

(ii) Dominate, interfere with, or assist in the formation, existence, or administration of a labor organization, or contribute financial or any other support to a labor organization;

(iii) Be prohibited from permitting employees to negotiate or confer with [it] A LABOR ORGANIZATION during work hours without loss of time or pay;

(iv) Discriminate against public employees with regard to hiring or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization;

(v) Discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because the employee has signed or filed an affidavit, petition, or complaint or given any information or testimony under the provisions of this section;

(vi) Refuse to collectively bargain in good faith with a certified employee organization as provided in subsection (e)(1) of this section; OR

(vii) [Refuse to participate in good faith in the procedures for fact-finding as provided in subsection (e)(4) of this section; or

(viii)] Refuse or fail to comply with any provision of this section.

(2) Employees of the MNCPPC, a labor organization, its agents, or its representatives may not:

(i) Interfere with, intimidate, restrain, coerce, or discriminate against an employee in the exercise of the employee's rights provided under this section;

(ii) Cause or attempt to cause the MNCPPC to discriminate against a public employee in violation of paragraph (1)(iv) of this subsection;

(iii) Refuse to collectively bargain in good faith with the MNCPPC as provided in subsection (e)(1) of this section, if a labor organization has been designated as the exclusive representative of employees in a unit in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section;

(iv) [Refuse to participate in good faith in the procedures for fact-finding as provided in subsection (e)(4) of this section;

(v)] Engage in a strike in violation of subsection [(e)(5)] (E)(6) of this section; or

[(vi)] (V) Refuse or fail to comply with any provision of this section.

(3) An expression of any views, arguments, or opinions, whether oral or written, printed, graphic, or visual form, may not constitute or be evidence of an unfair labor practice under any of the provisions of this section, if the expression does not contain a threat of reprisal or force, a promise of benefit, or a misrepresentation of fact.