

Frequently Asked Questions
Filing Unfair Labour Practice Complaints Against Unions

Newfoundland

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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, decertifications and their ongoing relationship (for example during bargaining). Similarly, Employers may charge unions with Unfair Labour Practices for certain things.

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 Labour Relations Board 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 things, 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 Relations Board and the Union) you are expected to take it up with the Union or go to the Labour Relations Board yourself, or with a lawyer. Generally, Employees are discouraged from approaching their Employer regarding their Union’s conduct. [See FAQ#2 What Things Might be an Unfair Labour Practice \(ULP\) by a Union?](#)

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 some Labour Boards choose not to provide. The challenge you face is proving that a Union is doing illegal things or committing unfair labour practices. Be prepared for the possibility that the Labour Relations Board 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.

In Newfoundland and Labrador employers are not expressly prohibited from offering assistance to Employees regarding their Union’s conduct. But, as a result of Labour Relations Board decisions over the years, Employers have many limits on their relationship with Employees regarding unionization. However, Employers must be very careful that the actions they take do not breach the provisions in the Labour Relations Act. Such provisions prohibit an Employer from participating in or interfering with the formation or administration of a Union or the representation of Employees by the Union. Offering to assist an Employee who has concerns about the Union’s actions may well be interference in the Union’s representation of Employees.

In some cases, generally during certification applications, if you provide the Employer with the necessary information, the Employer can file an Unfair Labour Practice Complaint based on the inappropriate behaviour; however in most cases the Employer cannot do so. 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 Act.

The Labour Relations Act contains numerous provisions that prohibit inappropriate conduct by unions and individuals acting on behalf of unions toward individual employees. Conduct that is prohibited includes intimidation, coercion, threats of dismissal or loss of employment, imposition of a monetary or other penalty, undue influence, or by any other means, which is intended to compel or to induce an employee or other person to become or to refrain from becoming, or to cease to be, a member or officer of a union or to deprive an employee or other person of their rights under the legislation.

The Labour Relations Board 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.

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.
- Direct attempts to buy Employee support, promises of payment or direct payment from the Union in return for joining may be a ULP.
- 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.
- Expel or suspend an Employee from membership in the Union or take disciplinary action against an Employee because the Employee refused to break the Labour Relations Act sections relating to unionization.
- Union discrimination against a person because they disclosed or were about to disclose information they were required to disclose by law.
- Threaten you, corner you, harass you, or otherwise bully you into signing a membership card - that is "intimidation".

It is likely that the Labour Relations Board will investigate if the alleged inappropriate action actually influenced Employees and made them change their minds about signing a card, or cancelling a card, etc. However, this is not a requirement. The Labour Relations Board has found it to be a ULP when a Union organizer threatened an employee with loss of the employee's job if the certification was successful. Despite the fact that the employee refused to sign a card, the Labour Relations Board found the Union organizer had committed a ULP.

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. 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 Relations Board may refuse to find an Unfair Labour Practice has been committed and will 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 Act.

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

For example, unfortunately Unions often pressure you by telling 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 try to make you think you are one of the last to sign; they also want to make you feel like you're "part of the crowd."

LabourWatch suggests that you never sign a Union card just because fellow Employees or Union organizers tell you that you are the last to sign, that most have signed, or they show you stacks of cards. They 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.

While such lies might be an Unfair Labour Practice – the misinformation "coerced" you into signing a card – it will be very hard to prove and in the end the Labour Relations Board might say this kind of technique or "mere puffery" is allowed. It is best to first cancel any signed cards, then file a ULP and ensure all other Employees find out what you believe the Union might be doing. LabourWatch suggests you file the ULP because Canada needs more cases of Employees calling into question what Unions do in order to establish more case law on Union actions towards Employees.

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.

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 Labour Relations Board 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 would be to not sign a membership application or Union card until you are satisfied that the Union is giving 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](#).

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. Labour Relations Board 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 Relations 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 Labour Relations 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 to change your mind 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 and then file an Unfair Labour Practice Complaint with the Labour Relations Board. 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 sign and it should result in your membership or Union card not being counted. In some cases, the Labour Relations Board may do more serious things to the Union. At a minimum the Labour Relations Board should not count your card in the decision of whether or not the Union gets a vote. 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, what is known as “card fraud” work with your fellow Employees to gather the necessary evidence and submit it quickly.

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, what is known as “card fraud” work with your fellow Employees to gather the necessary evidence and quickly submit it.

You should be aware Unions may include certain information on the membership application and card to avoid later claims that an Employee did not know the purpose of the Union card they signed. For example, sometimes a card will include a line saying that the Union is authorized to use the card for any certification application – meaning any employer you may work for during the life of the card you signed. In Newfoundland & Labrador and Labrador, cards are good for 90 days. If this is the case, it will be difficult to later argue that you have been misled. Read everything on the card carefully. Ask questions. Get answers you understand or do not sign.

If you did not sign a card, you should advise the Labour Relations Board in writing and inform your Employer. You are entitled to do this if you think there is something the Labour Relations Board should know before it grants certification to a Union. 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.

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.

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 is committing 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.

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)?

LabourWatch provides a Form for employees covered by the Labour Relations Act 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. There may be Labour Relations Board information officers who should answer any questions you have. 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 Relations 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 Question 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.

QUESTION 9:

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

If the Labour and Employment Board uphold a complaint, it may order a remedy that is not aimed at punishing the party that committed an infraction, but rather at putting the complainants in the position they would have been in had the infraction not occurred.

Some of the other possible remedies, depending on the ULP complaint would be:

- If an individual committed the ULP, the individual is liable on summary conviction and can be fined up to \$100 for each day the offence continues.
- If a corporation or Union committed the ULP, it is liable on summary conviction and can be fined up to \$500 for each day the offence continues.
- If it occurs during a certification drive, the Labour Relations Board may throw out the certification application.
- They would require the Union to remove any discipline levied against a Union member.
- Require the Union to pay an Employee for any money lost because the trade Union did not follow the law.

Generally, the more serious the breach of the Act the more serious the penalty.