the parties, or, in the ab-

sence of an agreement, by the superior court, the entire UAA is not applicable to this section. *State v. Public Safety Employees Ass'n*, 798 P.2d 1281 (Alaska 1990).

Matter for courts. — Arbitrability is a question for the courts unless the parties clearly and unmistakably provide other-

wise. *State v. Public Safety Employees Ass'n*, 798 P.2d 1281 (Alaska 1990).

Standard of review. — Appellate courts should apply the arbitrary and capricious standard when reviewing awards

in compulsory interest arbitrations; in voluntary interest arbitrations, the standard of review is gross error. *State v. Public Safety Employees Ass'n*, 798 P.2d 1281 (Alaska 1990).

Sec. 23.40.205. Family leave. Notwithstanding any provision of AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260 to the contrary, an agreement between the employer subject to AS 23.10.500 — 23.10.550 and an employee bargaining organization that does not contain benefit provisions at least as beneficial to the employee as those provided by AS 23.10.500 — 23.10.550 shall be considered to contain the benefit provisions of those statutes. (§ 7 ch 96 SLA 1992)

Revisor's notes. — Enacted as AS 23.40.200(g). Renumbered in 1992.

Cross references. — For transitional provisions related to the effect of this section on bargaining agreements in effect on

September 16, 1992, see § 11, ch. 96, SLA 1992 in the Temporary and Special Acts.

Effective dates. — Section 7, ch. 96, SLA 1992, which enacted this section, took effect on September 16, 1992.

Sec. 23.40.210. Agreement.

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Agency assumption of jurisdiction over pending grievance procedures. — The agency may exercise jurisdiction over unfair labor practice claims which are the subject of pending grievance procedures not yet exhausted where it appears that pursuing the grievance procedures would

be futile. *Public Safety Employees Ass'n v. State*, 799 P.2d 315 (Alaska 1990).

Availability of statutory remedies. — The availability of arbitration does not preclude statutory remedies. *Public Safety Employees Ass'n v. State*, 799 P.2d 315 (Alaska 1990).

Sec. 23.40.215. Funding and legislative approval. (a) The monetary terms of any agreement entered into under AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260 are subject to funding through legislative appropriation.

(b) The Department of Administration shall submit the monetary terms of an agreement to the legislature within 10 legislative days after the agreement of the parties, if the legislature is in session, or within 10 legislative days after the convening of the next regular session. The legislature shall advise the parties by concurrent resolution if it approves or disapproves of the monetary terms within 60 legislative days after the agreement is submitted to the legislature. The approval of the monetary terms of an agreement under this subsection is a nonbinding, advisory expression of legislative intent. If within 60 legislative days after the agreement is submitted the legislature advises the parties by concurrent resolution that it disapproves the monetary terms of the agreement, the parties may resume negotiations.

(c) Notwithstanding (b) of this section, the monetary terms of an agreement entered into between a school district or regional educa-

tional attendance area and its employees are not subject to approval by the legislature. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972; am § 1 ch 10 SLA 1984; am § 5 ch 1 SLA 1992)

Effect of amendments. — The 1992 amendment, effective March 26, 1992, added subsection (c).

Sec. 23.40.250. Definitions. In AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260, unless the context otherwise requires,

(1) "collective bargaining" means the performance of the mutual obligation of the public employer or the employer's designated representatives and the representative of the employees to meet at reasonable times, including meetings in advance of the budget making process, and negotiate in good faith with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment, or the negotiation of an agreement, or negotiation of a question arising under an agreement and the execution of a written contract incorporating an agreement reached if requested by either party, but these obligations do not compel either party to agree to a proposal or require the making of a concession;

(2) "election" means a proceeding conducted by the labor relations agency in which the employees in a collective bargaining unit cast a secret ballot for collective bargaining representatives, or for any other purpose specified in AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260;

(3) "labor relations agency" means the Alaska labor relations agency established in AS 23.05.360;

(4) "monetary terms of an agreement" means the changes in the terms and conditions of employment resulting from an agreement that will require an appropriation for their implementation or will result in a change in state revenues or productive work hours for state employees;

(5) "organization" means a labor or employee organization of any kind in which employees participate and which exists for the primary purpose of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, and conditions of employment;

(6) "public employee" means any employee of a public employer, whether or not in the classified service of the public employer, except elected or appointed officials or superintendents of schools;

(7) "public employer" means the state or a political subdivision of the state, including without limitation, a municipality, district, school district, regional educational attendance area, board of regents, public and quasi-public corporation, housing authority, or other authority established by law, and a person designated by the public employer to act in its interest in dealing with public employees;

(8) "regional educational attendance area" means an educational service area in the unorganized borough that may or may not include a military reservation, and that contains one or more public schools of grade levels K — 12 or any portion of those grade levels that are to be operated under the management and control of a single regional school board;

(9) "terms and conditions of employment" means the hours of employment, the compensation and fringe benefits, and the employer's personnel policies affecting the working conditions of the employees; but does not mean the general policies describing the function and purposes of a public employer. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972; am § 2 ch 10 SLA 1984; am E.O. No. 77 § 3 (1990); am §§ 6 — 8 ch 1 SLA 1992)

Revisor's notes. — Paragraph (8) was enacted as (9) and renumbered in 1992, at which time former paragraph (8) was renumbered as (9).

Effect of amendments. — The 1992 amendment, effective March 26, 1992, in paragraph (6), substituted "superinten-

dents of schools" for "teachers or noncertificated employees of school districts"; in paragraph (7), substituted "a municipality, district, school district, regional educational attendance area," for "a town, city, borough,"; and added paragraph (8).

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The assignment of salary ranges to job classes is not a mandatory subject of collective bargaining between the state and its employees' collective bargaining

representatives. Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 3825 (File Nos. S-3582, S-3622). P.2d (1992).

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Title 23

Labor and Workers' Compensation

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But it was further defined by the Public Employment Relations Act, AS 23.40.070, et seq. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

The Public Employment Relations Act, AS 23.40.070, et seq., contains far more detailed provisions than this section. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Public Employment Relations Act, AS 23.40.070 et seq., applies to employees of the state division of marine transportation. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

If there is no implied exemption for ferry personnel under the Public Employment Relations Act, AS 23.40.070, et seq., it cannot be said that the two acts do not cover the same people. This section is a subset of the broader Public Employment Relations Act coverage and was likely left intact deliberately to designate the commissioner of public works as the state's representative in bargaining with the ferry unions. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Collateral references. — 48A Am. Jur. 2d, Labor and Labor Relations. §§ 1764-1775, 1787-1999.

51 C.J.S., Labor Relations. §§ 148-216; 56 C.J.S., Master and Servant. §§ 28(20)-28(42).

Validity of union procedures for fixing and reviewing agency fees of nonunion employees under public employees representation contract — post-Hudson cases. 92 ALR Fed. 893.

Secs. 23.40.045 — 23.40.060. Records; local labor organizations; interference in chartering prohibited; civil enforcement; exemptions; penalties. [Repealed, § 55 ch 69 SLA 1970.]

Article 2. Public Employment Relations Act.

Section

- 70. Declaration of policy
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- 100. Representatives and elections
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- 220. Labor or employee organization dues and employee benefits, deduction and authorization
- 225. Exemption from Public Employment Relations Act
- 240. Effect on certain units, representatives, and agreements
- 245. Postsecondary student involvement in collective bargaining
- 250. Definitions
- 260. Short title

Cross references. — For applicability of article to political subdivisions unless rejected by them, see § 4, ch. 113, SLA 1972 in the Temporary and Special Acts;

for provisions relating to collective bargaining for teachers, see AS 14.20.550 — 14.20.610.

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NOTES TO DECISIONS

Right of public employees in Alaska to bargain collectively was created by this article. *Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 555 P.2d 552 (Alaska 1976).

This article confers upon public employees the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers and requires public employers to recognize collective bargaining units designated pursuant to this article. *Northwest Arctic Regional Educ. Attendance Area v. Alaska Pub. Serv. Employees, Local 71*, 591 P.2d 1292 (Alaska 1979), overruled on other grounds, *Alaska Com. Fishing & Agric. Bank v. O/S Alaska Coast*, 715 P.2d 707 (Alaska 1986).

This article allows political subdivisions of the state to reject its provisions for conduct of labor relations and to substitute their own provisions. *Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 555 P.2d 552 (Alaska 1976).

Applicability of article is the rule. — Under the present statute, applicability of this article is the rule, exemption the exception. *State v. City of Petersburg*, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975).

This article is expressly made applicable to home-rule municipalities, and thus municipalities are impliedly prohibited from refusing to negotiate with organizations selected by employees unless the exemption was timely enacted. *State v. City of Petersburg*, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975).

Applying a liberal construction to the powers of local government cannot override the express declaration of policy made a part of this article when coupled with considerations of the impact of the repeal of AS 23.40.010 and the different language used in the 1972 exemption provision, § 4, ch. 113, SLA 1972. *State v. City of Petersburg*, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975).

Article applicable unless state political subdivisions reject it. — The legislature provided for this article to be applicable to all political subdivisions of the state unless they rejected it rather than making the article inapplicable unless affirmative steps are taken by these same subdivisions to adopt the act (see § 4, ch. 113, SLA 1972). *State v. City of Petersburg*, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975).

Section 4, ch. 113, SLA 1972, not temporary. — Had the legislature wanted

§ 4, ch. 113, SLA 1972, to be of temporary duration, it would have so indicated. *Anchorage Mun. Employees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 618 P.2d 575 (Alaska 1980).

When article may be rejected. — This article may be rejected when all evidence indicates that municipal governments exempted themselves solely for the purpose of retaining local control over their labor relations, and with the clear intent of continuing collective bargaining rather than to interfere with established employee rights. *Anchorage Mun. Employees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 618 P.2d 575 (Alaska 1980); *City of Sitka v. International Bhd. of Elec. Workers, Local 1547*, 653 P.2d 332 (Alaska 1982).

Rejection of this article in order to gain an undue advantage in a labor dispute or the negotiation of a new collective bargaining agreement constitutes a deliberate interference with the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively in derogation of the act's express declaration of policy. *Anchorage Mun. Employees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 618 P.2d 575 (Alaska 1980).

Rejection must be prior to substantial organizational activity by public employees. — It is evidence from the wording of the exemption provision that the legislature intended to limit the freedom of the political subdivision to consider whether it wishes this article to apply to it by adopting the position that the article must be rejected prior to substantial organizational activity by public employees. *State v. City of Petersburg*, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975).

Prior to becoming aware of substantial organizational activity, the city could have exempted itself from the applicability of this article without interfering with the right of the employees to organize. Rejection of this article after becoming aware of such activity constitutes a gross and impermissible interference with the employees' freedom to choose which collective bargaining association should represent them. *State v. City of Petersburg*, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975).

This article was intended to recognize the right of employees to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining and to require public employers to negotiate and enter into labor contracts with employee organizations. It is apparent that this purpose would be substantially frustrated if a

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city would wait until the employees elected to be represented by a specific union, and then could exempt itself from the requirements of this article if that union was not favored by the city. In effect, this would give the city the right to control the organization to be selected by the employees. *State v. City of Petersburg*, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975).

A city council cannot validly reject application of this article more than six months after it becomes effective, and after the members of the council have learned of the organizational activity of the city's power plant employees. *State v. City of Petersburg*, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975).

The right and power of a city to reject this article becomes subordinated to the rights of the employees granted by the same legislation once the public employer becomes aware of substantial organizational activity on the part of its employees. *Anchorage Mun. Employees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 618 P.2d 575 (Alaska 1980).

Freedom to develop varying scheme of collective bargaining. — Local governments which have validly rejected this article are free to develop a local scheme of collective bargaining which varies from the state scheme as provided in this article. *Anchorage Mun. Employees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 618 P.2d 575 (Alaska 1980).

The legislature has expressly declared that the state policy of promoting harmonious and cooperative relations in public employment relations can best be effectuated by requiring public employers to bargain collectively with their employees. It is, therefore, most difficult to construe this article to prohibit local governments, which effectively rejected the article, from engaging in collective bargaining under their own local ordinances. It is far more likely that § 4, ch. 113, SLA 1972, was added to give political subdivisions of the state the freedom to fashion their own labor ordinances and systems of collective bargaining. *Anchorage Mun. Employees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 618 P.2d 575 (Alaska 1980).

Determining timely rejection. — Whether a local government has exercised its option to reject this article in a sufficiently timely fashion is best determined by looking at the circumstances of the individual case rather than setting an inflexible deadline. *Anchorage Mun. Em-*

ployees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage, 618 P.2d 575 (Alaska 1980).

Forfeiture of exemption from article. — A city did not forfeit its exemption from coverage by this article, by continuing to recognize and negotiate with unions subsequent to its exemption. *City of Fairbanks v. Fairbanks AFL-CIO Crafts Council*, 623 P.2d 321 (Alaska 1981).

There is nothing in the language of the Public Employment Relations Act AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260, or its legislative history to suggest that the legislature intended to preclude local governments which have validly exempted themselves from coverage under the act from thereafter voluntarily engaging in collective bargaining with employee organizations. *City of Fairbanks v. Fairbanks AFL-CIO Crafts Council*, 623 P.2d 321 (Alaska 1981).

The city did not waive its exemption under § 4, ch. 113, SLA 1972, by negotiating with the union, and thus did not forfeit the authority to enact its own personnel guidelines. *City of Fairbanks v. Fairbanks Firefighters Union*, 623 P.2d 339 (Alaska 1981).

Effect of elimination of state from exemption authorization. — See *State v. City of Petersburg*, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975).

AS 23.40.040, relating to collective bargaining agreements, was not repealed by implication by the enactment of this article. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Nor is it an implied exception to article. — AS 23.40.040 cannot be read as an implied exception to this article. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

This article was intended to incorporate existing collective bargaining agreements rather than exempt them. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Construed in pari materia. — Since AS 23.40.040 cannot be treated as an implied exception to this article, and since this article did not repeal AS 23.40.040 by implication, the statutes are construed in pari materia. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

This article and AS 23.40.040 can be effectively harmonized to further the legislative purpose of establishing uniform procedures for public employee collective bargaining and to protect the policies the legislature thought important in enacting this article. *Hafling v. Inland-*

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boatmen's Union, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Any possible conflict between AS 23.40.040 and this article is neither severe nor irreconcilable, particularly in light of AS 23.40.240 which incorporates existing agreements. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

The most reasonable construction, consistent with the implied exception rule, is that the legislature was aware of AS 23.40.040 and saw no inconsistency in enacting this article to provide guidelines and procedures for public employee collective bargaining. The Public Employment Relations Act does nothing to undercut the AS 23.40.040 authorization of collective bargaining. Rather, it gives it additional content. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

This article contains far more detailed provisions than AS 23.40.040. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

And further defines AS 23.40.040. — AS 23.40.040 was comprehensive when it was enacted, but it was further defined by this article. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Action not in reliance on rights under article. — Where municipality's electrical department employees had pursued unionization since the early 1960's, long before the enactment of this article, although all the electrical department employees signed union authorization cards sometime in 1972, there was no evidence of any organizational activities occurring between the effective date of this article, September 5, 1972, and the passage of the exemption ordinance in question, July 10, 1973; thus the employees were not acting in reliance on rights granted them by this article. *City of Sitka v. International Bhd.*

of Elec. Workers, Local 1547, 653 P.2d 332 (Alaska 1982).

This article applies to employees of the state division of marine transportation. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

If there is no implied exemption for ferry personnel under this article, it cannot be said that the two acts do not cover the same people. AS 23.40.040 is a subset of the broader coverage under this article and was likely left intact deliberately to designate the commissioner of public works as the state's representative in bargaining with the ferry unions. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

"Public employees" excludes teachers. — The legislature chose to define "public employees" as excluding teachers from the Public Employment Relations Act because the cooperative relations purpose of that act was already fulfilled with regard to teachers under the provisions of Title 14. *Anchorage Educ. Ass'n v. Anchorage School Dist.*, 648 P.2d 993 (Alaska 1982).

Employees covered by this article are free to join a national as well as a local union. *Kenai Peninsula Borough School Dist. v. Kenai Peninsula Borough School Dist. Classified Ass'n*, 590 P.2d 437 (Alaska 1979).

As to procedural safeguards which local labor ordinances must afford concerning representation elections, see *Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 555 P.2d 552 (Alaska 1976).

Cited in *Warwick v. State ex rel. Chance*, 548 P.2d 384 (Alaska 1976); *Public Safety Employees Ass'n v. State*, 658 P.2d 769 (Alaska 1983); *Carter v. Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n*, 663 P.2d 916 (Alaska 1983).

Collateral references. — 48A Am. Jur. 2d, Labor and Labor Relations, §§ 1764-1775.

51 C.J.S., Labor Relations, §§ 52, 148; 51A C.J.S., Labor Relations, § 306.

Validity of union procedures for fixing and reviewing agency fees of nonunion employees under public employees representation contract — post-Hudson cases. 92 ALR Fed. 893.

Sec. 23.40.070. Declaration of policy. The legislature finds that joint decision-making is the modern way of administering government. If public employees have been granted the right to share in the decision-making process affecting wages and working conditions, they have become more responsive and better able to exchange ideas and information on operations with their administrators. Accordingly, government is made more effective. The legislature further finds that the enactment of positive legislation establishing guidelines for public employment relations is the best way to harness and direct the energies of public employees eager to have a voice in determining their conditions of work, to provide a rational method for dealing with disputes and work stoppages, to strengthen the merit principle where civil service is in effect, and to maintain a favorable political and social environment. The legislature declares that it is the public policy of the state to promote harmonious and cooperative relations between government and its employees and to protect the public by assuring effective and orderly operations of government. These policies are to be effectuated by

(1) recognizing the right of public employees to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining;

(2) requiring public employers to negotiate with and enter into written agreements with employee organizations on matters of wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment;

(3) maintaining merit-system principles among public employees.
(§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

Opinions of attorney general. — Paragraph (2) of this section and AS 23.40.250(8), standing alone, clearly would make both group life and health insurance benefits and retirement benefits subject to collective bargaining since they both are "fringe benefits." January 23, 1978, Op. Att'y Gen.

Because health insurance deals with the economic interests of employees and does not deal with fundamental policy; because AS 39.30.090, the group insurance statute, authorizes the Department of Administration to obtain "a policy or policies"; and because AS 39.30.090 does not specify what levels of coverage or benefits must be included in the policy (or policies) obtained, the issue of group life and health insurance benefits is negotiable

under the Public Employment Relations Act (AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260). January 23, 1978, Op. Att'y Gen.

Given AS 39.35.120(b) and AS 39.35.170, which make inclusion in the public employees retirement system (AS 39.35.010 — 39.35.690) a condition of employment for state employees and contributions to it mandatory, the conclusion is that the legislature intended the statutory provisions of the public employees retirement system to apply to all state employees, and benefits under the public employees retirement system may not be negotiated under the Public Employment Retirement Act (AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260). January 23, 1978, Op. Att'y Gen.

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Applied in State v. City of Petersburg, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975); *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978); *Anchorage Mun. Em-*

ployees Ass'n v. Municipality of Anchorage, 618 P.2d 575 (Alaska 1980); *Anchorage Educ. Ass'n v. Anchorage School Dist.*, 648 P.2d 993 (Alaska 1982).

Quoted in *City of Fairbanks v. Alaska Dep't of Labor*, 763 P.2d 976 (Alaska 1988).

Stated in *Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. State, Dep't of Admin.*, 776 F.2d 1030 (Alaska 1989).

Cited in *Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v. University of Alaska*, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983); *Walt v. State*, 751 P.2d 1345 (Alaska 1988).

Collateral references. — 48A Am. Jur. 2d, *Labor and Labor Relations*, §§ 1764-1775.

51 C.J.S., *Labor Relations*, §§ 20-22, 33.

Bargainable or negotiable issues in state public employment labor relations. 84 ALR3d 242.

Sec. 23.40.075. Items not subject to bargaining. The parties may not negotiate terms contrary to

(1) the reemployment rights for injured state employees under AS 39.25.158; or

(2) the reemployment rights of the organized militia under AS 26.05.075. (§ 1 ch 86 SLA 1988; am § 2 ch 77 SLA 1990)

Effect of amendments. — The 1990 amendment added the paragraph (1) des-

ignation, added paragraph (2), and made a related grammatical change.

Sec. 23.40.080. Rights of public employees. Public employees may self-organize and form, join, or assist an organization to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Applied in *Northwest Arctic Regional Educ. Attendance Area v. Alaska Pub. Serv. Employees, Local 71*, 591 P.2d 1292 (Alaska 1979).

Quoted in *Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v.*

University of Alaska, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983).

Cited in *Kollodge v. State*, 757 P.2d 1028 (Alaska 1988); *City of Fairbanks v. Alaska Dep't of Labor*, 763 P.2d 976 (Alaska 1988).

Collateral references. — Right of public employees to strike or engage in work stoppage. 37 ALR3d 1147.

Right of public employees to form or join a labor organization affiliated with a federation of trade unions or which includes private employees. 40 ALR3d 728.

Validity and construction of statutes or

ordinances providing for arbitration of labor disputes involving public employees. 68 ALR3d 885.

Who are employees forbidden to strike under state enactments or state common-law rules prohibiting strikes by public employees or stated classes of public employees. 22 ALR4th 1103.

Sec. 23.40.090. Collective bargaining unit. The labor relations agency shall decide in each case, in order to assure to employees the fullest freedom in exercising the rights guaranteed by AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260, the unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining, based on such factors as community of interest, wages, hours, and other working conditions of the employees involved, the history of collective bargaining, and the desires of the employees. Bargaining units shall be as large as is reasonable, and unnecessary fragmenting shall be avoided. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

Sec. 23.40.100. Representatives and elections. (a) The labor relations agency shall investigate a petition if it is submitted in a manner prescribed by the labor relations agency and is

(1) by an employee or group of employees or an organization acting in their behalf alleging that 30 per cent of the employees of a proposed bargaining unit

(A) want to be represented for collective bargaining by a labor or employee organization as exclusive representative, or

(B) assert that the organization which has been certified or is currently being recognized by the public employer as bargaining representative is no longer the representative of the majority of employees in the bargaining unit; or

(2) by the public employer alleging that one or more organizations have presented to it a claim to be recognized as a representative of a majority of employees in an appropriate unit.

(b) If the labor relations agency has reasonable cause to believe that a question of representation exists, it shall provide for an appropriate hearing upon due notice. If the labor relations agency finds that there is a question of representation, it shall direct an election by secret ballot to determine whether or by which organization the employees desire to be represented and shall certify the results of the election. Nothing in this section prohibits the waiving of hearings by stipulation for the purpose of a consent election in conformity with the regulations of the labor relations agency or an election in a bargaining unit agreed upon by the parties. The labor relations agency shall determine who is eligible to vote in an election and shall establish rules governing the election. In an election in which none of the choices on the ballot receives a majority of the votes cast, a runoff election shall be conducted, the ballot providing for selection between the two choices receiving the largest and the second largest number of valid votes cast in the election. If an organization receives the majority of the votes cast in the election it shall be certified by the labor relations agency as exclusive representative of all the employees in the bargaining unit.

(c) An election may not be held in a bargaining unit or in a subdivision of a bargaining unit if a valid election has been held within the preceding 12 months.

(d) Nothing in this chapter prohibits recognition of an organization as the exclusive representative by a public agency by mutual consent.

(e) An election may not be directed by the labor relations agency in a bargaining unit in which there is in force a valid collective bargaining agreement, except during a 90-day period preceding the expiration date. However, a collective bargaining agreement may not bar an election upon petition of persons in the bargaining unit but not parties to the agreement if more than three years have elapsed since the execution of the agreement or the last timely renewal, whichever was later. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

Opinions of attorney general. — The Department of Administration may comply with an order received from the labor relations agency directing the state, in its

capacity as a public employer, to provide lists of all employees eligible to vote in a representation election held pursuant to AS 23.40.100. July 1, 1988. Op. Att'y Gen.

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Applied in *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Sec. 23.40.110. Unfair labor practices. (a) A public employer or an agent of a public employer may not

(1) interfere with, restrain, or coerce an employee in the exercise of the employee's rights guaranteed in AS 23.40.080;

(2) dominate or interfere with the formation, existence, or administration of an organization;

(3) discriminate in regard to hire or tenure of employment or a term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in an organization;

(4) discharge or discriminate against an employee because the employee has signed or filed an affidavit, petition, or complaint or given testimony under AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260;

(5) refuse to bargain collectively in good faith with an organization which is the exclusive representative of employees in an appropriate unit, including but not limited to the discussing of grievances with the exclusive representative.

(b) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a public employer from making an agreement with an organization to require as a condition of employment

(1) membership in the organization which represents the unit on or after the 30th day following the beginning of employment or on the effective date of the agreement, whichever is later; or

(2) payment by the employee to the exclusive bargaining agent of a service fee to reimburse the exclusive bargaining agent for the expense of representing the members of the bargaining unit.

(c) A labor or employee organization or its agents may not

(1) restrain or coerce

(A) an employee in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in AS 23.40.080, or

(B) a public employer in the selection of the employer's representative for the purposes of collective bargaining or the adjustment of grievances;

(2) refuse to bargain collectively in good faith with a public employer, if it has been designated in accordance with the provisions of AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260 as the exclusive representative of employees in an appropriate unit. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

Revisor's notes. — In 1990 the word "with" was inserted after "interfere" in (a)(1) of this section to correct a manifest error of omission in ch. 113, SLA 1972.

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Similarity to federal act. — Paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(3) are substantially similar to § 8(a)(1) and (a)(3) of the Labor Management Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. § 158(a)(1) and (a)(3). *Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v. University of Alaska*, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983).

For establishment of violation of 29 U.S.C. 158(a)(3), see *Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v. University of Alaska*, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983).

Derivative violation of (a)(1) from violation of (a)(3). — A violation of paragraph (a)(3) derivatively results in a violation of (a)(1) as well since employer discrimination in hiring, firing or working conditions also coerces or restrains employees in their rights to organize, bargain collectively and engage in other concerted activities. *Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v. University of Alaska*, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983).

Refusal to ratify tentative agreement. — It is permissible for an employer to refuse to ratify a tentative collective bargaining agreement in accordance with an agreed upon ground rule, so long as the employer's failure to ratify does not appear to have resulted from the employer's intent to string out negotiations and avoid reaching agreement. *Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v.*

University of Alaska, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983).

Work rule changes. — Since employers are free to make unilateral changes on matters which fall outside mandatory subjects of bargaining, the labor relations agency erred insofar as it rescinded work rules pertaining to permissive bargaining subjects and ordered the extension of terms in the previously expired collective bargaining agreement pertaining to permissive bargaining subjects. *Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v. University of Alaska*, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983).

Burden on union. — A union is required to demonstrate that an applicant was denied employment because of some antiunion motive on the part of the employer. *Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v. University of Alaska*, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983).

The union did not establish the presence of an antiunion motive on the part of the university where there was testimony that the applicant was not hired because more qualified applicants were available and ultimately because a lack of student interest caused the class to be cancelled and where although the union presented correspondence which demonstrated that the university considered the applicant's unavailability (because of his position as a negotiator) in determining his qualifica-

tion, there was unequivocal testimony that it was the mere fact of the applicant's unavailability, not the reason therefor, which was considered in this regard. Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v. University of Alaska, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983).

Applied in *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Quoted in *State v. City of Petersburg*, 538 P.2d 263 (Alaska 1975).

Cited in *Hicklin v. Orbeck*, 565 P.2d 159 (Alaska 1977), rev'd, 437 U.S. 518, 98 S. Ct. 2482, 57 L. Ed. 2d 397 (1978).

Collateral references. — What constitutes unfair labor practice under state

public employee relations acts. 9 ALR4th 20.

Sec. 23.40.120. Investigation and conciliation of complaints. If a verified written complaint by or for a person claiming to be aggrieved by a practice prohibited by AS 23.40.110, or a written accusation that a person subject to AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260 has engaged in a prohibited practice, is filed with the labor relations agency, it shall investigate the complaint or accusation. If it determines after the preliminary investigation that probable cause exists in support of the complaint or accusation, it shall try to eliminate the prohibited practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion. Nothing said or done during this endeavor may be used as evidence in a subsequent proceeding. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Applied in *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Sec. 23.40.130. Complaint and accusation. If the labor relations agency fails to eliminate the prohibited practice by conciliation and to obtain voluntary compliance with AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260, or, before it attempts conciliation, it may serve a copy of the complaint or accusation upon the respondent. The complaint or accusation and the subsequent procedures shall be handled in accordance with the administrative adjudication portion of the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62). (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Applied in *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Sec. 23.40.140. Orders and decisions. If the labor relations agency finds that a person named in the written complaint or accusation has engaged in a prohibited practice, the labor relations agency shall issue and serve on the person an order or decision requiring the person to cease and desist from the prohibited practice and to take affirmative action which will carry out the provisions of AS 23.40.070

— 23.40.260. If the labor relations agency finds that a person named in the complaint or accusation has not engaged or is not engaging in a prohibited practice, the labor relations agency shall state its findings of fact and issue an order dismissing the complaint or accusation. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Distinction between mandatory and permissive bargaining subjects. — This section requires the labor relations agency to distinguish between mandatory and permissive bargaining subjects in its remedial orders. *Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v. University of Alaska*, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983).

While this section authorizes the agency to issue cease and desist orders barring prohibited practices, and to order affirmative action which will carry out the provisions of the Public Employment Relations Act, it does not require employers to bring to the bargaining table subjects other than wages, hours, and

other terms and conditions of employment. *Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v. University of Alaska*, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983).

The labor relations agency erred insofar as it rescinded work rules pertaining to permissive bargaining subjects and ordered the extension of terms in the previously expired collective bargaining agreement pertaining to permissive bargaining subjects. *Alaska Community Colleges' Fed'n of Teachers Local 2404 v. University of Alaska*, 669 P.2d 1299 (Alaska 1983).

Applied in *Haffling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 370 (Alaska 1978).

Sec. 23.40.150. Enforcement by injunction. The labor relations agency may apply to the superior court in the judicial district in which the prohibited practice occurred for an order enjoining the prohibited acts specified in the order or decision of the labor relations agency. Upon a showing by the labor relations agency that the person has engaged or is about to engage in the practice, an injunction, restraining order, or other order which is appropriate may be granted by the court and shall be without bond. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Applied in *Haffling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 370 (Alaska 1978).

Sec. 23.40.160. Power to investigate and compel testimony. (a) For the purpose of the investigations, proceedings, or hearings which the labor relations agency considers necessary to carry out the provisions of AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260, the labor relations agency may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of relevant evidence.

(b) The labor relations agency may administer oaths, examine witnesses, and receive evidence.

(c) The attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence may be required from any place in the state at any designated place of hearing.

(d) If a person refuses to obey a subpoena issued under AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260, the superior court in the district in which the person resides or is found may, upon application by the labor relations agency, issue an order requiring the person to comply with the subpoena. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Applied in *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Sec. 23.40.170. Regulations. The labor relations agency may adopt regulations under the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) to carry out the provisions of AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Stated in *Carter v. Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n*, 663 P.2d 916 (Alaska 1983).

Sec. 23.40.180. Penalty for violation of order or decision. A person who violates a provision of an order or decision of the labor relations agency is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than \$500. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Applied in *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Sec. 23.40.190. Mediation. If, after a reasonable period of negotiation over the terms of a collective bargaining agreement, a deadlock exists between a public employer and an organization, the labor relations agency may appoint a competent, impartial, disinterested person to act as mediator in any dispute either on its own initiative or on the request of one of the parties to the dispute. The parties may also select a mediator by agreement or mutual consent. It is the function of the mediator to bring the parties together voluntarily under such favorable auspices as will tend to effectuate settlement of the dispute, but neither the mediator nor the labor relations agency has any power of compulsion in mediation proceedings. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

Sec. 23.40.200. Classes of public employees; arbitration.
(a) For purposes of this section, public employees are employed to perform services in one of the three following classes:

(1) those services which may not be given up for even the shortest period of time;

(2) those services which may be interrupted for a limited period but not for an indefinite period of time; and

(3) those services in which work stoppages may be sustained for extended periods without serious effects on the public.

(b) The class in (a)(1) of this section is composed of police and fire protection employees, jail, prison, and other correctional institution employees, and hospital employees. Employees in this class may not engage in strikes. Upon a showing by a public employer or the labor relations agency that employees in this class are engaging or about to engage in a strike, an injunction, restraining order, or other order which may be appropriate shall be granted by the superior court in the judicial district in which the strike is occurring or is about to occur. If an impasse or deadlock is reached in collective bargaining between the public employer and employees in this class, and mediation has been utilized without resolving the deadlock, the parties shall submit to arbitration to be carried out under AS 09.43.030.

(c) The class in (a)(2) of this section is composed of public utility, snow removal, sanitation, and public school and other educational institution employees. Employees in this class may engage in a strike after mediation, subject to the voting requirement of (d) of this section, for a limited time. The limit is determined by the interests of the health, safety, or welfare of the public. The public employer or the labor relations agency may apply to the superior court in the judicial district in which the strike is occurring for an order enjoining the strike. A strike may not be enjoined unless it can be shown that it has begun to threaten the health, safety, or welfare of the public. A court, in deciding whether or not to enjoin the strike, shall consider the total equities in the particular class. "Total equities" includes not only the impact of a strike on the public but also the extent to which employee organizations and public employers have met their statutory obligations. If an impasse or deadlock still exists after the issuance of an injunction, the parties shall submit to arbitration to be carried out under AS 09.43.030.

(d) The class in (a)(3) of this section includes all other public employees who are not included in the classes in (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section. Employees in this class may engage in a strike if a majority of the employees in a collective bargaining unit vote by secret ballot to do so.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the employees with the concurrence of the employer may agree in writing to submit a dispute arising from interpretation or application of a collective bargaining agreement to arbitration.

(f) The parties to a collective bargaining agreement may provide in the agreement a contract for arbitration to be conducted solely according to the Uniform Arbitration Act (AS 09.43) if the Act is incorpo-

Sec. 23.40.210. Agreement. Upon the completion of negotiations between an organization and a public employer, if a settlement is reached, the employer shall reduce it to writing in the form of an agreement. The agreement may include a term for which it will remain in effect, not to exceed three years. The agreement shall include a pay plan designed to provide for a cost-of-living differential between the salaries paid employees residing in the state and employees residing outside the state. The plan shall provide that the salaries paid, as of August 26, 1977, to employees residing outside the state shall remain unchanged until the difference between those salaries and the salaries paid employees residing in the state reflects the difference between the cost of living in Alaska and living in Seattle, Washington. The agreement shall include a grievance procedure which shall have binding arbitration as its final step. Either party to the agreement has a right of action to enforce the agreement by petition to the labor relations agency. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972; am § 1 ch 62 SLA 1977)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Constitutionality. — This section's cost-of-living wage differentials do not violate the federal constitution's commerce clause since Alaska acted as a "market participant" rather than as a "market regulator." *International Org. of Masters v. Andrews*, 626 F. Supp. 1271 (D. Alaska 1986), *aff'd*, 831 F.2d 843 (9th Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 485 U.S. 962, 108 S. Ct. 1228, 99 L. Ed. 2d 428 (1988).

Because the existence and amount of the wage differentials imposed under this section reasonably further a legitimate state purpose, the wage differentials do not violate the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment. *International Org. of Masters v. Andrews*, 626 F. Supp. 1271 (D. Alaska 1986), *aff'd*, 831 F.2d 843 (9th Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 485 U.S. 962, 108 S. Ct. 1228, 99 L. Ed. 2d 428 (1988).

Imposing wage differentials according to Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) employee's states of residence did not infringe on their "right to travel" guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment since the wage adjustments do not penalize AMHS employees for migrating to or emigrating from Alaska. *International Org. of Masters v. Andrews*, 626 F. Supp. 1271 (D. Alaska 1986), *aff'd*, 831 F.2d 843 (9th Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 485 U.S. 962, 108 S. Ct. 1228, 99 L. Ed. 2d 428 (1988).

This section's wage differentials do not violate the privileges and immunities clause because the interest "burdened" by this section's wage differentials is not

"fundamental" in nature, and even if this interest were fundamental for purposes of privileges and immunities analysis, Alaska has a substantial interest in eliminating disincentives that discourage Alaska Marine Highway System employees from residing in the state, and its wage differentials bear a "substantial relationship" to its objective of eliminating, or at least minimizing, these disincentives. *International Org. of Masters v. Andrews*, 626 F. Supp. 1271 (D. Alaska 1986), *aff'd*, 831 F.2d 843 (9th Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 485 U.S. 962, 108 S. Ct. 1228, 99 L. Ed. 2d 428 (1988).

This section, granting cost of living wage adjustments to resident, but not nonresident employees of the Alaska Marine Highway System, does not violate the Privileges and Immunities Clause or the right to travel as embodied in the fourteenth amendment. *International Org. of Masters v. Andrews*, 831 F.2d 843 (9th Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 485 U.S. 962, 108 S. Ct. 1228, 99 L. Ed. 2d 428 (1988).

Statutory violations. — Exclusion of grievances involving involuntary transfers from binding arbitration in a provision of the collective bargaining agreement between the state and a union, the Public Safety Employees Association, violates this section. *Hemmen v. State, Dep't of Pub. Safety*, 710 P.2d 1001 (Alaska Ct. App. 1985).

Applied in *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Sec. 23.40.212. Agreement with the Board of Regents. (a) The Board of Regents of the University of Alaska may delegate to the Department of Administration its authority under AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260 to negotiate with an organization for an agreement.

(b) The Department of Administration shall participate in the negotiations between the Board of Regents and an organization. An agreement between the board and an organization requires the approval of the department. (§ 1 ch 148 SLA 1978)

Sec. 23.40.215. Funding and legislative approval. (a) The monetary terms of any agreement entered into under AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260 are subject to funding through legislative appropriation.

(b) The Department of Administration shall submit the monetary terms of an agreement to the legislature within 10 legislative days after the agreement of the parties, if the legislature is in session, or within 10 legislative days after the convening of the next regular session. The legislature shall advise the parties by concurrent resolution if it approves or disapproves of the monetary terms within 60 legislative days after the agreement is submitted to the legislature. The approval of the monetary terms of an agreement under this subsection is a nonbinding, advisory expression of legislative intent. If within 60 legislative days after the agreement is submitted the legislature advises the parties by concurrent resolution that it disapproves the monetary terms of the agreement, the parties may resume negotiations. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972; am § 1 ch 10 SLA 1984)

Opinions of attorney general. — To the extent the cost of negotiated group life and health insurance coverage exceeds what the State would have paid under its

employer-sponsored plan, the negotiated coverage is subject to legislative approval under this section. January 23, 1978, Op. Att'y Gen.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Monetary terms of agreement are not effective until funds are appropriated by legislature. Each year the monetary terms of a collective bargaining agreement are subject to independent legislative approval. Public Employees' Local

71 v. State, 775 P.2d 1062 (Alaska 1989).
Applied in *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).
Cited in *Warwick v. State ex rel. Chance*, 548 P.2d 384 (Alaska 1976).

Sec. 23.40.220. Labor or employee organization dues and employee benefits, deduction and authorization. Upon written authorization of a public employee within a bargaining unit, the public employer shall deduct from the payroll of the public employee the monthly amount of dues, fees, and other employee benefits as certified by the secretary of the exclusive bargaining representative and shall deliver it to the chief fiscal officer of the exclusive bargaining representative. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

Sec. 23.40.225. Exemption from Public Employment Relations Act. Notwithstanding the provisions of AS 23.40.220, a collective bargaining settlement reached, or agreement entered into, under AS 23.40.210 that incorporates union security provisions, including but not limited to a union shop or agency shop provision or agreement, shall safeguard the rights of nonassociation of employees having bona fide religious convictions based on tenets or teachings of a church or religious body of which an employee is a member. Upon submission of proper proof of religious conviction to the labor relations agency, the agency shall declare the employee exempt from becoming a member of a labor organization or employee association. The employee shall pay an amount of money equivalent to regular union or association dues, initiation fees, and assessments to the union or association. Nonpayment of this money subjects the employee to the same penalty as if it were nonpayment of dues. The receiving union or association shall contribute an equivalent amount of money to a charity of its choice not affiliated with a religious, labor, or employee organization. The union or association shall submit proof of contribution to the labor relations agency. (§ 1 ch 85 SLA 1976)

Editor's notes. — Section 2, ch. 85, SLA 1976 provides: "If any portion of AS 23.40.225 is declared unconstitutional or void by a court of competent jurisdiction, then that entire section is void."

Opinions of attorney general. — This section does not supplant 18.80.220(a), a general provision against religious discrimination, nor does it violate the "establishment clause" of the Alaska Constitu-

tion where the non-associational rights of all public employees are secured by AS 18.80.220(a). January 13, 1984, Op. Att'y Gen.

A state employee in a collective bargaining unit who does not belong to an organized religion is entitled to an accommodation of his religious opposition to the payment of union dues. January 13, 1984, Op. Att'y Gen.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Applied in *Hasling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Sec. 23.40.230. Assistance by Department of Labor. [Repealed, E.O. No. 77 § 8 SLA 1990.]

Sec 23.40.240. Effect on certain units, representatives, and agreements. Nothing in this chapter terminates or modifies a collective bargaining unit, recognition of exclusive bargaining representative, or collective bargaining agreement if the unit, recognition, or agreement is in effect on September 5, 1972. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Applied in *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978); *Northwest Arctic Regional Educ. Attendants Area v. Alaska Pub. Serv. Employees, Local 71*, 591 P.2d 129 (Alaska 1979).

Sec. 23.40.245. Postsecondary student involvement in collective bargaining. (a) When a bargaining unit includes members of the faculty or other employees of a public institution of postsecondary education, the public employer and the representative of the bargaining unit shall permit student representatives of that institution to

(1) attend and observe all meetings between the public employer and the representative of the bargaining unit which are involved with collective bargaining;

(2) have access to all documents pertaining to collective bargaining exchanged by the employer and the representative of the bargaining unit, including copies of transcripts of the meetings.

(b) Student representatives may not disclose information concerning the substance of collective bargaining obtained in the course of their activities under (a) of this section, unless that information is released by the employer or the representative of the bargaining unit.

(c) For the purpose of this section, the students of the institution involved in negotiations shall select their representatives from the institution directly involved in negotiations.

(d) When the institutions are negotiating with bargaining units representing more than one major geographic area of the state, the student representatives shall be from those areas. No more than three student representatives may attend meetings at any time. (§ 1 ch 148 SLA 1978)

Sec. 23.40.250. Definitions. In AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260, unless the context otherwise requires,

(1) "collective bargaining" means the performance of the mutual obligation of the public employer or the employer's designated representatives and the representative of the employees to meet at reasonable times, including meetings in advance of the budget making process, and negotiate in good faith with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment, or the negotiation of an agreement, or negotiation of a question arising under an agreement and the execution of a written contract incorporating an agreement reached if requested by either party, but these obligations do not compel either party to agree to a proposal or require the making of a concession;

(2) "election" means a proceeding conducted by the labor relations agency in which the employees in a collective bargaining unit cast a secret ballot for collective bargaining representatives, or for any other purpose specified in AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260;

(3) "labor relations agency" means the Alaska labor relations agency established in AS 23.05.360;

(4) "monetary terms of an agreement" means the changes in the terms and conditions of employment resulting from an agreement that will require an appropriation for their implementation or will result in a change in state revenues or productive work hours for state employees;

(5) "organization" means a labor or employee organization of any kind in which employees participate and which exists for the primary purpose of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, and conditions of employment;

(6) "public employee" means any employee of a public employer, whether or not in the classified service of the public employer, except elected or appointed officials or teachers or noncertificated employees of school districts;

(7) "public employer" means the state or a political subdivision of the state, including without limitation, a town, city, borough, district, board of regents, public and quasi-public corporation, housing authority, or other authority established by law, and a person designated by the public employer to act in its interest in dealing with public employees;

(8) "terms and conditions of employment" means the hours of employment, the compensation and fringe benefits, and the employer's personnel policies affecting the working conditions of the employees; but does not mean the general policies describing the function and purposes of a public employer. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972; am § 2 ch 10 SLA 1984; am E.O. No. 77 § 3 (1990))

Revisor's notes. — In 1984, paragraph (8), added in 1984, was renumbered as paragraph (4) and former paragraphs (4)-(7) were renumbered as present paragraphs (5)-(8) to retain alphabetical order.

Effect of amendments. — The 1990 amendment, effective July 1, 1990, rewrote paragraph (3).

Opinions of attorney general. — AS 23.40.070(2) and paragraph (8) of this section, standing alone, clearly would make both group life and health insurance benefits and retirement benefits subject to collective bargaining since they both are "fringe benefits." January 23, 1978, Op. Att'y Gen.

Because health insurance deals with the economic interests of employees and does not deal with fundamental policy; because AS 39.30.090, the group insurance statute, authorizes the Department of Administration to obtain "a policy or poli-

cies"; and because AS 39.30.090 does not specify what levels of coverage or benefits must be included in the policy (or policies) obtained, the issue of group life and health insurance benefits is negotiable under the Public Employment Relations Act (AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260). January 23, 1978, Op. Att'y Gen.

Given AS 39.35.120(b) and AS 39.35.170, which make inclusion in the public employees retirement system (AS 39.35.010 — 39.35.690) a condition of employment for state employees and contributions to it mandatory, the conclusion is that the legislature intended the statutory provisions of the public employees retirement system to apply to all state employees, and benefits under the public employees retirement system may not be negotiated under the Public Employment Retirement Act (AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260). January 23, 1978, Op. Att'y Gen.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Labor organization representing two bargaining units within same employer. — There is nothing in the language of the definition of "organization" which suggests that an otherwise qualified labor organization could not represent two different bargaining units within the same public employer. Indeed, the use of the phrase "labor organization of any kind" suggests the contrary. *City of Fairbanks v. Alaska Dep't of Labor*, 763 P.2d 976 (Alaska 1988).

Ferry personnel are public employees of a public employer and are not included within any of the itemized exceptions of paragraph (6). *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Since paragraph (3) of this section defines "labor relations agency," which supervises and enforces this article, as the state personnel board for state employees and the Department of Labor with regard to all other public employees, the state personnel board would be the applicable regulatory agency with regard to ferry personnel. Therefore, there is no inconsistency in the ferry crew exemption from the state personnel system and its inclusion with this article. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, 585 P.2d 870 (Alaska 1978).

Teachers, who are not "public employees" for purposes of this article, are not covered by this section. *Anchorage Educ. Ass'n v. Anchorage School Dist.*, 648 P.2d 993 (Alaska 1982).

The legislature defined "public employees" as excluding teachers from the Public Employment Relations Act because the cooperative relations purpose of that act was already fulfilled with regard to teachers under the provisions of Title 14. *Anchorage Educ. Ass'n v. Anchorage School Dist.*, 648 P.2d 993 (Alaska 1982).

Noncertificated school employees are not among those within the ambit of this article. *Kenai Peninsula Borough School Dist. v. Kenai Peninsula Borough School Dist. Classified Ass'n*, 590 P.2d 437 (Alaska 1979).

Nor are noncertificated employees of regional educational attendance areas. — This article does not apply to the noncertificated employees of the regional educational attendance areas. *Northwest Arctic Regional Educ. Attendance Area v. Alaska Pub. Serv. Employees, Local 71*, 591 P.2d 1292 (Alaska

1979), overruled on other grounds, *Alaska Com. Fishing & Agric. Bank v. O/S Alaska Coast*, 715 P.2d 707 (Alaska 1986).

Since such attendance areas appear to be school districts. — Regional educational attendance areas appear to be school districts within the meaning of paragraph (6), defining "public employees" for the purposes of this article. *Northwest Arctic Regional Educ. Attendance Area v. Alaska Pub. Serv. Employees, Local 71*, 591 P.2d 1292 (Alaska 1979), overruled on other grounds, *Alaska Com. Fishing & Agric. Bank v. O/S Alaska Coast*, 715 P.2d 707 (Alaska 1986).

Thus, such attendance areas have no statutory duty to bargain with noncertificated employees. — This article exempts noncertificated employees of the regional educational attendance areas from its coverage. The regional educational attendance areas therefore have no statutory duty to bargain with a bargaining representative of the noncertificated employees. *Northwest Arctic Regional Educ. Attendance Area v. Alaska Pub. Serv. Employees, Local 71*, 591 P.2d 1292 (Alaska 1979), overruled on other grounds, *Alaska Com. Fishing & Agric. Bank v. O/S Alaska Coast*, 715 P.2d 707 (Alaska 1986).

The legislature did not intend to bind the regional educational attendance areas to the employment contracts of their predecessor, the Alaska State Operated School System. *Northwest Arctic Regional Educ. Attendance Area v. Alaska Pub. Serv. Employees, Local 71*, 591 P.2d 1292 (Alaska 1979), overruled on other grounds, *Alaska Com. Fishing & Agric. Bank v. O/S Alaska Coast*, 715 P.2d 707 (Alaska 1986).

Although the Alaska State Operated School System, the predecessor to the regional educational attendance areas, was a state agency subject to this article and not a "school district" whose noncertificated employees are exempt under paragraph (6), and therefore did not have a "right" to refuse to bargain which it could waive. Even if the Alaska State Operated School System had waived its right to claim exemption under this article, it does not follow that the regional educational attendance areas also have waived their right to assert the statutory exemption, since the regional educational attendance areas are not simply successors to the Alaska State Operated School System but

are independent entities which have been given broad powers to run their individual school districts as they see fit. *Northwest Arctic Regional Educ. Attendance Area v. Alaska Pub. Serv. Employees, Local 71, 591 P.2d 1292 (Alaska 1979)*, overruled on other grounds, *Alaska Com. Fishing & Agric. Bank v. O/S Alaska Coast, 715 P.2d 707 (Alaska 1986)*.

Jurisdiction to determine applicability of collective bargaining agreement. — Because the noncertificated employees of school districts are not employees of the state directly or public em-

ployees under this article neither the state personnel board nor the Department of Labor has jurisdiction to determine the applicability of a collective bargaining agreement to the regional educational attendance areas. *Northwest Arctic Regional Educ. Attendance Area v. Alaska Pub. Serv. Employees, Local 71, 591 P.2d 1292 (Alaska 1979)*, overruled on other grounds, *Alaska Com. Fishing & Agric. Bank v. O/S Alaska Coast, 715 P.2d 707 (Alaska 1986)*.

Quoted in *Carter v. Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n, 663 P.2d 916 (Alaska 1983)*.

Sec. 23.40.260. Short title. AS 23.40.070 — 23.40.260 may be cited as the Public Employment Relations Act. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

Chapter 45. General Provisions.

Section 23.45.010. Definitions

Sec. 23.45.010. Definitions. In this title

- (1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of labor;
- (2) "department" means the Department of Labor;
- (3) "wages" means, except for the purposes of construing AS 23.20 and AS 23.30
 - (A) the basic hourly rate of pay; and
 - (B) all other compensation to an employee for services performed, including revocable and irrevocable contributions made by an employer to a trustee or third party for the benefit of the employee and contributions which may be reasonably anticipated in providing benefits to employees under an enforceable agreement to provide medical care, compensation for death or injury, or other fringe benefits. (am § 1 ch 115 SLA 1966)

04/16/93
11:35:32

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL
WASTEBASKET

From: Mrs. Phyllis Dixon
2048 Bridgewater

Fairbanks AK 99709 Tel: 452-8678

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: I AM VERY MUCH OPPOSED TO HB 255. PLEASE DO NOT TAKE AWAY PUBLIC
EMPLOYEES RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING. PLEASE RESPOND.

Entered By: LIOCCHR on 4/16/93 PomID 13858 Distribution 8
MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4BÜ

LINE 1 COL 1

04/16/93
11:35:41

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL
WASTEBASKET

From: Mr. Bruce Buffmiere
900 Lathrop St.

Fairbanks AK 99701 Tel: 456-6072

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: I FEEL THAT THE SCHOOL DISTRICT SHOULD NOT OPT OUT OF PERA, AND WE
SHOULD NOT HAVE OUR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND RIGHT TO STRIKE TAKEN AWAY. BE
MORE REponsive TO YOUR CONSTITUENTS. PLEASE RESPOND.

Entered By: LIOCCHR on 4/16/93 PomID 13861 Distribution 8
MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4BÜ

LINE 1 COL 1

04/16/93
11:28:33

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Mr. Carl Fox
Box 1124

Bethel AK 99559 Tel: 543-4064

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: PLEASE VOTE AGAINST HB 255.

Entered By: LIOCTLR on 4/15/93 PomID 13572 Distribution 7

MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4BÜ

LINE 1 COL 1

04/16/93
11:28:39

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Mr. William McMonigle
Box 2263

Bethel AK 99559 Tel: 543-4278

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: PLEASE DON'T DENY ME OF MY RIGHT TO FAIR PROTECTION OF BARGAINING
UNDER PERA VOTE AGAINST HB 255.

Entered By: LIOCTLR on 4/15/93 PomID 13579 Distribution 12

MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

04/16/93
11:28:03

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Mr. Robert John
Box 1335

Bethel AK 99559 Tel: 543-4228

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: PLEASE DON'T DENY ME MY RIGHT TO FAIR PROTECTION OF BARGAINING. VOTE
AGAINST HB 255.

Entered By: LIOCTLR on 4/15/93 PomID 13560 Distribution 7
MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4BÜ

LINE 1 COL 1

04/16/93
11:28:08

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Mr. Gary Hanson
Box 1857

Bethel AK 99559 Tel: 543-3751

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: VOTE AGAINST HB 255. DON'T STRIP ME OF MY RIGHTS TO BARGAIN
COLLECTIVELY.

Entered By: LIOCTLR on 4/15/93 PomID 13562 Distribution 7
MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

04/16/93
11:21:55

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Mr. Ted Simmons
Box 1011

Bethel AK 99559 Tel: 543-4237

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: CURRENT LAW GIVES ALL PARTIES INVOLVED EQUAL RIGHTS AND PROTECTION.
CHANGING THIS LAW WOULD DENY EMPLOYEES THEIR RIGHTS TO FAIR AND JUST PROTECTION
AND BARGAINING. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST HB 255. THANK YOU.

Entered By: LIOCTLR on 4/15/93 PomID 13553 Distribution 12
MSG: 98 TOTAL POMS SELECTED FOR VIEWING
Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B LINE 1 COL 1

04/16/93
11:22:13

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Ms. Carol Manumik
Box 386

Bethel AK 99559 Tel: NONE

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: PLEASE DON'T DENY ME MY RIGHT TO FAIR PROTECTION OF BARGAINING.
PLEASE VOTE AGAINST HB 255.

Entered By: LIOCTLR on 4/15/93 PomID 13555 Distribution 12
MSG:
Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B LINE 1 COL 1

04/16/93
11:22:41

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Mr. Gary Vanass
Box 1544

Bethel

AK 99559

Tel: 543-3031

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: I URGE YOU TO VOTE AGAINST HB 255. I OPPOSE THE BILL BECAUSE IT DOES NOT GIVE FAIR RIGHT OF BARGAINING TO DISTRICT EMPLOYEES.

Entered By: LIOCTLR on 4/15/93 PomID 13557 Distribution 7

MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B

LINE 1 COL 1

04/16/93
11:22:49

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Mr. Dave Rose
Box 1287

Bethel

AK 99559

Tel: 543-2244

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: VOTE AGAINST HB 255.

Entered By: LIOCTLR on 4/15/93 PomID 13559 Distribution 7

MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B

LINE 1 COL 1

04/15/93
14:15:23

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Ms. Susan Archer
6745 Downy Finch Ln.

Anchorage AK 99516 Tel: 345-1030

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: THE WORKERS MUST STAY UNDER PERA AND BE ALLOWED TO COLLECTIVELY
BARGAIN. THANK YOU.

Entered By: LIOCLAN on 4/15/93 PomID 13397 Distribution 7
MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B LINE 1 COL 1

04/15/93
14:15:47

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Ms Robin Snyder
Box 1501

Ward Cove AK 99928 Tel: 247-8502

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: PLEASE OPPOSE HB 255. DO NOT STRIP ME OF MY RIGHT TO COLLECTIVELY
BARGAIN.

Entered By: LIOCROB on 4/15/93 PomID 13404 Distribution 12
MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste:

4B LINE 1 COL 1

04/15/93
14:19:37

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Ms. Shirley Braspenninckx
4242 Apollo Dr.

Anchorage

AK 99504

Tel: 333-4063

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: PLEASE OPPOSE HB 255. DON'T STRIPE WORKERS OF THEIR RIGHTS TO
COLLECTIVE BARGIN. SHIRLEY/VICE PRESIDENT/ANCHORAGE COUNCIL OF
EDUCATION/ACE/AFT

Entered By: LIOCBBN on 4/15/93 PomID 13474 Distribution 7
MSG:
Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B

LINE 1 COL 1

04/15/93
14:20:26

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Mr. Raymond Smith
13221 Reef Pl.

Anchorage

AK 99515

Tel: 345-4019

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: PLEASE DO NOT PASS THIS BILL OUT OF COMMITTEE. IT IS A RIDICULOUS
ATTEMPT TO TAKE AWAY POWER OF NEGOTIATION FROM EMPLOYEES EFFECTED BY THIS BILL.

Entered By: LIOCCRI on 4/15/93 PomID 13501 Distribution 7
MSG:
Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B

LINE 1 COL 1

04/15/93
14:15:54

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Ms Julie Hargraves
526 Hill Rd.

Ketchikan

AK 99901

Tel: 225-2050

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: PLEASE DON'T STRIP US OF OUR RIGHT TO BARGAIN.

Entered By: LIOCROB on 4/15/93

PomID 13406

Distribution 12

MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B

LINE 1 COL 1

04/15/93
14:16:18

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Ms Sharon Burford
626 Dock St. #5

Ketchikan

AK 99901

Tel: 225-7677

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: PLEASE DON'T STRIP US OF OUR RIGHT TO BARGAIN.

Entered By: LIOCROB on 4/15/93

PomID 13407

Distribution 12

MSG:

Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B

LINE 1 COL 1

04/15/93
14:17:21

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Ms Kelly Boehlert
Box 1361

Ward Cove

AK 99928

Tel: 225-6694

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: DON'T STRIP US OF OUR RIGHT TO BARGAIN. VOTE AGAINST HB 255.

Entered By: LIOCROB on 4/15/93 PomID 13414 Distribution 12
MSG:
Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B

LINE 1 COL 1

04/15/93
14:17:38

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Ms Sandy O'Neill
706 Chatham

Ketchikan

AK 99901

Tel: 225-6343

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: DON'T STRIP US OF OUR RIGHT TO BARGAIN. VOTE AGAINST HB 255.

Entered By: LIOCROB on 4/15/93 PomID 13415 Distribution 12
MSG:
Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B

LINE 1 COL 1

04/15/93
14:17:07

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Ms Darlene Price
1251 Millar St.

Ketchikan

AK 99901

Tel: 247-1311

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: DON'T STRIP US OF OUR RIGHT TO BARGAIN. WE WORKED HARD FOR THIS.

Entered By: LIOCROB on 4/15/93

PomID 13412

Distribution 12

MSG:
Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B

LINE 1 COL 1

04/15/93
14:17:12

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE SYSTEM
MEMBER OFFICE OLB Olberg

POMS100
LHSCALL

From: Mr. Jim Connelly
88 Pond Reef

Ketchikan

AK 99901

Tel: 247-2631

Bill# HB 255 Title: LOCAL EXEMPTION FROM PERA
Subject

OPPOSES THIS LEGISLATION

Message: DON'T STRIP US OF OUR RIGHT TO BARGAIN. VOTE AGAINST HB 255.

Entered By: LIOCROB on 4/15/93

PomID 13413

Distribution 12

MSG:
Enter Next Message PF4 Menu PF6 WasteBasket PF7 Previous POM PF10 BigWaste

4B

LINE 1 COL 1