# SECOND REGULAR SESSION HOUSE BILL NO. 1288

### 93RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES GEORGE (Sponsor), SPRENG, WALSH, WILDBERGER, DARROUGH AND BOWMAN (Co-sponsors).

Read 1st time January 10, 2006 and copies ordered printed.

STEPHEN S. DAVIS, Chief Clerk

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## AN ACT

To repeal sections 105.500, 105.510, 105.520, 105.525 and 105.530, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eight new sections relating to good faith employee negotiations, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 105.500, 105.510, 105.520, 105.525 and 105.530, RSMo, are
repealed and eight new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 37.040, 105.500,
105.510, 105.520, 105.525, 105.527, 105.529, and 105.530, to read as follows: **37.040. 1. The commissioner of administration shall appoint a chief negotiator to**

37.040. 1. The commissioner of administration shall appoint a chief negotiator to serve within the office of administration to represent the state in any negotiations and the administration of all labor contracts entered into by the state under the provisions of sections 105.500 to 105.530, RSMo. The commissioner of the office of administration may employ personnel to assist the chief negotiator.

- 6 **2.** The chief negotiator shall:
- 7 (1) Negotiate or supervise the negotiations of labor contracts on a statewide basis;
  - (2) Be responsible for administration of all collective bargaining agreements;
- 9 (3) Be vested with authority on all mandatory topics of bargaining to negotiate the 10 contracts; and
- (4) Prepare an annual report, including recommendations, to the governor and
   general assembly regarding wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

105.500. As used in sections 105.500 to 105.530 unless the context otherwise requires,2 the following words and phrases mean:

3 (1) "Appropriate unit" means a unit of employees at any plant or installation or in a craft
4 or in a function of a public body which establishes a clear and identifiable community of interest
5 among the employees concerned;

6 (2) "Arbitration", the procedure whereby the parties involved in an impasse or 7 grievance dispute submit their differences to a third party for a final and determinative 8 decision;

9 (3) "Collective bargaining", "to negotiate in good faith", or "good faith negotiations", to perform the mutual obligation of the public body, by its representatives, 10 and the representatives of its employees to negotiate in good faith at reasonable times and 11 12 places with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment and the continuation, modification, or deletion of an existing provision of a collective bargaining 13 14 agreement, with the intention of reaching an agreement, or to resolve questions arising under the agreement. This includes executing a written contract incorporating the terms 15 of any agreement reached. The obligation to bargain collectively shall not mean that either 16 party is compelled to agree to a proposal nor shall it require the making of a concession; 17 (4) "Confidential employee", any public employee who works in the personnel 18 19 offices of a public body and deals with information to be used by the public body in 20 collective bargaining, or any employee who works in a close, continuing relationship with 21 public officers or representatives personally participating in employee negotiations on 22 behalf of the employer, including their personal secretaries;

[(2)] (5) "Exclusive bargaining representative" means an organization which has been designated or selected by **a** majority of employees in an appropriate unit as the representative of such employees in such unit for purposes of collective bargaining;

(6) "Impasse", the failure of a public body and the exclusive bargaining
 representative to reach agreement in the course of negotiations;

- (7) "Mediation", assistance by an impartial third party to reconcile an impasse
  between the public body and the exclusive bargaining representative regarding wages,
  hours and other terms and conditions of employment through interpretation, suggestion
  and advice to resolve the impasse;
- 32 (8) "Professional employee", any employee engaged in work predominantly 33 intellectual and varied in character rather than routine mental, manual, mechanical, or 34 physical work; involving the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment in its 35 performance; of such a character that the output produced or the result accomplished 36 cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time; and requiring knowledge of

an advanced type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged 37 38 course of specialized intellectual instruction and study in an institution of higher learning 39 or a hospital, as distinguished from a general academic education or from an 40 apprenticeship or from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, or physical processes; or any employee who has completed the course of specialized intellectual 41 instruction and study described above and is performing related work under the 42 supervision of a professional person to qualify to become a professional employee as 43 44 defined above;

[(3)] (9) "Public body" means the state of Missouri, or any officer, agency, department,
bureau, division, board or commission of the state, or any other political subdivision of or within
the state[.], including public school systems and public higher educational systems;

48 (10) "Strike", a public employee's refusal in concerted action with others, to report 49 to duty, or the willful absence from one's position, the stoppage of work or the abstinence in whole or in part from the full, faithful and proper performance of the duties of 50 employment, for the purpose of inducing, influencing or coercing a change in the 51 52 conditions or compensations or the rights, privileges or obligations of public employment. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to limit, impair or affect the right of any 53 54 public employee to the expression or communication of a view, grievance, complaint or 55 opinion on any matter related to the conditions or compensation of public employment or 56 their betterment, so long as the same is not designed to and does not interfere with the full, faithful and proper performance of the duties of employment; 57

58 (11) "Supervisor", an employee who devotes a substantial amount of work time to 59 supervisory duties, who customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more other 60 employees and who has the authority in the interest of the employer to hire, promote or 61 discipline other employees or to recommend such actions effectively but shall not include individuals who perform merely routine, incidental or clerical duties or who occasionally 62 63 assume supervisory or directory roles or whose duties are substantially similar to those of their subordinates and shall not include lead employees, employees who participate in peer 64 65 review, employee involvement programs or occasional employee evaluation programs.

105.510. **1.** Employees, except [police,] deputy sheriffs, Missouri state highway 2 patrolmen, Missouri national guard[, all teachers of all Missouri schools, colleges and 3 universities], of any public body shall have the right to form and join labor organizations and to 4 present proposals to any public body relative to salaries and other conditions of employment 5 through the representative of their own choosing. No such employee shall be discharged or 6 discriminated against because of his **or her** exercise of such right, nor shall any person or group 7 of persons, directly or indirectly, by intimidation or coercion, compel or attempt to compel any 8 such employee to join or refrain from joining a labor organization, except that the above
9 excepted employees have the right to form benevolent, social, or fraternal associations.
10 Membership in such associations may not be restricted on the basis of race, creed, color, religion
11 or ancestry.

12 2. (1) Public employees may refuse to join or participate in the activities of an employee organization, including the payment of any dues, fees, or assessments or service 13 fees of any type, except to the extent that agreements between the public body and the 14 15 representative require, as a condition of employment, the payment of a service fee in lieu of, and in an amount not greater than, dues which are payable by members of the employee 16 organization to cover the cost of negotiation, contract administration and other activities 17 of the employee organization which are germane to its functions as the representative. The 18 19 representative shall, as a condition of receiving such service fees, provide the following 20 protections to persons required to pay such fees who object to paying all or a portion 21 thereof:

(a) Notice, in writing, of the fee which will be payable, which may be expressed in
a dollar amount or a percentage of the dues payable by members, and the basis upon which
the representative has determined such fee;

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(b) An opportunity to challenge such determination; and

(c) Escrowing of any portion of the service fee paid by a challenging employee
 which is reasonably in dispute pending the determination.

(2) An agreement may require the payment of a service fee commencing thirty days
 after the beginning of employment or the effective date of such agreement, whichever is
 later.

31 (3) The agreement entered into between the employer and the representative shall
32 include a provision for the checkoff of initiation fees and dues to the representative or the
33 payment of a service fee in lieu thereof as authorized by this section.

34 3. The following public employees shall be excluded from the provisions of this act:
 (1) Elected officials and persons appointed to fill vacancies in elected offices, and
 36 members of any board or commission with respect to service on such board or commission;

37 (2) Representatives of a public body, including the administrative officer, director
38 or chief executive officer of a public body, or major division thereof as well as his or her
39 deputy, first assistant and any supervisory employees;

40 (3) Confidential employees;

41 (4) Students working as part-time public employees twenty hours per week or less
42 who are engaged in academically related employment as a teaching, research or service
43 assistant;

44 (5) Temporary public employees employed for a fixed period of four months or45 less;

46 (6) Judges of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals, circuit judges and
 47 associate circuit judges;

48 (7) Employees of any legislative body of the public employer whose principal duties
 49 are directly related to the legislative functions of the body;

(8) Patients and inmates employed, sentenced or committed to any state or local
 institution.

105.520. 1. Whenever such proposals are presented by the exclusive bargaining representative to a public body, the public body or its designated representative or representatives 2 shall meet, confer [and], discuss and negotiate in good faith such proposals relative to salaries 3 4 and other conditions of employment of the employees of the public body with the labor organization which is the exclusive bargaining representative of its employees in a unit 5 appropriate. Upon the completion of [discussions], good faith negotiations, the results shall be 6 reduced to writing and be presented to the [appropriate] executive branch of the state or the 7 administrative[, legislative] or [other] governing body of a political subdivision for adoption, 8 9 modification or rejection in the form of [an] a contract, ordinance, resolution, [bill] or other form as required for adoption, modification or rejection. 10

11 2. Any bargaining unit or exclusive representative of an appropriate unit of a public body other than the state recognized prior to January 1, 1999, shall continue to be 12 recognized as appropriate for purposes of sections 105.500 to 105.530. Bargaining units 13 14 of public bodies other than the state established between January 1, 1999, and the effective date of the rules of the board of mediation shall continue to be recognized only if the 15 exclusive representative was recognized through a union representation election conducted 16 by the board of mediation. Exclusive representatives of state bargaining units certified 17 prior to the effective date of the rules of the board shall continue to be recognized until 18 board certification of an employee organization as the exclusive representative of a 19 20 majority of employees in the preexisting bargaining unit in accordance with the procedures 21 of sections 105.500 to 105.530. A state employee included in a bargaining unit established under this section shall no longer be in an appropriate preexisting bargaining unit upon 22 23 the certification of an election by the board in accordance with section 105.525.

3. Nothing in sections 105.500 to 105.530 shall be construed to annul or modify any collective bargaining agreement entered into between a public body other than the state and the exclusive representative of an appropriate unit of that public body prior to the effective date of sections 105.500 to 105.530. Collective bargaining agreements entered into between the state and exclusive representative shall continue to apply to an employee until

29 the employee is no longer in a preexisting bargaining unit represented by the exclusive 30 representative.

4. The board determination of an appropriate bargaining unit of a public body
other than the state shall be upon petition filed by an employee organization.

33 5. Within thirty days of receipt of a petition, the board shall conduct a public 34 hearing, receive written or oral testimony, and promptly thereafter file an order defining the appropriate bargaining unit. In defining the unit, the board shall take into 35 36 consideration, along with other relevant factors: the desires of the employees; the 37 community of interest, wages, hours, and other working conditions of the public employees; the effect of over-fragmentation; the efficiency of operations of the public 38 39 employer; the administrative structure of the public employer; the recommendation of the 40 parties; and the history of collective bargaining. Any bargaining unit of a public body other than the state consisting solely of uniformed firefighters or uniformed police officers 41 42 shall be presumptively appropriate. The board determination of an appropriate unit shall not be subject to judicial review. 43

6. It is the legislative intent that in order to foster meaningful collective bargaining, appropriate units shall be structured in such a way as to avoid excessive fragmentation whenever possible. In accordance with this policy, appropriate units for employees in state service and for employees of the University of Missouri under chapter 172, RSMo, are structured on a statewide basis with one appropriate collective bargaining unit for each of the following occupational groups:

50 (1) Craft, service, maintenance, and labor occupations excluding employees in the 51 department of social services and those employees primarily engaged in the maintenance, 52 construction, repair, and operation of state road transportation systems and the materials 53 used therein;

(2) Craft, service, maintenance, and labor occupations primarily engaged in the
 maintenance, construction, repair, and operation of state road transportation systems and
 the materials used therein;

(3) Protective service occupations, including corrections officers, institutional
 security personnel, building security guards and similar occupations excluding employees
 in the department of social services;

60 (4) Sworn law enforcement officers excluding members of the Missouri state
 61 highway patrol;

(5) Patient care professional occupations including doctors, nurses, therapists and
 other professionals providing direct care excluding employees in the department of social
 services;

65 (6) Patient care nonprofessional occupations including technologists, licensed 66 practical nurses, and other nonprofessional health care and office occupations at health 67 care facilities, institutions, and clinics;

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(7) Employees in the department of social services;

(8) Probation, parole, employment, and other caseworker occupations excluding
 employees in the department of social services;

(9) Clerical and office occupations engaged in clerical or secretarial work including
 nontechnical data recording and retrieval and general office work excluding clerical
 personnel in the department of social services and at health care facilities, institutions, and
 clinics;

(10) Technical and administrative occupations engaged in work that is not
 primarily manual and which requires specialized knowledge or skills excluding employees
 in the department of social services;

(11) General professional occupations meeting the definition of "professional
 employee" excluding employees in the department of social services and patient care
 professionals and instructional staff at state colleges and universities;

(12) Examining, inspecting, and licensing occupations excluding employees in the
 department of social services;

(13) Instructional and faculty staff excluding employees in the department of social
 services and graduate assistants at state colleges and universities; and

(14) Firefighters and other occupations engaged in the performance of work
 directly connected to the control and extinguishment of fires or the use of firefighting
 apparatus or equipment.

7. The board shall determine the appropriate placement of occupational classifications in the statewide bargaining units.

105.525. **1.** Issues with respect to [appropriateness of bargaining units and] majority 2 representative status shall be resolved by the state board of mediation. [In the event that the 3 appropriate administrative body or any of the bargaining units shall be aggrieved by the decision 4 of the state board of mediation, an appeal may be had to the circuit court of the county where the 5 administrative body is located or in the circuit court of Cole County.] The state board of 6 mediation shall use the services of the state hearing officer in all contested cases.

2. When a petition is filed by an employee or employee organization containing the
signatures of at least thirty percent of the employees in an appropriate unit, the board shall
conduct a secret ballot representation election. The ballot shall contain the name of any
employee organization proposed in the petition containing signatures of at least ten percent
of the public employees within the appropriate unit and a choice of no representation.

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3. If none of the choices receive a majority of the employees voting, the board shall conduct a runoff election among the two choices receiving the greatest number of votes within fifteen days unless objections are timely filed in accordance with this section in which case the runoff election shall be conducted within fifteen days of the board's determination of the validity of such objections.

4. Upon written objections filed by any party within ten days after notice of the
results of the election, the board may invalidate the election and hold a subsequent election
if the board finds that misconduct or other circumstances prevented the employees from
freely expressing their preferences.

5. Upon completion of a valid election, the board shall certify an exclusive bargaining representative which is the majority choice of the employees voting and give notice to all interested parties.

6. A petition for decertification or certification of an exclusive bargaining representative shall not be considered by the board for a period of one year from the date of the certification or noncertification of an exclusive bargaining representative or during the duration of a collective bargaining agreement unless the collective bargaining agreement has been in effect for more than three years or the petition for decertification is filed not more than two hundred ten days and not less than one hundred eighty days prior to the expiration of the collective bargaining agreement.

7. When a petition of a public employee is filed containing at least thirty percent of the signatures that allege that a certified or recognized employee organization does not represent a majority of such public employees, and that the petitioners do not want to be represented by any employee organization, or seek certification of a different employee organization, the board shall give notice to interested parties and call an election within thirty days of receipt of a petition unless it finds that less than thirty percent of the public employees in the appropriate unit support the petition for decertification.

38 8. The board of mediation shall adopt rules and regulations pertaining to the39 following:

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(1) The certification and decertification of exclusive bargaining representatives;

- 41 (2) Impasse procedures;
- 42 (3) Grievance procedures;
  - (4) The payment of fees and assessments;

44 (5) The holding of hearings, administering of oaths, receiving of evidence and 45 examining of witnesses;

46 (6) The collection of data relating to wages, hours and benefits of public employees;

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47 (7) The maintenance of a list of qualified mediators and arbitrators and respective
 48 compensation rates of such persons;

49 (8) The enforcement of good faith negotiation rights as provided under sections
50 105.500 to 105.530; and

(9) Such other matters necessary to implement the provisions of sections 105.500
 to 105.530.

53 9. (1) Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, 54 RSMo, that is promulgated under the authority delegated in this chapter shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, 55 RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are 56 nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly under chapter 536, 57 58 RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are 59 subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule 60 proposed or adopted after the effective date of this section shall be invalid and void.

(2) If any agreement or decision made under sections 105.500 to 105.530, requires
 a change in any rule applicable to an agency, such agency shall promptly initiate
 procedures necessary to modify such rule in compliance with the provisions of this
 subsection.

105.527. 1. A request for negotiations shall be filed in writing by an exclusive
bargaining representative no later than July first for collective bargaining agreements
effective on July first of the following year. Negotiations shall begin no later than August
first in the year the request was filed.

5 2. If an impasse occurs during negotiations, and if no agreement is reached by the 6 parties by September first, either party may submit a request for mediation to the state 7 board of mediation. The parties involved shall mutually agree upon a mediator or request 8 the board to appoint an impartial mediator and such appointment shall occur within ten 9 days of such request.

10 3. The mediator shall provide services to the parties until the parties reach 11 agreement, the mediator believes that mediation services are no longer helpful or after the passage of thirty days, whichever occurs first. If the mediator determines that mediation 12 13 services are no longer helpful or if the thirty-day deadline occurs, either party may submit 14 the unresolved issues to arbitration by an arbitrator. The board shall provide the parties 15 with a list of seven qualified arbitrators. Each party shall alternately strike one name from the list with the party submitting the impasse to arbitration making the first strike until 16 17 one name remains who shall be the arbitrator for the parties involved in the dispute.

4. Each party shall submit a final offer on each separate item remaining at impasse to the arbitrator and the other party. The arbitrator shall determine that either the final offer of the employer or the final offer of the exclusive representative on each separate issue shall be incorporated into the agreement, provided that the arbitrator shall not amend the offer of either party on any issue.

5. The arbitrator shall begin his hearings no later than thirty days after the request for arbitration in accordance with procedures prescribed by the board and the provisions of sections 435.350 to 435.470, RSMo, except section 435.460, RSMo, shall be applicable to the proceedings of the arbitrator. The arbitrator shall render a decision in writing no later than sixty days after initiation of arbitration. The costs of such arbitrations shall be borne equally by the parties. All time limits in this section may be extended by mutual agreement of the parties.

6. The procedures set forth in this section for collective bargaining and the resolutions of impasses reached in collective bargaining shall be followed by state and local public bodies and exclusive bargaining representatives of employees of state and local government bodies provided that local public bodies and such exclusive bargaining representatives shall determine collective bargaining time tables by mutual agreement of the parties, depending upon the fiscal year of the local public body.

7. In making any decision under the impasse procedures authorized by this section,
 the arbitrator shall consider the following factors:

(1) The effect of an agreement on the ability of the public body to provide public
 services at current levels;

40 (2) The lawful authority of the public body;

- 41 (3) Stipulations of the parties;
- 42 (4) The interests and welfare of the public;

43 (5) The financial ability of the public body to meet the costs of any items to be 44 included in the contract;

(6) Comparison of wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment of the
employees involved in the arbitration proceedings with the wages, hours, and terms and
conditions of employment of other persons performing similar services in the public and
private sector;

49 (7) The average consumer prices for goods and services, commonly known as the
 50 "cost-of-living" or the consumer price index;

51 (8) The overall compensation presently received by the employees involved in the 52 arbitration, including, but not limited to, wages, health and life insurance, vacations, 53 holidays, and similar benefits;

54 (9) Changes in any of the foregoing circumstances during the pendency of the 55 arbitration proceedings;

(10) Such other factors which are normally or traditionally taken into consideration in the determination of wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment through voluntary collective bargaining, mediation, fact finding, arbitration, or otherwise between the parties, in the public service or in private employment.

8. A collective bargaining agreement negotiated between the public body and the exclusive bargaining representative shall contain a grievance resolution procedure which shall apply to all disputes arising under the collective bargaining agreement and which shall provide for final and binding arbitration for issues that cannot be otherwise resolved. Any grievance of a state employee under a bargaining agreement shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 36, RSMo, except where an alternative grievance procedure has been adopted.

105.529. 1. Any portion of a final agreement which requires the public body to
appropriate funds shall be subject to constitutional and statutory law and in the case of the
state, be addressed in the budget submitted by the governor to the general assembly where
it shall proceed through the formal appropriations process. Any political subdivision may
adopt reasonable procedures which reflect the nature of such political subdivision's budget
process and fiscal year.
In case of any conflict between the provisions of this act and any other law, the

8 particular provisions of this act in conflict which cannot be harmonized shall prevail over 9 general provisions in any other law, and where those particular provisions of this act are 10 in conflict with the particular provisions in any other law, the law later enacted shall 11 prevail.

3. The agreement shall remain in effect for the term specified therein. Upon the
expiration of an agreement, the terms of such agreement shall remain in effect until
superseded by a new agreement.

4. The provisions of sections 105.500 to 105.530, RSMo, are hereby declared to be severable. Should any of the provisions of sections 105.500 to 105.530, RSMo, be declared unconstitutional or in conflict with some other provision of law, the remaining provisions of sections 105.500 to 105.530, RSMo, shall continue to be the law of the state relative to public employment relations.

5. Any employee organization and public employer may sue or be sued as an entity under the provisions of sections 105.500 to 105.530, RSMo. Service upon the public employer or upon the exclusive bargaining representative shall be in accordance with law or the rules of civil procedure, except that for purposes of actions and proceedings by or

against exclusive bargaining representatives under sections 105.500 to 105.530, RSMo, the circuit courts shall be deemed to have jurisdiction of an exclusive bargaining representative in the circuit in which such organization maintains its principal office, or in any circuit in which its duly authorized officers or agents are engaged in representing or acting for employee members. Nothing in sections 105.500 to 105.530, RSMo, shall be construed to make any individual or his assets liable for any judgment against a public employer or an exclusive bargaining representative.

105.530. [Nothing contained in sections 105.500 to 105.530 shall be construed as
granting a right to employees covered in sections 105.500 to 105.530 to strike.] 1. It shall be
unlawful for public employees to strike. If a strike occurs, the public body may initiate in
the circuit court of jurisdiction where the strike occurs, an action for injunctive relief.

5 2. It shall be unlawful for any public body to authorize, consent to or condone an illegal strike; or to pay or agree to pay any public employee for any day in which the 6 7 employee participates in an illegal strike; or to pay or agree to pay any increase in 8 compensation or benefits to any public employee in response to or as a result of any illegal strike or any act which violates this act. It shall be unlawful for any official, director or 9 representative of any public body to authorize, ratify or participate in any violation of this 10 11 subsection. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent new or renewed bargaining and 12 agreement within the scope of negotiations as defined by this act, at any time after a 13 violation of this subsection has ceased.

14 3. In the event of any violation or imminently threatened violation of subsection 1 of this section, any citizen domiciled within the jurisdictional boundaries of the public body 15 16 may petition the circuit court of the county in which the violation occurs for an injunction restraining such violation or imminently threatened violation. The court shall grant a 17 18 temporary injunction if it appears to the court that a violation has occurred or is imminently threatened but the plaintiff need not show that the violation or threatened 19 20 violation would greatly or irreparably injure him; and no bond shall be required of the 21 plaintiff unless the court determines that a bond is necessary in the public interest.

4. If an employee organization or any of its officers is held to be in contempt of court for failure to comply with an injunction issued under this section, the employee organization shall be immediately decertified as the exclusive bargaining representative and shall cease to receive any dues by payroll deduction. The penalties provided in this section may be suspended or modified by the court, but only upon the joint request of the public employer and the employee organization and only if the court determines the suspension or modification is in the public interest.

29 5. If a public employee is held to be in criminal contempt of court for failure to comply with an injunction issued under this section, or is convicted of violating any 30 provision of this section, notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 168, RSMo, the court 31 32 may order that the employee be immediately discharged from his employment, or that 33 notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 36, RSMo, the employee forfeit all seniority rights or any tenure acquired under sections 168.102 to 168.130, RSMo, or that the 34 35 employee be ineligible for any employment by the same employer for a period of twelve 36 months or any combination of such sanctions.

6. Any person who violates any provision of subsection 1 of this section shall, upon
conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

39 7. Each of the remedies and penalties provided by this section is separate and
 40 severable, and is in addition to any other legal or equitable remedy or penalty.

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