

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM

April 7, 1995 Hearing Room 357
1:00 P.M. Tapes 87 - 89

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Rep. Bob Tiernan, Chair
Rep. Mike Lehman, Vice-Chair
Rep. Jerry Grisham
Rep. Cedric Hayden
Rep. Bryan Johnston
Rep. Barbara Ross
Rep. Charles Starr
Rep. Ken Strobeck

MEMBER EXCUSED:

Rep. Bev Clarno
Rep. Sharon Wylie

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Bill Markham
Rep. Lonnie Robrts

STA" PRESENT:

Anne Tweedt, Conunittee Counsel
Annetta Mullins, Committee Assistant

MEASURES HEARD:

HJR 43- PUBLIC HEARING
B 3363- PUBLIC HEARING
B 3365- PUBLIC HEARING
B 2635- W ORUK SESSION

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TAPE 87,
A

006 CHAIR TIERNAN: Calls the meeting to order at 1:19 p.m and opens the
public hearing on

HJR 43

WR 43- PUBLIC

HEARING

Witnesses: Rep. John Schoon

HOUSE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM

April 7, 1m - Page 2

Milt Conner, Local Union 659,
IBEW

Jim Gorley, Local 1189, Pulp and
Paper Workers

Irv Fletcher, AFL-CIO

Mar~ Anne Gest, Oregon Public
Employees Union

John Danielson, Oregon Education
Association

Robert B. Cook, Jr., International
Union of Operating Engineers,
Local 701

Bob Duehmig, Oregon Federabon of
Teachers, Education and Health
Professionals

Gary Wright, Local 290, Plumbers
and Pipefitters

Ken Allen, AFSCME

022 ANNE TWEEDT, Committee Counsel: Reviews the Preliminary Staff Measure Summary The Preliminary Staff Measure Summary and Legislative Fiscal Analysis are hereby made a part of these minutes (EXHIBIT A).

MS. TWEEDT: Advises the committee they have the HJR 43-5 amendments

(EXHIBIT B).

039 REP. JOHN SCHOON: Speaks to the HJR 43-5 proposed amendments (EXHIBIT B).
> it is inherently wrong to require employees to pay into political activities they do not believe in
> supports labor unions and believes in fair share

090 > doesn't think this will affect fair share if the unions take their political activities outside the union matters
> it is not an attempt to weaken unions; it is attempt to provide free speech for members of those unions and not require them to support political activities they do not believe in gives example of Farm Bureau not endorsing candidates; they have separate arm (for political activities)
> State Economist said only 10 percent of employees in private sector are unionized; 90 percent of the people are hanging onto the coat tails of the 10 percent that are still organized and that is why fair share is important and should be preserved

112 REP. LEHMAN: The statute says "involved in political activity " What constitutes a political activity?

115 REP. SCHOON: I am not sure, but I would say it includes endorsing candidates, using regular staff to do things that advocates the support or defeat of a candidate or ballot measure.
Employees would not be disconnected from the contribution; it is only when the employee believes these activities are in opposition to his/her own belief

139 REP. LEHMAN AND REP. SCHOON: Discuss the Farm Bureau structure

148 CHAIR HAYDEN: Do Farm Bureau members pay dues?

153 REP. SCHOON: They do. If the members want to make a political contribution, they make it separately The public employee unions do the same thing. The difference is they have regular staff members regularly engaging in political activities.

160 REP. JOHNSTON AND REP. SCHOON: Discuss differences of government and other organizations.

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MOUSE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM
April 7, 1985-
Page 3

180 REP. JOHNSTON: This would also affect the Oregon State Bar.

193 CHAIR TIERNAN: In this state you are not compelled to belong to any organization to hold a job. State government contracts have the security clause. Rep. Schoon is saying the employees are compelled to pay dues or lose their job and those dues may support political activity which you may or may not agree with.

200 REP. SCHOON: Comments it is different when we have an elected body that is making law, but they are not endorsing candidates or raising money for candidates. I think there is a big difference between political activities that a legislator, a union or another organization might conduct than what happens in government.

218 REP. JOHNSTON: Perhaps we should amend "political activities" to limit its scope to support or non-support of candidates. There is considerable discussion in these

halls about campaign

finance reforms having tilted the balance of the ability to contribute unfairly to the unions.

Would this remedy that?

226 REP. SCHOON: I don't know.

220 CHAIR TIERNAN: Would this also include ballot measures?

REP. SCHOON: Yes.

234 CHAIR TIERNAN: I got several complaints on Ballot Measure 15 which was Kids First. We had unions who had members who did and did not work for schools. In the union there was a concern about taking contributions for political contributions supporting ballot measures

which a lot the members did not agree with, but they had no recourse. Another protest was employees were automatically having dues deducted before and after the election to make up for dollars unions had spent on measures they did not agree with.

254 REP. JOHNSTON: Isn't there recourse through the internal organizational structure of their union?

CHAIR TIERNAN: I know one filed a lawsuit. We will listen to the other testimony.

REP. SCHOON: I have been told by union representatives, their members can request to have the political portion of their dues refunded. People say they get a very small amount back because the whole organization is doing this. I think they themselves have a very difficult time trying to draw the line between what is political activity and what is not

275 REP. HAYDEN: Some people have said they got hundreds of dollars back. They can recover it.

278 CHAIR TIERNAN: We also see the fair share dues being \$1 less than the dues. There is an overhead factor that is not calculated. Perhaps greater accountability is needed under the existing law to make sure those dollars being spent are accountable strictly for political or non-political purposes.

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HOUSE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM

April 7, 1995 - Page 4

287 REP. LEHMAN: I have trouble interpreting this to not say it is eliminating fair share. Everyone

can say I don't want my dues going to you because you were involved in a political activity. I

don't have any assurances, and I would like some, that we can limit this to legitimate complaints

about political activities, not just the ability to get out of paying union dues. Can you clean it up

to make me believe it is not going to be limited?

307 REP. SCHOON: I am willing to accept any language to better define this. You may also find

other things that need to be added or taken away. It is not intended to eliminate fair share.

323 REP. STROBECK: Why is it a resolution instead of a statute?

331 REP. SCHOON: It is free speech and I never thought about developing it statutorily. It is a good idea.

334 CHAIR TIERNAN: Would you support adding attorneys fees if a member had to go to court to get their dues back?
REP. SCHOON: I would defer to the wishes of the committee, but I would not oppose it.

355 MILT CONNER, Local 659 I. B. E. W.: Submits and summarizes a prepared statement in opposition to HJR 43 (EXHIBIT C).
> People can request their money back if activities do not relate to collective bargaining. We print it and make it known to them in the by-laws. The very idea of using something like this to get a member to quit paying dues, is to make them a freeloader.

397 CHAIR TIERNAN: Do you represent public sector employees?

MR. CONNER: Yes. They are about one-third of our membership. They work for the City of Roseburg, Central Lincoln PUD, Springfield Utility Board, City of Ashland...

388 CHAIR TIERNAN: Is there any difference in the contract language that provides for fair share or dues only between the private sector and public sector contracts'?

406 MR. CONNER: There is some difference because they have the fair share availability; the private side contracts don't have that, but they could have. The members of the unions decide by majority vote whether every employee working under the collective bargaining agreement pays dues or not.

425 CHAIR TIERNAN: What is the difference in your private sector monthly dues versus those who have collective bargaining only, not the political activities.

458 MR. CONNER: We don't spend a lot of money on political activities. It has to be accountable to the Department of Labor. Anybody who requests their money gets it.

TAPE 88, A

030 CHAIR TIERNAN AND MR. CONNER: Continue discussing union and political activities and members dues.

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MOUSE GENERALGOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM
April7,1~5-PageS

036 MR. CONNER: Continues his testimony in opposition to HJR 43.
> this bill would weaken the unions and it will be a negative thing for everybody

046 REP. ROSS: How many members ask for their money back?

048 MR. CONNER: Out of the 1,900 members, may five or six.

050 CHAIR TIERNAN: Do you run your political activities out of your main office?

MR. CONNER: Our activities normally go through the AFL-CIO and the building trades.

061 REP. LEHMAN: Would you consider your attendance here today to testify a political activity?

062 MR. CONNER: I would on this subject.

069 JIM GORLEY, representative for Local 1189, Pulp and Paper Workers, Halsey: Testifies in opposition to HJR 43.
> I have no way to tell what is political and what is not; if you pass this bill, it will drastically reduce my ability to come up and let you know what my feelings are on different bills
> we have people who go out of state to talk about the owl to protect our

mill, or water quality;
this would drastically reduce out ability to deal with problems
> public employees are in the same position as we are; they have problems
with water quality
and other things that affect their jobs; I think you are taking away their
ability to keep their job
and let you know what they feel
> people work in city government have to bargain with city councilors, is
that political--I think
it is

096 CHAIR TIERNAN: Does your union represent any public employees?

MR. GORLEY: My union doesn't, but as a city councilor in Sweet Home, I deal with public employees all the time.

098 CHAIR TIERNAN: Under your own private sector union, you are required to report political activities and record and deduct those from anybody who chooses not to participate. So your trip here would be termed political, I think. You couldn't charge someone who did not choose to participate.

140 MR. WORLEY: That is correct. Unions actually are a lot more democratic than what I see the legislature. Our people come to our meetings and vote on what they want to do.

153 REP. ROSS: Do you refund dues if your members ask for it?

MR. WORLEY: We would if anybody every asked, but nobody has ever asked for it. We make sure we do a good job of making sure our membership knows exactly what we are working on and they are in agreement when we go out.

156 IRV FLTECHER, AFL-CIO: Submits a prepared statement (EXHIBIT D) and test)files in opposition to HJR 43.

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HOUSE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM
April 7. 199S - Page 6

217 REP. TIERNAN: How many deauthorizations have happened in the state in the last five years?

220 MR. FLETCHER: I don't know.

REP. TIERNAN: How many decertifications have you had in the last five years?

MR. FLTECHER: I don't know. But the procedure is still there.

229 CHAIR TIERNAN: I know it is there, but I wonder how likely it is someone could successfully invoke the process because of the hurdles.

234 MR. FLETCHER: The chair is aware there are decertifications that take place all the time. But the same process and procedures are in the public sector if those people wish to exercise it.

237 CHAIR TIERNAN: The problem is that the bargaining unit side in the public sector is often so large it makes it difficult if not impossible to have any decertification or deauthorization except in the smallest unions.

241 MR. FLETCHER: I submit most of those people are probably happy with their bargaining units.

265 MARI ANNE GEST, Oregon Public Employee Union: Requests they receive a copy of the proposed amendments.

258 CHAIR TIERNAN: Reads the HJR 43-5 amendments (EX~BIT B).

278 MS. GEST: We are opposed to the amendments as well as to the bill. She submits and reads a prepared statement (EXHIBIT E).

323 CHAIR TIERNAN: Would you explain what the law is right now for an employee who chooses to have his/her dues go to political activities and another who does not.

330 MS. GEST: Ballot Measure 9, the campaign finance reform bill, does not allow us to use treasury funds or dues dollars on political action. You don't need this bill. Ballot Measure 9 does not allow it. I will be glad to talk to Rep. Schoon about that.

340 CHAIR TIERNAN: Is your union or any union you are aware of challenging that part of Ballot Measure 9 in any court.

MS. GEST: We are not.

345 JOHN DANIELSON, Oregon Education Association: I understand John DeLorenzo, ACLU, has filed a suit on both Ballot Measure 6 and 9 in both federal and state courts. He is dealing with corporations and whether or not corporations should be treated as individuals and therefore be barred from the ability to use the funds for that kind of expenditures.

354 CHAIR TIERNAN: So you say that Ballot Measure 9 prohibits any dues collected to be used for political purposes?

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HOUSE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM
April 7, 1995 - Page 7

355 MS. GEST: Absolutely. Explains their rebate practices to employees. > if a fair share member disagrees with the fees rebated (there are about 900 requests a year) then they may go to arbitration and the union has to pay for that and it will be settled by an independent arbitrator.

374 CHAIR TIERNAN: How does it work between a fair share employee and a member who pays full dues?

374 MS. GEST: A member will pay 1.35 percent of salary and so will fair share members. At the end of the year they can ask for their money back that is not chargeable to representation.

402 CHAIR TIERNAN: What does HJR 43 do that is not under fair share right now?

404 MS. GEST: I think it would supersede fair share agreements.

418 REP. HAYDEN: If the resolution said, "if a union engages in political activity in the future, an employee may request his/her money", would that make the bill any better?

427 MS. GEST: We would have the same concerns we have now. Ballot Measure 9 has passed.

We cannot use, according to the law, dues dollars for political action.

431 REP. HAYDEN: Then you will issue no refund.

432 MS. GEST: But this bill goes further than that. Political activity, in Ballot Measure 9 is defined exclusively to talk about candidate activity. Ballot measure activity is something we get involved in quite frequently. We consider that in many cases to be representation. Ballot Measure 8 was a cut in our pay, our benefits--it is a cost of representation. When we raised the dues dollars for ballot measure activity, we did it by a vote of our people. We did a \$2 assessment per month. The majority voted to assess themselves \$2. Under this bill, they would not have to pay if they disagree.

453 CHAIR TIERNAN: If the minority decided not to pay the \$2 for ballot measure activity,

would they get the rebate at the end of the year?
455 MS. GEST: This was representation. When you are talking about wages and
employment, it is
not rebatable. It was not political; it was representation because it was a
cut in wages.
467 CHAIR TIERNAN: Did anybody challenge that?
467 MS. GEST: No. But the Ballot Measure 15 was rebatable. It wasn't charged
to our members.

TAPE 87, B

031 CHAIR TIERNAN: Weren't you opposing Ballot Measure 15 on the basis that
it would give the state less dollars and therefore provide less dollars to
your members in wages? How does that differ from Measure 8?

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HOUSE GENER~ GOVEltNM - T AND REGULATORY REFORM

April 7, 1995 - Page 8

033 MS. GEST: It is a gray area. It is not a direct wage cut. Ballot Measure
8 was a direct wage
cut.

035 REP. HAYDEN: Did you get involved in Ballot Measure 13?

042 MS. GEST: We didn't get involved with it. That would not be chargeable.

059 CHAIR TIERNAN: You read the bill to say that any time an employee did
not agree with your
political position, even if they were a dues paying fair share member, they
could decide not to
pay any dues at all.

060 MS. GEST: Under this bill, yes.

060 CHAIR TIERNAN: When you determine what the dues are, does that cover
portions of your
salary and your off~ce? How do you come up with the dollars that you
determine are political?

065 MS. GEST: I am required on a daily basis to f~ll out a very detailed
time chart of how I spend
my time during the day. If I am spending my time on candidate activity, it
is noted. If I go to a
meeting, it is divided into categories. Part of my salary is chargeable and
part is not depending
on whether it has to do with wages and working conditions or whether it is
political.

073 CHAIR TIERNAN: How about your hours testifying here.

074 MS. GEST: Usually my hours testifying are chargeable to fair share. It
is part of representation. I don't know if this bill will be chargeable. I
write down the categories where I am. At the end of the year we are audited
to make sure we are complying with the law. If there are any questions when
someone asks for their money back, it goes to arbitration The audits and
time sheets are looked at.

092 CHAIR TIERNAN: If you had test)fied on worker s compensation refUrm.
wt~uld rhat have
been chargeable?

092 MS. GEST: Chargeable. It could have an effect on their wages and
medical, etc.

096 CHAIR TIERNAN: What definition do you use on what is chargeable? Is it
your own internal definition?

096 MS. GEST: It was set up by accounting auditors.

100 REP. JOHNSTON: If we put a teacher in one of your locals, could that
employee have some input on who you choose to endorse?

MS. GEST: Absolutely. The employee has the right to request his/her money
back if any money had been used for political action.

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HOUSE GENERAL GOVER,4MENT AND REGULATORY REFORM
April 7, 1995 - Page

9

110 MS. GEST: We have a separate entity within our organization called CAPE. Our members do all the interviews of candidates and make the endorsements. Those members send back to the CAPE board their endorsements and we act on that based on the majority vote.

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118 CHAIR TIERNAN: Do you represent any private sector employees?

118 MS. GEST: I believe we have maybe two groups.

119 CHAIR TIERNAN: Were they assessed the \$2?

120 MS. GEST: No. There are only a handful.

130 JOHN DANIELSON, Oregon Education Association: Test)files in opposition to HJR 43 in its

original form and the amendments.

> OSEA is organized slightly different than most labor organizations

> most are associations; OEA is organized through an act of Congress as a corporation

> everything that relates to the AMA relates to us in a parallel fashion;

the AFL-CIO has gotten

some better rulings in terms of the way the \$5,000 limit for congressional

candidates extend

> we talk about fair share and I believe this is a right-to-work law in

disguise

> by the nature of education, we are going to be involved in the political

process

we should have a person representing a teacher point of view on education

reform

> whatever happens with education reform, many of our members are going to

win and many

others are going to lose because we have teachers on every side of the

equation

174 > organization has established a very, very democratic organization in

almost every aspect

> a representative assembly establishes policy that has over 600 people

representing every corner

of the state and they vote the issues up or down and amend them anyway they

want; that is the

way our policy is determined

> between meetings, a board of directors meets monthly and has the right to establish interim

policy so long as it is not inconsistent with the policies adopted by the representative assembly

> there is a legislative advisory council which advises both groups on

legislative affairs;

representation is by service districts geographically oriented

205 CHAIR TIERNAN: When you test)fied on HB 3565, was that time for

political purposes or not?

208 MR. DANIELSON: It was for politicalpurposes.

> explains the process for allocation of his time for political activities

267 CHAIR TIERNAN: What about your contributions on Ballot Measure 8?

269 MR. DANIELSON: There probably is not too much controversy referencing the contributions to ballot measures because those people who make those contributions to our organization are entitled to use those contributions as an offset to state income tax.

275 CHAIR TIERNAN: I am talking about the dues spent by your organization.

276 MR. DANIELSON: We did the same thing that OPEU and other organizations

did. We have a collective bargaining assessment. We called it that because we met with the Secretary of State to be sure we set everything up appropriately and consistent with Oregon law. That is an assessment that can be kicked in by our board of directors. That is the way we did the ballot measure, but I

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HOUSE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND REFORM
April 7, 1995 - Page 1()
don't believe we count that in terms of fair share. Generally speaking we are at about a 80-20 ratio--a 20 percent refund for the fair share payers. That is subject to a hearing which is a very comprehensive hearing and can be adjusted up or down. We notify individuals in letters and the amount they would receive back is posted on the board at the places of employment.

295 CHAIR TIERNAN: Could you get me the information on Ballot Measure 8. Would Ballot Measure 15 be the same category?

297 MR. DANIELSON: We would return the Ballot Measure 15. We could possibly make a case on 15. Explains process OEA went through in supporting Ballot Measure 15. Adds that OEA is affiliated with a national organization and not everybody has their trouble at the same time. If we are in trouble they will generally assist us at that time and it is an expectation that we will assist some other state's members at some other time. We use a substantial accounting firm and our attorney is well versed in the law. My department's budget is not included in the amount a fair share member would pay.

322 CHAIR TIERNAN: On Ballot Measure 15, the fair share people would get a rebate on those dollars and on Ballot Measure 8 they would have gotten a rebate on those dollars

325 MR. DANIELSON: If we in fact followed the same precedent we have followed on Ballot Measure 5 and the many ballot measure we have been on over the years. I have not checked out how it worked for those two, but I will check and get the information to you.

353 CHAIR TIERNAN: The witnesses state they already have an obligation to return political dues to those people who object. I think the basis of this resolution is to not require people to pay political dues. So what is political dues? We have brought up not only candidates which is preempted by Ballot Measure 9, but now we have ballot measures for which they also assess which is the other part of the political equation. I think it is important that we get into which dollars are subject to rebate and which are not.

373 MR. DANIELSON: If you look at the regulations with the Secretary of State or the Federal Elections Commission relating to how people report the amount of expenditures for political activities, whether it be PGE or the OEA, there is a lot of latitude in making the judgment as to what is political and what is not. Unions are not given that kind of

latitude and are subject to very tough hearings with some of the best counsel from the National Right to Work organization. Those organizations would prefer that Oregon be a right to work state so they are going to go for every last dollar they can at these hearings. There are many states that are involved with fair share agreements that would contend if they were bargaining or working here in the process of a collective bargaining agreement to protect their ability to work for wages, they could stretch that into something a fair share member would have to pay. Or if you were here lobbying for an expenditure or appropriation for K-12 or community college funds, that would be something we could argue was inherent to the bargaining process. We choose not to make those arguments and there are also exceptions for conscience. We make no argument with people of conscience. There are reasons, other than political activities, why people choose to be fair share members. I have found a reasonable source for supplemental political funds by sending a mailing off to our fair share members to solicit political contributions. I have done quite well that way. There are many people who are fair share members who choose to give to our PAC, a voluntary

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HOUSE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM

April 7, 1995 - Page 11

organization, probably at not a different percentage. From thirty-seven to forty-two percent in the last 10 years choose to give moneys to our PAC; the remainder do not.

424 CHAIR TIERNAN: How does Ballot Measure 9 affect your political activities?

424 MR. DANIELSON: As it is now construed, and it is still being interpreted by the Secretary of State, corporations and labor unions are prohibited from making any contribution to a political campaign involving candidates. John DeLorenzo has filed suit which says in Oregon a corporation is historically treated as an individual and therefore should be entitled to the same rights as an individual which would be to participate in a campaign involving independent expenditures or even make a contribution to an individual campaign. I do not know how he is going to work himself around the \$100 limitation. As it stands now, you would still have to do it through a political committee and you would be limited to \$100.

TAPE 88, B

016 CHAIR TIERNAN: How do you intend to get around it?

015 MR. DANIELSON: A labor organization, under these rules, as under the rules of the FEC is entitled to spend some dues money on internal mechanisms for internal communications. That would probably be political money spent, but it would be non-chargeable in terms of charging it against a fair share member. I think we would continue that activity.

025 I believe Ballot Measure 9, even though it received strong support from the public, probably needs to be amended. The public wanted to have campaign finance reform, but I don't know if they can tell you what was contained in the measure. The measure is, I think, unfair and ultimately will lead to substantial disenchantment by the public. It is not as unfair to us as it is to others.

We have looked at our by-laws to see what we would have to do to conform. We have probably a dozen PACs in Oregon. We will separate the PACs to the point where they can have independent decision-making authority. If these laws stand as written, it is doubtful the OEA will ever again participate in the contribution of any money to a candidate to the state legislature. Instead we will choose to run a parallel independent expenditure type of campaign where there are not the same restrictive limits. Instead (of contributing to a candidate) we might send a letter in our area suggesting the views of the candidate. I think that is grossly unfair to the candidates and I think it is unfair to the people in the state because it inhibits the ability of candidates to get their message out. I think this will create situations where qualified candidates will not be able to raise enough money to generate a reasonable campaign.

057 CHAIR TIERNAN: We will bring this back for more discussion at a later date.

067 MR. DANIELSON: I believe ~R 43 is grossly unfair to people who work in the public sector and we do not see it as anything except a right to work law because from a practical standpoint anyone can find disagreement with the politics of any organization.

090 BOB SHIPRACK, Oregon State Building and Construction Trades Council: Only a small percentage of our members are public employees, but I would like to follow up on a question asked by the Chair. Several years ago there was a Federal Supreme Court decision known as the

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MOUSE GENERALGOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM

Apr 7, 1997

Beck decision (Beck v. C.W.A.!) which said union members may get their portion of political dues money back on demand. The National Right to Work Committee has been very conscious in seeing that the law is enforced. The objection to HJR 43 is it is a freeloader and union bashing bill. A member could not only get their dues money back, they would not have to pay dues to their organization.

114 CHAIR TIERNAN: Is it your interpretation that the Beck decision applies to public employees?

115 MR. SHIPRACK: It applies to the private sector. It is my understanding it applied.

118 CHAIR TIERNAN: Requests that Rep. Johnston research the Beck decision and report to the committee whether it applies to public employees.

125 ROBERT F. COOK, JR. International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 701: Submits and reads a prepared statement in opposition to HJR 43 (EXHIBIT F).

177 BOB DUEHMIG, Oregon Federation of Teachers, Education and Health Professionals: Submits a prepared statement and numerous court cases and reads his prepared statement (EXHIBIT G).

205 ELIZABETH H. SHULER, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: Submits and

reads a prepared statement in opposition to HJR 43 (EXHIBIT H).

217 GARY WRIGHT, Local 290, Plumbers and Pipefitters: Testifies in opposition to HJR 43.

> there about 3,000 members in the plumbing and pipe fitting industry in

Oregon and around
400 signatory union contractors
> HJR 43 is nothing more than a right to work law
> we operate very democratically and much like the legislature
> dues can be construed as taxes; if something like this passes and I don't
agree with what the
state does, I don't have to pay any taxes
> we are involved in education and training in apprenticeship and
scholarships for members
and
members' kids, provide family wage jobs, health and welfare and pension
plans for members
and
therefore provide a real value to the society. Anything that would lower
those standards is
wrong.
264 KEN ALLEN, AFSCME: Submits and reads a prepared statement and explains
time sheet used
by employees (EXHIBIT I).
372 CHAIR TIERNAN: Was your support of the Clackamas County library fund
chargeable?
374 MR. ALLEN: I don't know of a ballot measure we would not put under
category 43. I believe
we put all the ballot measures under category 43. We don't have the ability
to assess our
members. Each local union determines whether they would want to raise their
dues in order to
pay for a ballot measure and it would all be non-chargeable.
400 There have been some significant decertifications in the last five
years. One of our units of 500
members decertified. We had a unit at DEQ that decertified and decided it
was in error and
came
back to the union. We have had some small law enforcement units around the
state decertify
and
change their representative.

These minutes contain materials which paraphrase and/or summarize statements
made during this session. Only text enclosed in quotation marks report a
speaker's exact words. For complete contents of the proceedings, please
refer to the tapes.

HOUSE GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM
April 7, 1995 - Page 13

We have only twenty-five cents a month that go directly into a political
fund. The rest of the determination has to be made after the year has
occurred so we can go back and look at the time sheets and make an accurate
estimate of how much time was spent on political. It varies. In an election
year, we have a higher percentage. Our accountant looks at the time and
comes up with a rebate figure. A letter goes out to every fair share payer
explaining the process. Our rebate is somewhere between \$28 and \$56 a year
to those who request it.

463 CHAIR-1-11;RNAN: Closes the public hearing on HJR
43.

TAPE 89, A

HB 3365 - PUBLIC HEARING

023 CHAIR TIERNAN: Opens the public hearing on HB 3365 and reviews what the
bill does,
requests that members review the proposed amendments and closes the public
hearing.
The Preliminary Staff Measure Summary, HB 3365-1 amendments, and excerpt
from "A
Review
of Personnel Pay Practices", Oregon Audits Division, November 4, 1994 are
hereby made a
part
of these minutes (EXHIBIT ~).

HB 3363 - PUBLIC HEARING

037 CHAIR TIERNAN: Opens the public hearing on HB 3363, explains the bill and the reasons

for
its introduction and closes the public hearing.

The Preliminary Staff Measure Summary is hereby made a part of these minutes (EXHIBIT K).

057 CHAIR TIERNAN: Opens the work session on HB 2635. and explains rha' the - I an~endn~ents

change the calculation of limitation.
HB 2635 - WORK SESSION

The Preliminary Staff Measure Summary and the HB 2635-1 amendments are hereby made a part

of these minutes (EXHIBIT L).

080 CHAIR l a;RNAN: Advises members that the language in HB 3395 will be merged into another

bill in the near future, reminds members that next Thursday is the last day for the committee to hear bills and invites members to make their request for any one bill as soon as possible.

105 CHAIR TIERNAN: Declares the meeting adjourned at approximately 3:25 p.m.

Submitted by, Reviewed ay, /

Annetta Mullins Anne Tweedt Committee Assistant Committee Counsel

lhae mi~utes contain n~terials which paraphrase and/or summarize statements made during this session. Only text enclosed in quotation marks report a speaker's exact words. For complete contents of the proceedings, please refer to the tapes.

HOUSE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM April 7, 1995 - Page 14

FXHIRIT SUMMARY:

- A - HJR 43, Preliminary Staff Measure Summary and Legislative Fiscal Analysis, staff, 2 pp
- B - HJR 43, ~R 43-5 amendments, Rep. John Schoon, 1 p
- C - HJR 43, prepared statement, Walt Conner, 2 pp
- D - HJR 43, prepared statement, Irv Fletcher, 1 p
- E - HJR 43, prepared statement, Mari Anne Gest, 2 pp
- F - HJR 43, prepared statement, Robert Cook, Jr., 4 pp
- G - HJR 43, prepared statement and numerous court cases, Bob Duehmig, 33 pp
- H - HJR 43, prepared statement, Elizabeth H. Shuler, 2 PP L~
- I - HJR 43, prepared statement and time sheet, Ken Allen, ~ pp
- J - HB 3365, HB 3365-1 amendments and excerpts taken from "A Review of Personnel Pay Practices", Oregon Audits Division, November 4, 1995, 10pp
- K - HB 3363, Preliminary Staff Measure S ~mary, staff, 1 p
- L - HB 263S, Preliminary Staff Measure Summary and HB 2635-1 amendments, staff, 3 pp

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