

TRANSCRIPT PREPARED BY THE CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE  
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February 25, 1999 LB 27

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Without objection, it is withdrawn.

CLERK: Senator Tyson, I now have your amendment, Senator, but...but you want to withdraw as well at this time.

SENATOR TYSON: No, I don't want to withdraw it. I want to pass it.

CLERK: Well, it's the only amendment I have on the desk, so you either need to withdraw and refile...

SENATOR TYSON: Please do.

CLERK: Okay.

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: The amendment is withdrawn.

CLERK: I have nothing on the bill at this time, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: For discussion on LB 27, the Chair recognizes Senator Preister.

SENATOR PREISTER: Thank you, Honorable President, friends all. I rise to help, I hope, to clarify perhaps some misunderstanding or misinformation about what this bill does. The bill is called the fair share bill. What that says is that a person who is not a member of a bargaining unit, not a member of the union, but who benefits from the collective bargaining that the union is required by law to do on their behalf when there is a union at that particular business, that a portion, only a portion, of the collective bargaining costs are paid by those nonunion members. Let me give you an example 'cause that still may not be real clear. Say we had a bargaining cost, the cost to actually come up with the new contract, of \$1,000. And say we had 50 employees working for this company. Perhaps 25 of them were union members; perhaps 25 of them were nonunion members, but we have a total of 50 workers who have benefited by this contract that the union negotiated that cost \$1,000. You divide the \$1,000 cost by the 50 employees, and that cost for that bargaining is \$20 per employee, if my math is correct, and if it's not somebody, I'm sure, will tell me. So the cost per