

Maryland Public Employee Relations Board

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Annapolis, MD 21401
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Wes Moore,
Governor

Membership

Lafe E. Solomon, *Chair*
Harriet E. Cooperman
Judith E. Rivlin
Jennifer Epps

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| In the Matter of: | * | |
| Baltimore Teachers Union, | * | |
| Charging Party, | * | |
| v. | * | PERB ULP 2025-41 |
| Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners, | * | |
| Respondent. | * | |

DECISION AND ORDER

I. Procedural Background

On June 10, 2025, the Baltimore Teachers Union (“BTU” or “Union”) filed with the Public Employee Relations Board (“PERB” or “the Board”) an unfair labor practice charge against the Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners (“BCBSC” or “Employer”). The charge alleged that BCBSC violated the Public Employee Relations Act (“PERA”), Md. Code, State Gov’t §§ 22-101 et seq., by failing to provide information requested by the Union within the time period required by PERA § 22-202(2). On July 15, 2025, BCBSC filed a Response to the Charge.

On September 10, 2025, pursuant to PERA § 22-307(c), which directs that the Deputy Director “shall endeavor at all times to seek informal resolution of charges or complaints,” a settlement conference was held between the parties in an attempt to resolve the instant charge.

Subsequently, BTU filed a Position Statement on September 19, 2025, and BCBSC filed a Position Statement in response on September 26, 2025.

Following an investigation, the Deputy Director issued a Report and Recommendation on October 6, 2025, concluding that there was probable cause to believe that BCBSC had committed unfair labor practices by failing to respond to seventeen information requests within thirty days and recommending issuance of a complaint.

On November 4, 2025, the Board issued a Complaint and Notice of Hearing alleging that BCBSC interfered with employees' rights and refused to bargain in good faith in violation of PERA §§ 22-206(a)(1) and (8).

BCBSC filed an Answer on November 11, 2025, denying that it violated PERA.

On December 23, 2025, BTU filed a Motion for Summary Decision asserting that there were no genuine disputes of material fact because BCBSC did not dispute that it failed to respond to multiple information requests within the statutory thirty-day period.

BCBSC filed its Response in Opposition to the Motion for Summary Decision on January 13, 2026, arguing that the motion should be denied and that the Board should instead evaluate the reasonableness of the Union's requests and the administrative burden associated with responding to them.

BTU filed a Reply on January 21, 2026, relying in part on the Board's decision in AFSCME Council 3 and AFSCME Local 1042 v. University of Maryland, College Park, PERB ULP 2025-40 and 2026-01 (Nov. 21, 2025).

BCBSC subsequently filed a Sur-Reply on January 29, 2026, arguing that the College Park decision did not establish a per se violation of PERA and that the Board must instead conduct a fact-specific analysis.¹

The Board now considers BTU's Motion for Summary Decision.

II. Relevant Facts

BTU is the exclusive representative of certain certificated and non-certificated employees of the Baltimore City Public Schools system. BCBSC is a public employer within the meaning of PERA.

Between July 2024 and May 2025, BTU submitted multiple written requests for information to BCBSC relating to matters involving bargaining-unit employees, including

¹ BCBSC filed a "Consent Motion for Leave to File Sur Reply in Opposition to Motion for Summary Decision." BTU filed an opposition, noting that it did not consent to BCBSC's motion. Although we grant BCBSC's motion, we caution BCBSC against filing documents with misleading captions.

disciplinary investigations, employee misconduct proceedings, compensation practices, hiring practices, scheduling, and other matters concerning the administration of the parties' negotiated agreement.

These requests were submitted pursuant to PERA § 22-202(2), which entitles an exclusive representative to obtain information from a public employer relevant to collective bargaining and contract administration.

The record establishes that BTU submitted seventeen (17) separate information requests during this period. The timing of those requests, the statutory due dates, and BCBSC's responses – or lack thereof – are reflected in the record developed during the Deputy Director's investigation. That record reflects a consistent pattern: multiple requests were not answered within the thirty (30)-day period required by PERA § 22-202(2), were only partially answered, or were answered only after substantial delay and repeated follow-up by BTU.

Specifically:

1. **Payment for overnight activities.** On July 1, 2024, BTU requested information regarding unpaid wages for overnight activities BCBSC's production of the information to BTU was due by July 31, 2024. Having not received the requested information, BTU followed up on January 21, 2025. BCBSC did not provide a substantive response addressing unpaid employees until July 30, 2025, approximately one year after the statutory deadline. BTU maintained that the response did not include information regarding denied payments, and at the September 10, 2025, settlement conference, BCBSC agreed to produce information regarding unpaid employees within one week.
2. **Disciplinary investigation.** On February 12, 2025, BTU requested documents related to the investigation of a bargaining-unit member accused of misconduct. BCBSC's production was due by March 14, 2025. BTU followed up on March 12, 2025. BCBSC did not complete its response until July 31, 2025. In its response to the investigation, BCBSC explained that it had not moved forward with discipline and assumed BTU no longer wanted the records. By the settlement conference, BTU indicated that it was satisfied with what was produced.
3. **Disciplinary investigation.** On February 24, 2025, BTU submitted another disciplinary-investigation request. BCBSC's production was due by March 26, 2025. BCBSC did not respond by that date. BTU followed up on April 23, 2025, and BCBSC completed its response that same day by producing approximately 100 pages of records.
4. **Disciplinary investigation.** On February 25, 2025, BTU submitted a further disciplinary-investigation request. BCBSC's production was due by March 27, 2025. BCBSC did not fulfill this request within the statutory period. In its response to the investigation, BCBSC

stated that it was unaware of the scope of responsive records but pledged to produce the records. BCBSC did not complete its response until July 31, 2025. At the September 10, 2025, settlement conference, BTU stated that it was satisfied with what had been produced.

5. **International teachers.** On February 26, 2025, BTU requested information concerning international teachers, including visa-related information. BCBSC's production of information responsive to this request was due by March 28, 2025. BTU followed up on March 5 and March 19, 2025. BCBSC provided a partial response and partial denial on March 18, 2025, asserting confidentiality concerns. The parties continued to dispute the adequacy of that response.
6. **Disciplinary investigation.** On March 6, 2025, BTU requested information relating to another disciplinary matter. BCBSC's production in response to this request was due by April 5, 2025. BTU followed up on April 23, 2025. BCBSC did not provide a full response until May 9, 2025, when its Office of Legal Counsel produced 46 pages of records.
7. **Non-certified longevity calculations.** On March 17, 2025, BTU requested information concerning non-certified employee longevity calculations. BTU followed up on March 27 and June 6, 2025. BCBSC did not complete its response until June 16, 2025, when it produced a document explaining how the increases were calculated.
8. **Disciplinary procedures and staff investigations.** On March 20, 2025, BTU requested information regarding disciplinary procedures and staff investigations. BCBSC's production was due by April 19, 2025. BCBSC did not complete its response until July 15, 2025, after processing the request as an MPIA request and producing 234 pages of records.
9. **School week and schedule for 2025–2026.** Also on March 20, 2025, BTU requested information regarding the school week and schedule for the 2025–2026 school year. BCBSC's production was due by April 19, 2025. BTU followed up on April 3, April 29, and May 27, 2025. BCBSC did not provide a response until July 31, 2025, and BTU maintained that the documents produced were only partially responsive. At the September 10, 2025 settlement conference, BCBSC agreed to review the request further and provide additional responsive information.
10. **Disciplinary investigation.** On March 27, 2025, BTU submitted another disciplinary-investigation request. BCBSC's response to this request was due by April 26, 2025. BCBSC did not complete its response until July 31, 2025. By the September 10, 2025, settlement conference, BTU indicated that it was satisfied with what had been produced.
11. **Probable cause and termination letters.** On April 8, 2025, BTU requested probable cause and termination letters. BCBSC's response was due by May 8, 2025. Although BTU subsequently renewed its request, BCBSC still did not produce the requested information

within the statutory period. In its response to the Deputy Director's investigation, BCBSC asserted that the records were decentralized among individual principals and that responding would require a district-wide inquiry.

12. **BCBSC hiring process.** On April 9, 2025, BTU requested information regarding BCBSC's hiring process. BCBSC's production was due by May 9, 2025. BCBSC did not satisfy the request within the statutory period, and BTU maintained that the information provided was not responsive. At the settlement conference, BCBSC agreed to produce a specific document identified by BTU.
13. **Disciplinary investigation.** On April 11, 2025, BTU requested information concerning another disciplinary investigation. BCBSC's production was due by May 11, 2025. BCBSC did not complete its response until July 31, 2025. In its response to the investigation, BCBSC stated that it was unaware of the scope of responsive records but would produce them. By the September 10, 2025, settlement conference, BTU indicated that it was satisfied with what had been produced.
14. **Camera footage of safety issue.** On April 22, 2025, BTU requested camera footage relating to a safety issue and disciplinary matter. BCBSC's production was due by May 22, 2025. BCBSC did not complete its response until July 15, 2025.
15. **Disciplinary investigation.** On May 7, 2025, BTU submitted another disciplinary-investigation request. BCBSC's response due by June 6, 2025. BCBSC did not respond until June 17, 2025. In its response to the Deputy Director's investigation, BCBSC stated that additional time was needed to review the records.
16. **Disciplinary investigation (email correspondence).** The record reflects an earlier 2024 request and a later April 23, 2025, request concerning email correspondence relating to a disciplinary matter. BCBSC stated that it sought clarification from BTU regarding the earlier request but did not receive a response. BCBSC provided a timely response to the later request on May 13, 2025.
17. **Class grievance-related request.** On June 10, 2024, BTU requested information related to a class grievance concerning Idaho State University credits. BTU amended and followed up on the request multiple times throughout 2024. BCBSC provided information in multiple stages over several months, including responses in July, September, and November 2024, and again in January and April 2025. The parties continued to dispute whether the production was fully responsive, and the matter remained significant enough that the parties engaged in multiple days of arbitration in September 2025.

Although BCBSC provided timely responses to a limited number of requests, the record as a whole reflects that timely compliance was the exception rather than the rule. In multiple

instances, BCBSC did not provide the requested information by the statutory deadline, did not fully respond until months later, or addressed the request only after repeated follow-up by BTU or during post-charge settlement discussions.

BCBSC does not dispute that, on multiple occasions, it did not fully respond within thirty days. Instead, BCBSC argues that the delays were attributable to the number and complexity of the requests and the administrative burden associated with gathering responsive information.

III. Positions of the Parties

A. BTU's Position

BTU argues that summary decision is appropriate because there are no genuine disputes of material fact. According to BTU, the record establishes that it submitted multiple requests for information to BCBSC pursuant to PERA § 22-202(2) and that BCBSC failed to provide responses to many of those requests within the statute's 30-day deadline.

BTU contends that the Board's decision in AFSCME Council 3 and AFSCME Local 1042 v. University of Maryland, College Park, PERB ULP 2025-40 and 2026-01 (Nov. 21, 2025), confirms that § 22-202(2) establishes a clear statutory timeline for responding to information requests. BTU argues that where an employer fails to provide relevant information within thirty days and does not demonstrate a legally sufficient justification for the delay, the failure constitutes a violation of PERA.

BTU further asserts that BCBSC's arguments concerning administrative burden and the volume of requests do not create a genuine dispute of material fact and cannot override the statutory deadline established by the General Assembly. BTU therefore maintains that the Board should grant its Motion for Summary Decision.

B. BCBSC's Position

BCBSC argues that summary decision should be denied because the Board must evaluate the circumstances surrounding the Union's requests and the Employer's responses. BCBSC contends that the duty to furnish information should be evaluated under a reasonableness standard and that federal labor law interpreting the duty to provide information does not support a per se violation based solely on the passage of time.

Relying on decisions such as West Penn Power Co., 339 NLRB 585 (2003), and Yeshiva University, 315 NLRB 1245 (1994), BCBSC argues that the Board must consider factors such as the volume and complexity of the Union's requests, the administrative burden associated with gathering responsive information, and the Employer's efforts to respond.

BCBSC further contends that the Board's decision in AFSCME Council 3 and AFSCME Local 1042 v. University of Maryland, College Park, *supra*, does not establish a categorical rule that any response outside the thirty-day period constitutes a violation of PERA. According to BCBSC, the Board should instead conduct a fact-specific analysis of the parties' conduct and deny the Union's motion so that the matter may proceed to hearing.

IV. Legal Analysis

A. Summary Decision Standard

Summary decision is appropriate where there are no genuine disputes of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. When the material facts are undisputed and the dispute concerns the legal significance of those facts, the Board may resolve the matter without a hearing. *See Office 65 and Randy Walters, et al. v. State of Maryland*, SLRB Case No. 12-U-05 (April 25, 2012).

Here, the parties do not dispute that BTU submitted multiple requests for information pursuant to PERA § 22-202(2), or that those requests concerned relevant matters involving bargaining unit employees. The parties also do not dispute that, on multiple occasions, BCBSC did not fully respond within 30 days. The principal question presented is therefore a legal one: whether, based on the undisputed factual record, BCBSC's failure to provide the requested information within the statutory period constitutes a violation of PERA and, in turn, an unfair labor practice.

B. Statutory Right to Information Under PERA

PERA provides that an exclusive representative has the right to obtain, "on request, information from a public employer relevant to the administration and negotiation of an agreement or the proper performance of the employee organization's duties as the public employees' representative," and further requires that the information be "made available as soon as practicable, but not later than 30 days after the public employer receives the request." Md. Code, State Gov't § 22-202(2).

The Board recently interpreted this provision in AFSCME Council 3 and AFSCME Local 1042 v. University of Maryland, College Park, PERB ULP 2025-40 and 2026-01. There, the Board held that § 22-202(2) establishes both a substantive right to relevant information and a clear timeline for compliance. The Board emphasized that the duty to furnish information is integral to the collective bargaining process, enabling an exclusive representative to bargain, administer agreements, and evaluate working conditions on an informed basis. The Board further concluded that the statute's 30-day requirement is "clear and unambiguous," and that, where an employer

neither requested an extension, nor communicated specific difficulties, nor produced even partial information within the statutory period, the delay violated the statute's timeliness requirement.

That interpretation governs here. Unlike the National Labor Relations Act, PERA imposes an express statutory deadline, reflecting a legislative determination that timely access to relevant information is essential to the exercise of representational rights.

At the same time, the statute does not establish a purely mechanical rule under which any failure to meet the 30-day deadline constitutes a violation in all circumstances. Where an employer is unable to fully comply within 30 days, it must demonstrate that, during the statutory period, it engaged in timely, good-faith efforts to comply with the request. Such efforts include, at a minimum, communicating with the exclusive representative regarding the status of the request, requesting a reasonable extension based on identified difficulties, explaining the scope or complexity of the request, producing responsive information on a partial or rolling basis, or working with the union to clarify, narrow, or prioritize the request in a manner that facilitates timely production.

Whether an employer has satisfied its statutory obligation in such circumstances is evaluated based on the totality of its conduct during the 30-day period. A failure to fully produce all requested information within that period does not, standing alone, establish a violation where the employer demonstrates a legitimate and good-faith effort to comply.

By contrast, where an employer fails to provide the requested information within 30 days and does not demonstrate timely, good-faith efforts to communicate, seek an accommodation, or otherwise address its inability to comply, the failure to meet the statutory deadline supports a finding that the employer has not satisfied its obligations under § 22-202(2).

This framework is consistent with the Board's decision in *AFSCME Council 3 and AFSCME Local 1042 v. University of Maryland, College Park* ("UMCP"), which emphasized not only the clarity of the statutory deadline, but also the absence in that case of any request for extension, meaningful communication, or partial production within the statutory period.

In *UMCP*, the Board explained that the employer's statutory duty to furnish information to the exclusive bargaining representative "parallels the long-established principle under federal labor law that an employer must provide relevant information needed by a union to perform its statutory functions. *NLRB v. Acme Industrial Co.*, 385 U.S. 432 (1967); *Detroit Edison Co. v. NLRB*, 440 U.S. 301 (1979)." *UMCP* at 4. A union is entitled to information relevant to its duties as the exclusive representative, including collective bargaining and contract administration. Information pertaining to wages, hours, discipline, and other terms and conditions of employment is presumptively relevant. Where relevance is established, the burden rests with the employer to demonstrate a legitimate basis for declining to furnish the requested information. Absent such a

showing, the failure to provide relevant information constitutes a refusal to bargain in good faith. *Id.* and *see* cases cited therein.

Accordingly, once relevance is established and the employer fails to furnish the requested information within 30 days, the burden rests on the employer to demonstrate that its conduct during the statutory period constituted a legitimate, good-faith effort to comply with § 22-202(2).

Because the duty to furnish relevant information arises as part of the obligation to bargain in good faith, an employer's failure to comply with § 22-202(2) constitutes a refusal to bargain in good faith under § 22-206(a)(8). Such conduct also interferes with employees' exercise of rights guaranteed under PERA and therefore constitutes a derivative violation of § 22-206(a)(1).

C. Application to the Undisputed Facts

Applying these principles, the Board concludes that BTU is entitled to summary decision.

The record establishes that BTU submitted multiple requests for information concerning bargaining unit employees, including matters related to disciplinary investigations, compensation, hiring practices, scheduling, and other issues connected to the administration of the parties' negotiated agreement. BCBSC does not dispute that these requests concerned bargaining unit employees and mandatory subjects of bargaining, nor does it dispute that, on multiple occasions, the requested information was not fully provided within 30 days.

Under the framework set forth above, the Board must determine not only whether BCBSC failed to meet the statutory 30-day deadline, but also whether BCBSC demonstrated that it engaged in timely, good-faith efforts during the statutory period to comply with its obligations under PERA § 22-202(2). On this record, BCBSC has not made such a showing.

As described above, the record reflects repeated delays across multiple requests. Several disciplinary-investigation requests submitted in early 2025 were not fulfilled until months after their respective deadlines. In one instance, BCBSC stated in its response to the investigation that it had assumed the Union no longer sought the requested information; in another, BCBSC initially indicated that it was unaware of the scope of responsive records. BTU's July 1, 2024, request concerning compensation for overnight activities was not substantively addressed until approximately one year later. Requests concerning disciplinary procedures and staff investigations were likewise not completed until months after the deadline. A request concerning the 2025–26 school schedule was not fully addressed until well beyond the statutory period, and BTU maintained that the response was only partial. Similarly, a request regarding BCBSC's hiring process was not fulfilled within the statutory period and instead required clarification and a later commitment to produce responsive information.

The record does not reflect that BCBSC sought extensions within the 30-day period, proposed concrete production timelines, or otherwise engaged with BTU to facilitate timely compliance. Nor does the record demonstrate that BCBSC consistently provided partial or rolling productions during the statutory period sufficient to satisfy its obligations under PERA § 22-202(2).

BCBSC attributes these delays to the number and complexity of the requests and the administrative burden associated with gathering responsive information. However, in the absence of evidence that BCBSC took timely, good-faith steps during the statutory period to address those challenges, those explanations are insufficient to satisfy its burden.

The Board recognizes that an employer may, in appropriate circumstances, satisfy its obligations under PERA § 22-202(2) despite not fully producing all requested information within 30 days where it demonstrates timely and good-faith efforts to communicate with the exclusive representative and facilitate production. This is not such a case.

The undisputed record demonstrates that BCBSC failed to meet the statutory deadline on multiple occasions and failed to engage in timely, good-faith efforts during the statutory period sufficient to justify those delays. Accordingly, BCBSC has not carried its burden to demonstrate compliance with PERA § 22-202(2).

The Board therefore concludes that BCBSC violated PERA § 22-202(2) by failing to timely provide requested information to BTU. That failure constitutes a refusal to bargain in good faith under § 22-206(a)(8) and a derivative violation of § 22-206(a)(1). Because there are no genuine disputes of material fact regarding those failures and BCBSC's lack of sufficient justification, summary decision in favor of BTU is appropriate.

V. Conclusions of Law

Based on the foregoing Findings of Fact and Legal Analysis, the Board makes the following Conclusions of Law:

1. The Baltimore Teachers Union ("BTU") is an exclusive representative within the meaning of the Public Employee Relations Act ("PERA"), Md. Code, State Gov't §§ 22-101 et seq.
2. The Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners ("BCBSC") is a public employer within the meaning of PERA.
3. PERA § 22-202(2) requires a public employer to provide an exclusive representative, upon request, with information relevant to the administration or negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement or the proper performance of the employee organization's duties as the employees' representative, and to make such information available as soon as practicable but not later than 30 days after receiving the request.

A public employer's failure to timely furnish relevant information requested by an exclusive representative, without demonstrating timely and good-faith efforts to comply with PERA § 22-202(2), constitutes a refusal to bargain in good faith under PERA.

4. By failing to timely provide relevant information requested by BTU as required by PERA § 22-202(2), and by failing to demonstrate timely and good-faith efforts to comply with the statute, BCBSC refused to bargain in good faith in violation of PERA § 22-206(a)(8).
5. BCBSC's failure to provide the requested information thereby interfered with employee rights guaranteed under PERA, in violation of § 22-206(a)(1).
6. Where there are no genuine disputes of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, summary decision is appropriate.

VI. Order

For the reasons stated above, it is this 9th day of April, 2026, by the Maryland Public Employee Relations Board, hereby:

ORDERED, that the Baltimore Teachers Union's Motion for Summary Decision is GRANTED; and it is further

ORDERED, that the Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners ("BCBSC") violated PERA § 22-202(2) by failing to timely provide requested information to the Baltimore Teachers Union ("BTU"); and it is further

ORDERED, that BCBSC's violations of PERA § 22-202(2) constitute unfair labor practices under PERA §§ 22-206(a)(8) and 22-206(a)(1); and it is further

ORDERED, that BCBSC shall cease and desist from failing or refusing to provide BTU with information relevant to the negotiation or administration of an agreement or the proper performance of BTU's duties as the exclusive representative, as required by PERA § 22-202(2); and it is further

ORDERED, that BCBSC shall furnish BTU with any outstanding requested information that has not been provided, within fourteen (14) days of the date of this Order, unless the parties mutually agree to a different production schedule; and it is further

ORDERED, that BCBSC shall comply with the requirements of PERA § 22-202(2) with respect to future information requests submitted by BTU; and it is further

ORDERED, that within fourteen (14) days of service of this Order by the Board, BCBSC shall post at its facilities copies of the attached Notice marked "Appendix." Copies of the Notice, on forms provided by the Board and after being signed by BCBSC's authorized representative, shall be posted by BCBSC and maintained for sixty (60) consecutive days in conspicuous places, including all places where notices to employees are customarily posted. In addition to physical posting of paper notices, the Notice shall be distributed electronically, such as by email, posting on an intranet or internet site, and/or other electronic means, if BCBSC customarily communicates with employees by such means. Reasonable steps shall be taken by BCBSC to ensure that the Notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by any other material; and it is further

ORDERED, that within fourteen (14) days after completing the actions required by this Order, BCBSC shall notify the Board in writing of the steps it has taken to comply.

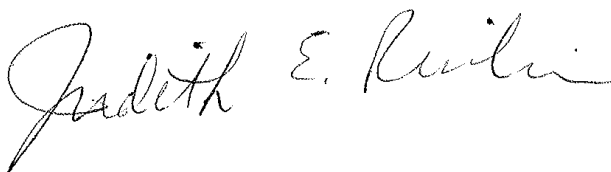
BY ORDER OF THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RELATIONS BOARD:



Lafe E. Solomon, Chair



Harriet E. Cooperman, Member



Judith E. Rivlin, Member

Annapolis, MD

Issue Date: April 9, 2026

APPEAL RIGHTS

Any party aggrieved by this action of the PERB may seek judicial review in accordance with Title 10, Subtitle 2 of the State Government Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, § 10-222

(Administrative Procedure Act—Contested Cases) and Maryland Rules, Title 7, Chapter 200 (Judicial Review of Administrative Agency Decisions).

APPENDIX

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

POSTED BY ORDER OF THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RELATIONS BOARD

An agency of Maryland State Government

The Public Employee Relations Board has found that we violated state labor law and has ordered us to post and obey this notice.

STATE LAW, SPECIFICALLY THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RELATIONS ACT, MD. CODE ANN., STATE GOV'T § 22-101 – 601, GIVES YOU THE RIGHT TO:

- Form, join or assist a union;
- Choose representatives to bargain with us on your behalf;
- Act together with other employees for your mutual aid, benefit, or protection; and
- Choose not to engage in any of these protected activities.

WE WILL NOT fail or refuse to provide the Baltimore Teachers Union (BTU) with information relevant to the negotiation or administration of the negotiated agreements or to the proper performance of BTU's duties as your union representative.

WE WILL NOT in any like or related manner interfere with, restrain, or coerce you in the exercise of the rights guaranteed to you by §22-206(a) of the Public Employee Relations Act.

WE WILL NOT otherwise, or in any way, restrict or limit any of the rights of employees by the Public Employee Relations Act.

WE WILL furnish BTU with any outstanding requested information that has not been provided.

WE WILL furnish BTU with information relevant to the negotiation or administration of the negotiated agreements or to the proper performance of BTU's duties as your union representative upon request, as required by Md. Code Ann., State Gov't 22-202(2).

BY BALTIMORE CITY BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS:

Dated: _____

By: _____

This is an official notice and must not be defaced by anyone. This Notice will remain posted for 60 consecutive days from the date of posting and must not be altered, defaced, or covered by any other material. If you believe your rights under the Public Employee Relations Act have been violated, you should contact the Public Employee Relations Board: laborboard.maryland.gov