

**Frequently Asked Questions**  
**Filing Unfair Labour Practice Complaints Against Unions**

**Alberta**

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Employers may do the same, for management training and communication purposes, whether within their organization or with other interested parties. In some situations, Employers may provide these materials to their Employees. However, we suggest, in the strongest possible terms, that you only do so in consultation with a labour lawyer who knows your individual situation.

Unions may do the same, for training and communication purposes, whether within their Union or with other interested parties such as their Members.

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## QUESTION 1:

# Are There “Illegal” Things a Union or Employer Must Not Do?

Yes, Federal labour law has rules that Unions, Employers and Employees must not break. When they do it is called an Unfair Labour Practice (ULP).

Unions may charge Employers with Unfair Labour Practices during: Union organizing campaigns, decertification campaigns and their ongoing relationship (for example during bargaining). Similarly, Employers may charge Unions with Unfair Labour Practices for certain actions.

Some Union websites have good information about what Employers might do in response to a Union organizing drive.

Employees, who feel that the Employer has done something wrong, will find that the Union will almost always file the Unfair Labour Practice complaint for you. There are a number of things that an Employer may not do during certification or decertification drives. Many are obvious: threats, intimidation, coercion, penalties, or promises. There are less obvious things that Employers are not allowed to do, like interfere with or control the administration of a Union. The Union will provide significant help to Employees who want to become or remain Unionized and will usually provide an expert or a lawyer to go to the Alberta Labour Relations Board (ALRB) for you. The Union pays the legal fees.

Unions have excellent staff, lawyers and websites funded by forced Union dues from unionized employees. LabourWatch does not attempt to duplicate the excellent information and resources available from Unions. See our [Links](#) section for links to [Union websites](#).

While Employers can charge a Union with a ULP for certain behaviour, we do not deal with how that works at LabourWatch either. Employers have more resources than Employees to help them deal with Union actions.

If you have Employment Standards or Human Rights complaints about your Employer you can generally get some help from a government agency. At this time there is no “Employee Advisor” or “Ombudsman” funded by taxpayers or Union dues to help you address concerns about a Union. If you have a problem with a Union’s actions (that your Employer cannot address with the Labour Board and the Union) you are expected to take it up with the Union or go to the ALRB yourself, or with a lawyer. Generally, Employees are discouraged from approaching their Employer regarding their Union’s conduct. See [FAQ#2](#) below.

Our mandate, in advancing employee rights, is to provide information and resources which: Unions do not provide, Employers may not be able to provide and the Labour Board may choose not to provide. The challenge you face is proving that a Union has committed an illegal act or has committing an unfair labour practice. Be prepared for the possibility that they will allow Unions to do things to you that you might disagree with but may be lawful.

It is also generally true, that our labour laws and Labour Boards apply a different standard for what a Union may or may not do and what an Employer may or may not do. Employees generally have the greatest free speech rights in comparison to Unions, and certainly greater than Employers. In addition, while Unions can help pro-Union employees in many ways, Employers can generally not assist Union-free oriented employees.

If you provide your Employer with the necessary information, the Employer may be able to file an Unfair Labour Practice Complaint based on the inappropriate behaviour. It may also be able to provide you with the name of a lawyer you can contact to assist you with your own application.

Employers can pursue Unfair Labour Practice Complaints against a Union on issues directly relevant to the Employer. One example is interfering with employees at the workplace during working hours without the Employer’s consent. Another is where the Union requires an Employer to terminate the employment of an Employee because the employee is no longer a member of the Union.

At LabourWatch we hope this website and our Section on filing Unfair Labour Practice Complaints against Unions will help you understand how to file an Unfair Labour Practice against a Union. If you want to speak with an expert please see the [Contacts](#) section of the website to find a lawyer who may be able to help you.

## QUESTION 2:

# What Things Might be an Unfair Labour Practice (ULP) by a Union?

Intimidation and threats are closely related. They may range from threats of loss of jobs to threats of physical harm. Such conduct is not acceptable under the Labour Relations Code.

The Alberta Labour Relations Board (ALRB) usually allows some room when considering whether a Union has made inappropriate promises. For instance, Unions are generally expected to make promises of better working conditions. However, direct attempts to buy Employee support (for example: promises of payments or other pay from the Union in return for joining the Union such as paying your card fee) may be an Unfair Labour Practice.

In order for a Union Unfair Labour Practice to affect the level of support permitted by the Board in a certification or decertification application, there usually must be evidence that the inappropriate behaviour actually influenced Employees and made them change their minds and support the Union (i.e., to: sign a card or not sign a card, cancel a card or not cancel a card, sign or not sign for decertification application), or oppose another Union. If the Union's actions did not cause any Employee to change their minds, the Labour Board will usually refuse to reject the membership evidence obtained as a result of the inappropriate behaviour (it may even deny that an Unfair Labour Practice has been committed). However, the Board may also consider how the Union's conduct would affect a reasonable person in the same circumstances.

Some examples of what would be an Unfair Labour Practice:

- Telling an employee that they will lose their job once the Union is certified if the employee failed or refused to sign a Union membership card.
- A Union engaging in incitement, intimidation, coercion, undue influence, provocation, infiltration or any other similar course of conduct intended to prevent, interfere with, or break up lawful activities or likely to induce a breach of the peace in respect of a strike or lockout.
- Attempting to persuade Employees, at the Employee's place of work during working hours, to join, not join, or cease to be a member of a Union, without the Employer's consent. (Consent would include an Employer specifically authorizing such activities or failing to stop them when they become aware that they are taking place.) It is up to the Employer to exercise its disciplinary powers to deal with employees who use paid time to work for, or against, the Union.
- Make an Employer fire an Employee because the Employee has been expelled or suspended from membership in the Union (unless the reason for the expulsion is the Employee's failure to pay Union dues).
- Expel or suspend an Employee from membership in the Union or take disciplinary action against an Employee by applying the Union's membership rules or discipline standards in a discriminatory way.
- A Union expulsion, suspension, discipline, or imposition of any form of penalty on any person for engaging in employment in accordance with the terms of a collective agreement between the person's Employer and the Union.
- Union discrimination against a person because they disclosed or were about to disclose information they were required to disclose by law.
- Authorize, encourage or consent to a refusal by any Employee in a unit represented by the Union to refuse to perform work for the reason that other work was or will be performed or was not or will not be performed by any persons who were not or are not members of a Union.
- Coercion involves compelling Employees to adopt a certain view or enforcing a view which would not otherwise be held by the Employee. For example, if a Union makes deliberate misstatements about the Employer or another Union, this may be viewed as coercion. However, misstatements that are merely foolish, unreasonable, or even negligent will not be found to be a violation of the law.

It is important to understand that there must be evidence that the inappropriate behaviour actually influenced Employees and made them change their minds and support the Union (i.e., to: sign a card or not sign a card, cancel a card or not cancel a card, sign or not sign for decertification), or oppose another Union. If the Union's actions did not cause any Employees to change their minds, the Labour Board may refuse to find an Unfair Labour Practice has been committed. It will then usually refuse to reject the membership evidence obtained as a result of the inappropriate behaviour.

### QUESTION 3:

## What Can I Do if I Believe the Union is Misleading Me?

Unfortunately, Unions are held to a different standard than Employers when it comes to an organizing drive. Compared to Unions or Employees, an Employer is limited in what it can say or do. A Union is allowed and even encouraged to convince Employees of the benefits of Union membership. Employees who oppose or support the Union can equally campaign to encourage their fellow Employees to join, not join or cancel their membership cards, though they too are bound by Labour Relations Code.

### Fact: Unions very rarely sign up 100% of Employees.

For example, Unions often use pressure and tell you that you are the last to sign and surely you don't want to be the last to sign. When an outside Union organizer or a fellow employee supporting the Union tells you this, you may want to confirm for yourself if other employees have signed. In particular, talk to other Employees and find out who else has been told they were the "only" Employee who had not signed. Unions often say this and it is almost never true. Rarely do 99%, let alone 100%, of all employees sign a card in a Union drive.

### The "stack of cards" and the you're-the-last-one trick.

Another tactic, according to what Union organizers tell LabourWatch, is to have a stack of cards or papers that the organizer claims are signed by other employees. Sometimes they make up cards or they have actual cards on the top of the pile and the rest are blank. They do this to make you think you are one of the last to sign; they also want you to feel like you're "part of the crowd."

You should sign a Union card or petition because you think it is the right thing to do, not because you think you are the last person on the bandwagon. There will be a vote before any Union obtains or loses bargaining rights. Whether you sign a Union card or petition will not change your right to vote and will not change your rights after the vote occurs (no matter what the outcome of the vote). Organizers are most likely not telling the truth. If you have signed a card after being told this you may want to cancel it right away. See our [Download](#) about how to cancel your card. If the Union is going to use this sort of tactic you should ask yourself what other lies they may be telling and whether you can trust them with Union dues and your employment. Check into most everything a Union says before signing a card.

Depending on the circumstances, you might also talk to your Employer or contact the Labour Relations Board. Employers are entitled to correct false information and may be entitled to provide you with additional information. Also, ask questions of the Union. You may have questions for the Union or the Employer about Union dues, Union fines, the risk of strikes/lockouts, comparisons to other unionized and non-unionized companies in your industry, and how unionization affects or would affect your interests. You have a responsibility to be informed.

Ask questions, talk to your fellow Employees, friends, and family, question and try to confirm the Union's claims. Find out what the Union has told other Employees. Compared to Unions or Employees, an Employer is sometimes more restrained in what it can say or do.

### Membership is not mandatory – unless that is negotiated later

Remember, you are not required to sign a Union membership application or Union card. You are permitted to join the Union after they are certified (if they get certified).

Also, if your Employer gives in to a common Union demand to have a "forced membership" clause in the collective agreement, you will be a member whether you want to or not. A Union card or membership application tells the Alberta Labour Relations Board (ALRB) that you want the Union to represent you in your dealings with the Employer. *It never means less than that*, so if you are unsure, don't sign.

If you believe that the Union is misleading you, the best thing to do is not sign a membership application or Union card until you are satisfied that the Union has given you correct information. If you have signed and later get information that concerns you, cancel your card immediately. See our [Download](#) for cancelling a Union card.

Employees who oppose or support the Union can equally campaign to encourage their fellow Employees, though they too are bound by Labour Relations Code

## Unions don't have to tell you everything

A Union is not required to give you all of the relevant information to help you make the decision to join or not join. ALRB decisions make it clear that it is your responsibility to have all your questions answered before you sign an application for Union membership. If you allege that the Union obtained membership cards through fraud (signing cards for employees who never agreed to sign or paying the legally required card fee) (see ULP FAQ#4 below for more information on these topics), the Labour Board will decide how to deal with those allegations. If you do allege that there were irregularities about how the Union obtained membership cards, you must present proof to the Board. It's not enough to simply make the allegations.

### If you've been misled

If you find out that you have been misled, or have reason to feel you have been lied to it is very important that you act quickly – there may be little time once you have signed a Union card. It could be used to get a vote on the Union or even a card certification (certification without a vote). If you feel the Union, or someone representing the Union, has misled you and that you signed a card in an organizing campaign because of that information, the first thing you should do is cancel your Union card. After that, file an Unfair Labour Practice Complaint with the ALRB. See our Downloads section – [Cancellation of a Union Card](#) for a how-to description with forms.

### QUESTION 4:

## What if The Union Uses a Card I Did Not Sign, or That I Cancelled?

It is fraud for a Union to submit a card that you did not personally sign, or a card that you told the Union you cancelled. It should result in your membership or Union card not being counted. In some cases, the Alberta Labour Relations Board (ALRB) may take more serious actions against the Union. At a minimum the Labour Board should not count your card in the decision of whether or not the Union gets a vote or gets a card certification (certification without a vote).

### If there's been card fraud...

Given the very tight timelines involved in Union certification drives, by the time you realize what has happened it may be too late. If you believe there has been "card fraud" work with your fellow Employees to gather the necessary evidence and quickly submit it.

Unions must provide evidence of Employee support when making a certification application. In Alberta, Unions can use evidence of membership in good standing, or an application for membership for which the Employee had to pay at least \$2 (made not longer than 90 days before the application date) or signatures on a petition signed not longer than 90 days before the application date as evidence to support a certification application. In addition, such support cannot be obtained at an Employee's place of employment during working hours without the Employer's consent. Inaccurate evidence of support (e.g., an invalid membership card) should not count towards the level of support required for a proper certification application.

If someone else signed your name on the card without your permission, this is forgery, and it may also be appropriate to call the Police in addition to filing a ULP.

The ULP is independent of whether the card is cancelled. The Board might deny the certification application completely; however, canceling the card might be the only remedy other than declaration of the ULP.

### QUESTION 5:

## I Signed a Union Card But the Union Did Not Tell Me About Dues.

Depending upon the circumstances, if the Union has misled you about Union dues or promised that you do not have to pay Union dues, its' conduct may be an Unfair Labour Practice.

There is no requirement for the Union to tell you about dues. However, if the Union has misled you about Union dues, or told you that you will not have to pay Union dues - that may be an Unfair Labour Practice. You should ask the Union Representative about Dues, Initiation Fees, and Special Assessment Fees that might be payable.

Get as much information as possible. Do not sign a Union card when it is first given to you. You should make yourself knowledgeable about what it means to sign any document – especially one that removes your right to deal with your Employer directly. You should find out as much as possible about how your signature on a Union membership card can affect your future. You should ask questions of the Union representative or whoever is trying to get you to sign, and you should help others become knowledgeable about what you have learned.

There is no legislated requirement that the Union tell you about dues. However, depending upon the circumstances, if the Union has misled you about Union dues, or promised that you do not have to pay Union dues, its conduct may be an Unfair Labour Practice.

If a Union is certified and a Collective Agreement is negotiated and ratified, you must pay Union dues. The Union can require your Employer to deduct your Union dues directly from your pay cheque. If you object to paying Union dues on religious grounds, the Alberta Labour Relations Board (ALRB) *may* order that you don't have to pay Union dues as long as an amount of money equal to your Union dues is deducted from your wages and paid to a registered charity mutually agreed to by you and the Union. This, however, can be very difficult to make happen because of how Labour Relations Code is written and how the Board has applied the law.

### QUESTION 6:

## I Was Told That I Would Lose My Job if I Did Not Sign a Union Card

No, that is not true. This is a threat and it is an Unfair Labour Practice for a Union Organizer to make this kind of threat.

If a Union becomes certified, it represents all Employees – not just the Employees who supported the Union during the certification drive. Employees who do not sign a Union card or Membership Application cannot be punished and you will not lose your job. If a Union threatens that you will lose your job if you do not sign a Union card, the Union has committed an Unfair Labour Practice. The Union can exclude non-members from meetings about certain Union business and you will not be able to run for a Union office such as President of the Local, but they must represent you in every way regarding your employment and the provisions of the Collective Agreement.

It is an Unfair Labour Practice for a Union to discipline or impose any form of penalty on any person because the person refused to perform an act contrary to the Labour Relations Code. Thus, a Union cannot punish members for failing to participate in an illegal strike; however, it can punish members for refusing to participate in a legal strike. Although the Labour Relations Code does not have a specific provision protecting employees who testify or file applications from Union retribution, there are general provisions that may offer protection (e.g., Unions are prohibited from using coercion, intimidation, threats, promises or undue influence of any kind in order to encourage or discourage membership in, or activity in or for, a Union).

**QUESTION 7:**

## **I Was Told That the Initiation Fee Would Go Up After the Union Certifies**

If a Union tells you that the fee for becoming a Union member will be higher after they unionize your workplace, it would likely not be considered an Unfair Labour Practice as long as the Union does not break its own by-laws or constitution in doing so. The Union has sole power to decide its Dues, Fees, and Special Assessments including the right to raise them. This is why it is so important for you to obtain a copy of the Union's bylaws and constitution.

Before signing a Union card or any membership document, you should review the Union's by-laws and constitution. This should be your main source of information about how the Union will act. Reviewing these documents will give you the information to help you decide if signing a Union membership document is in your best interest.

A Union that, or a person who – acting on behalf of a Union, solicits support for an application for certification should provide an Employee with information about the amount payable, or reasonably expected to be payable, for any initiation fees and regular membership dues if the Employee asks for it. If you are not provided with this information, ask for it!

If you cannot get these documents you should not sign a Union card. Demand that the Union organizer give them to you first. If they tell you that you have to sign a card first, consider what sort of Union you are joining.

**QUESTION 8:**

## **What Can an Employee Do About a Union Unfair Labour Practice (ULP)?**

The law has a process for Employees to follow if their Union has committed an Unfair Labour Practice. Any person or organization may make an application, in writing, to the Alberta Labour Relations Board (ALRB) to make a complaint that a Union (or a person acting on behalf of a Union) has committed an Unfair Labour Practice. The complaint must be made within 90 days of the event or situation that you want to complain about. In certification or revocation applications, complaints should be made immediately; otherwise, it may be too late.

In Alberta, there is no specific form for filing an Unfair Labour Practice Complaint, though LabourWatch has made one for your use. You could simply file a complaint by way of a letter, addressed to the Alberta Labour Relations Board in either Edmonton or Calgary. The complaint must be signed and should contain all relevant information and available documentation that the person making the complaint possesses.

In our [Downloads](#) section, LabourWatch provides a [Form](#) for employees covered by the Labour Relations Code along with a set of instructions to help you file an Unfair Labour Practice Complaint against a Union. It sets out all the required information you must complete when making a complaint. At LabourWatch we are very interested in learning about Employee concerns about Union conduct. Please call or email us (see [Contact Us](#)) and tell us about your experience with a Union and the Labour Board if you file an Unfair Labour Practices Complaint.

If you believe that someone from the Union or acting on behalf of the Union has acted in a way that amounts to a ULP as described in Questions 2 - 7, you may file an Unfair Labour Practice Complaint against the Union. Get the filing instructions from our site and follow the instructions. If you are confused or do not understand anything make sure to speak with one of the [Employee Advisors](#) in our Links section or [Contact us at LabourWatch](#). The Labour Board website also has an [informational circular](#) that covers this topic.

## QUESTION 9:

# What Would the Labour Board Do About Union Unfair Labour Practice (ULP)?

If the Union is found guilty the Alberta Labour Relations Board (ALRB) has the authority to impose a wide range of penalties.

When a complaint containing sufficient information is filed, a Registrar of the ALRB will acknowledge receipt of the complaint and forward a copy to those persons who are affected, for example: an individual, a Union and/or an Employer. The Registrar will give these persons instructions for replying and a deadline by which to file their reply and, later, any responses to the replies of others.

The Registrar usually appoints a labour relations officer, who will contact the parties to assist them in resolving the complaint. If the parties are unable to reach a settlement, the officer must refer the complaint to the Board for adjudication (“judging”).

In complaints which remain unresolved, the officer will file a detailed report with the Vice Chair that will hear the case, decide, and then send a copy of the report to the parties. The report to the ALRB will not include any confidential information provided to the officer by any of the parties during the settlement attempts.

If a complaint is not settled, they may schedule a hearing or decide based on written submissions. If they find that the Union acted illegally, but that the Union’s conduct did not change or affect the outcome of a certification vote, the Labour Board will generally not dismiss the Union’s certification application.

- The Union can be ordered to reinstate someone to membership in the Union.
- The ALRB can order the Union to rescind any disciplinary action taken in respect of any Employee in contravention of the Code.
- Direct the Union to take other steps to correct the ULP.
- Dismiss the certification application.
- The ALRB may order a secret ballot revote

Generally, the more serious the breach of the Labour Relations Code the more serious the penalty.

If the Labour Board upholds a complaint, it may order a remedy that is not aimed at punishing the party which committed an infraction, but rather at putting the complainant(s) in the position they would have been in had the infraction not occurred. The Board does *not* have the power to fine a party who has been found to be in violation of the Labour Relations Code.

It’s not really possible to say what the penalty for any specific item or action would be. So much depends on the specific circumstances and context. For example, if the actions complained about had no real effect on the Employees’ ability to express their wishes about being represented by a Union, then the penalty, if any, will tend to be less serious.