The Right to Strike Under Vermont's Labor Relations Statutes

House Committee on General and Housing

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Vermont's Collective Bargaining Laws

- 1. SLRA State Labor Relations Act (1967)
- 2. SELRA State Employees Labor Relations Act (1969)
- 3. LTRA Labor Relations for Teachers and Administrators Act (1969)
- 4. MERA Municipal Employee Relations Act (1973)
- 5. JELRA Judiciary Employees Labor Relations Act (JELRA) (1988)
- 6. Independent Direct Support Providers Labor Relations Act (2013)
- 7. Early Care and Education Providers Labor Relations Act (2014)

National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (NLRA)

- Applies to most private sector employers and employees doing business in interstate commerce
- Does NOT apply to agricultural laborers, domestic workers, or independent contractors
- Does NOT apply to state and local public sector workers
- NLRA recognizes the right to strike as fundamental but there are limitations and qualifications placed on that right

General Information on strikes

- Lawfulness of strikes depends on:
 - Object/purpose of the strike
 - Timing of the strike
 - Conduct of the strikers
- 2 classes of lawful strikes
 - Unfair labor practice strikers
 - Economic strikers
- Under the NLRA, there is a prohibition on striking or picketing a health care institution without at least 10 days notice

No right to strike and no right to make unilateral changes

No right to strike by workers and no contract imposition by management:

- 1. SELRA State Employees Labor Relations Act
- 2. JELRA Judiciary Employees Labor Relations Act
- 3. Independent Direct Support Providers Labor Relations Act
- 4. Early Care and Education Providers Labor Relations Act

Dispute Resolution Procedure following declaration of impasse:

Mediation

Fact-finding

Selection of last best offer by VLRB or arbitrator

Statutory definition of "strike"

Strike is defined as "conduct by an employee or employee organization or its agents that produces, induces, or encourages a work stoppage, slowdown, or withholding of services; such conduct includes recognizing a picket line or other conduct that interferes with or impedes the orderly functions and services of a municipal employer"

Municipal Employee Relations Act

STATUTORY DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS

- Mediation upon request of either party
- Factfinding upon request of either party
- Arbitration parties can voluntarily submit a dispute to binding arbitration or a municipality, by referendum, can adopt binding arbitration
- A limited right to strike is permitted IF arbitration is not invoked

Municipal Employee Relations Act

STATUTORY RESTRICTIONS ON STRIKES

Not permitted:

- Within 30 days after delivery of a factfinder's report (cooling off period)
- When parties have voluntarily submitted a dispute to final and binding arbitration
- After a decision or award has been issued by an arbitrator
- If it will "endanger the health, safety, or welfare of the public" employer may seek an injunction or other relief from court

STATUTORY DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS

- Mediation parties may jointly agree to mediate or bypass
- Factfinding upon request of either party
 - Factfinding committee
 - Informal hearings, testimony, present evidence
 - information provided to committee upon request
 - Issues <u>non-binding</u> written report recommending a reasonable basis for settlement (within 30 days of appointment)
 - Report made public if issues in dispute not resolved within 10 days

- VLRB has held that teachers cannot strike and a school board cannot take unilateral action on matters in dispute until 30 days after receipt of the fact finder's report (cooling off period)
- 16 VSA § 2008 Finality of Decisions
- "All decisions of the school board regarding matters in dispute shall, after full compliance with this chapter, be final."

STRIKE

- An economic strike within 8 days of receipt of a fact finder's report constituted an unfair labor practice [VLRB, 1979]
- A court may issue a restraining order or injunction against a strike if "the commencement or continuance of the action poses a clear and present danger to a sound program of school education which in the light of all relevant evidence it is in the best public interest to prevent." 16 VSA § 2010

LIMITATION ON RIGHT TO STRIKE

- Not before 30 days have passed since the issuance of the factfinder's report
- Prohibited if it occurs after both parties have voluntarily agreed to submit dispute to final and binding arbitration
- Prohibited after a decision or award has been issued by the arbitrator

NEGOTIATED BINDING INTEREST ARBITRATION

- Only if both parties agree in writing; once made agreement cannot be revoked
- Parties can mutually agree to arbitrate anytime after impasse is declared
- Either party may request, in writing, to the other
- Parties mutually agree on arbitrator's jurisdiction
- Arbitrator's decision is final and binding on the parties
- Parties share equally the fee and mutually incurred costs



Resources

National Labor Relations Act - https://www.nlrb.gov/guidance/key-reference-materials/national-labor-relations-act

State Labor Relations Act - https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/21/019

State Employees Labor Relations Act - https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/03/027

Labor Relations for Teachers and Administrators - https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/16/057

Municipal Employee Relations Act - https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/21/022

Judiciary Employees Labor Relations Act - https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/03/028

Independent Direct Support Providers Labor Relations Act https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/21/020

Early Care and Education Providers Labor Relations Act - https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/33/036

Vermont Labor Relations Board - https://vlrb.vermont.gov/