## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	(After Deadline)
	SECOND REGULAR SESSION
ONE HUI	NDRED AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE
Legislative Docume	ent No. 2196
H.P. 1663	House of Representatives, March 7, 198
pursuant to Joint Ru Referred to the	troduction by a majority of the Legislative Council le 27.  Committee on Labor is suggested and ordered printed.  EDWIN H. PERT, Cleriontative Beaulieu of Portland.
	STATE OF MAINE
NINE	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD FEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR
AN´ AC	F Providing for a Maine Labor Relations Law.
Be it enacted l follows:	by the People of the State of Maine as
26 MRSA c.	11-A is enacted to read:
	CHAPTER 11-A
<u> </u>	MAINE LABOR RELATIONS ACT
§1013. Purpose	2
State and it is the bargaining more equal to	clared to be the public policy of this the purpose of this chapter to render position of certain private employees private employers and to promote the the relationship between private em-

ployers and their employees by providing a uniform basis for recognizing the right of private employees to join labor organizations of their own choosing and to be represented by the organizations in collective bargaining for terms and conditions of employment.

## §1014. Definitions

 As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings.

- 1. Bargaining agent. "Bargaining agent" means any lawful organization, association or individual representative of the organization or association which exists, in whole or in part, for the purpose of the representation of employees in their employment relations with employers, and which has been determined by the employer or by the executive director of the board to be the choice of the majority of the unit as their representative.
- 2. Board. "Board" means the Maine Labor Relations Board, as defined in section 968, subsection 1.
- 3. Employee. "Employee" means and includes every person who may be permitted, required or directed by any employer in consideration of direct or indirect gain or profit to engage in any employment; includes any employee and is not limited to the employees of a particular employer, unless this chapter explicitly states otherwise; and includes any individual whose work has ceased as a consequence of, or in connection with, any current labor dispute or because of any unfair labor practice. The term employee does not include any individual employed in the domestic service of any family or person at his house, any individual employed by his parent or spouse, any individual employed as a supervisor, independent contractor or any individual covered under the Municipal Public Employees Labor Relations Law, chapter 9-A; the State Employees Labor Relations Act, chapter 9-B; or the University of Maine Labor Relations Act, chapter 12. The term "employees" also does not include individuals employed by employers having an annual gross business income under \$100,000 or individuals employed in agriculture, as defined in the Maine

- ployment Security Law, except when that individual performs services for employers covered under the Maine minimum wage law, or services for employers managing, operating, controlling or having ownership interest in over 4,000 acres of land.
- 4. Employer. "Employer" shall be liberally construed and includes any entity exercising control
  over the terms and conditions of employment and includes employers and employment units, including, but
  not limited to, those defined in the Maine Employment
  Security Law, and over which the National Labor Relations Board has declined to exercise jurisdiction.
- 5. Executive director. "Executive director"
  means the Executive Director of the Maine Labor Relations Board.
  - 6. Labor organization. "Labor organization" means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists, in whole or in part, for the purpose of dealing with employees concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment or conditions of work for employees.
- 7. Supervisor. "Supervisor" shall be defined in the same manner as under the federal Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.
- 27 §1015. Rights of employees

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28 Employees have the right to self-organization, to 29 form, join or assist labor organizations, bargain collectively through representatives of their own 30 choosing and engage in other concerted activities for 31 32 the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual 33 aid or protection. Employees also have the right to refrain from any or all activities, except to the ex-34 35 tent that that right may be affected by an agreement 36 requiring membership in a labor organization as a 37 condition of employment.

- §1016. Prohibited acts of the employer
- 39 <u>It is an unfair labor practice for an employer to</u> 40 do any of the following:

1. Interference with employees' rights. To interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 1015;

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- 2. Interference with labor organization. To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it. Subject to such rules, as may be made and published by the board pursuant to section 1018, subsection 7, an employer is not prohibited from permitting employees to confer with him during working hours without loss of time or pay;
- 3. Discrimination in hiring or tenure. By discrimination, in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment, to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization. Nothing in this chapter or in any other law of this State may preclude an employer from making an agreement with a labor organization to require as a condition of employment membership therein, on or after the 30th day following the beginning of that employment, or the effective day of the agreement, whichever is later, if the labor organization is the representative of the employees, as provided in this chapter, in the appropriate collective bargaining unit covered by that agreement;
- 4. Discrimination against employees filing affidavit or petition. To discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has signed or filed an affidavit or petition, or filed charges or given testimony under this chapter;
- 5. Refusal to bargain. To refuse to bargain collectively in good faith with a labor organization and their representatives who have been recognized or certified;
- 36 6. Recognize collective bargaining agree-37 ment. To recognize, bargain with or sign a collec-38 tive bargaining agreement with any labor organization 39 not certified or demonstrating majority status, if 40 none has been certified;

- 7. Solicitation. To solicit persons to replace employees or fill positions made vacant as the result of a strike, lockout or other labor dispute, by means of advertisement, posters, oral or other communication or otherwise, unless the solicitations state plainly and specifically that a strike, lockout or other labor dispute exists; or
- 8 8. Blacklisting. To blacklist any employee or-9 ganization or its members for the purpose of denying 10 them employment.
- 11 §1017. Prohibited acts of employees and employee or-12 ganizations
- 13 It is an unfair labor practice for a labor orga-14 nization or its agents to do the following:
- 15 <u>1. Restraint on employees' rights or employer's</u> 16 selection of representative. To restrain or coerce:

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- A. Employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 1015, provided that this subsection does not impair the right of a labor organization to prescribe its own rules with respect to the acquisition or retention of membership therein; or
- B. An employer in the selection of his representative for the purposes of collective bargaining or the adjustment of grievances;
- 26 2. Causing employers to discriminate against em-27 ployees. To cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee in violation of sec-28 tion 1016, subsection 3, or to discriminate against an employee with respect to whom membership in that 29 30 organization has been denied or terminated on some 31 32 ground other than his failure to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly required as a 33 34 condition of acquiring or retaining membership;
- 35 3. Refusal to bargain. To refuse to bargain
  36 collectively in good faith with an employer, provided
  37 that the bargaining agent is the representative of
  38 his employees, within the meaning of this chapter;

4. Strike or work stoppage. To engage in a strike or refuse in the course of employment to perform any services where the object thereof is to force or to require the employer to recognize or bargain with a labor organization, unless that labor organization has been certified or recognized as the representative of the employees, or to force or require any employer to assign particular work to employees in a particular labor organization or in a particular trade, craft or class, unless that employer is failing to conform to an order or certification of the board determining the bargaining representative for employees performing that work;

- 5. Picketing. To picket, or cause to be picketed, any employer where an object thereof is either forcing or requiring an employer to recognize or bargain with the labor organization as a representative of his employees, or forcing or requiring the employees of the employer to accept or select that labor organization as their collective bargaining representative, unless that labor organization is currently certified as the collective bargaining representative of the employees:
  - A. When the employer has lawfully recognized in accordance with this chapter any other labor organization and a question concerning representation may not appropriately be raised under this chapter;
  - B. When, within the preceding 12 months, a valid election under the chapter has been conducted; or
  - C. When the picketing has been conducted without a petition under the Act being filed within a reasonable time not to exceed 30 days after the commencement of that picketing; or
- 6. Construction; not to limit lawful concerted activity. Except as specifically provided in this chapter, in the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Maine or the National Labor Relations Act, nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit or impair the right to engage in a strike, lockout, boycott, picket line or any other lawful concerted activity.

## §1018. Obligation to bargain

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- 2 1. Good faith bargaining. It is the obligation 3 of the employer and bargaining agent to bargain col-4 lectively in good faith, to meet at reasonable times 5 and confer in good faith with respect to wages, hours 6 and other terms and conditions of employment, or 7 negotiation of an agreement or any questions arising 8 thereunder, and the execution of a written contract 9 incorporating any agreement reached if requested by 10 either party, but the obligation does not compel ei-11 ther party to agree to a proposal or require the mak-12 ing of a concession, provided that, where there is in 1.3 effect a collective bargaining contract, the duty to 14 bargain collectively shall also mean that no party to 15 that contract may terminate or modify that contract, 16 unless the party desiring the termination or modifi-17 cation:
- A. Serves a written notice upon the other party
  to the contract of proposed termination or modification 60 days prior to the expiration thereof
  or, in the event that contract contains no expiration date, 60 days prior to the time it is proposed to make the termination or modification;
- B. Offers to meet and confer with the other party for the purpose of negotiating a new contract or a contract containing the proposed modifications;
  - C. Notifies the board within 15 days of the notice of the existence of a dispute, provided that no agreement has been reached by that time; and
- D. Continues in full force and effect all the terms and conditions of the existing contract for a period of 60 days after the notice is given or until the expiration date of the contract, whichever occurs later.
  - 2. Engaging in strike. Any employee who engages in a strike within the 60-day period specified in subsection 1 shall lose his status as an employee for the employer engaged in a particular labor dispute, for the purposes of this chapter, but such a loss of status for the employee shall terminate if the employee is reemployed by the employer.

- 3. Length of contract. No contract entered into between the employer and the bargaining agent may continue in force and effect for a period of more than 3 years.
  - 4. Services of Panel of Mediators. The services of the Panel of Mediators is made available in any dispute upon the request of a party, or at any time on motion of the Maine Labor Relations Board or its executive director if the board or executive director finds that the dispute is subject to settlement through mediation and that it is in the public interest to mediate.
- 13 §1019. Determination of bargaining agent

- The applicable provisions of sections 966 and 967
  shall cover determinations and elections under this
  chapter. The provisions of section 968, subsection
  4, shall cover the review of representative proceedings.
- Nothing in this section may be construed as limiting the provisions for unit determinations, elections and representations respecting seasonal occupations under section 1021 or rules adopted by the board under that section.
- 24 §1020. Prevention of unfair labor practices; hear-25 ings; relief
  - 1. Prevention of unfair labor practices. The board may prevent any person, employer, employee, employee organization or bargaining agent from engaging in any of the unfair labor practices enumerated in sections 1016 and 1017. This power shall not be affected by any other means of adjustment or prevention that has been or may be established by agreement, law or otherwise. Section 968, subsections 5, 6 and 7, shall apply to any person, employer, employee, employee organization or bargaining agent and this chapter to the same extent and in the same manner the section and paragraphs apply to persons, public employers, public employees, public employee organizations and bargaining agents under chapter 9-A.

2. Hearing on unfair labor practices; limitations. The board shall hold no hearing based upon any alleged unfair labor practice occurring more than 12 months prior to the filing of the complaint with the executive director.

- 3. Relief. In addition, if, after hearing and argument upon the preponderance of the evidence received, the board is of the opinion that any party named in the complaint has engaged or is engaging in an unfair labor practice, the board in its cease and desist order may make the employees whole for the loss of pay resulting from the employer's refusal to bargain and to provide such other relief as will effectuate the policies of this chapter.
- 15 §1021. Regulations; elections; seasonal occupations
  - 1. Regulations. The board shall enact regulations pursuant to the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375, and section 968, which are necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, including the resolution of unit questions in seasonal occupations. The board may adopt any regulation previously promulgated under the Municipal Public Employees Labor Relations Law, if that regulation is sufficient to carry out the purposes of this chapter.
  - 2. Provisions. The board's regulations shall include provisions insuring that in any given industry there shall be afforded an opportunity for an adequate election to be held and that, in seasonal occupations, the election be held during the seasonal employment period and as closely as practicable to the peak employment period. The regulations shall also provide in seasonal occupations that the secret ballot elections shall be conducted no longer than 15 days after the filing of the petition of the employees that they desire to be represented by an organization; that if, at the time the petition is filed, a majority of the employees in a bargaining unit are engaged in a strike, or it appears to the executive director that such a strike is threatened, the executive director shall with all due diligence attempt to hold a secret ballot election within 48 hours of the filing of the petition; that the holding of elections under strike circumstances shall take precedence over

the holding of other secret ballot elections if deemed necessary; that, unless the executive director 1 2 3 determines that there are sufficient grounds to deny 4 certification under this chapter or under the board's 5 regulations, he shall forthwith certify the election; 6 that, within 5 days of the election, any interested 7 party may file a petition with the board reviewing 8 the executive director's decision to certify or not 9 to certify the election on the basis of the conduct 10 of the election or conduct affecting the result 11 the election or the determination of the bargaining 12 unit; that the board shall forthwith upon due notice 13 hold a hearing to determine if it shall affirm, reverse or modify its decision to certify or not to certify the election; and that the executive direc-14 15 tor's initial decision to certify or not to certify 16 17 the election shall remain in full force and effect 18 pending a final decision of the board at the review 19 hearing.

The board shall issue a decision no later than 15 days following the certification or denial of certification. The actions of the executive director, under this section, shall not be subject to review, except upon petition to the board following certification or denial of certification.

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## 26 STATEMENT OF FACT

The purpose of this new draft is to render bargaining position of certain private employees more equal to private employers and to promote the improvement of the relationship between private employers and their employees by providing a uniform basis recognizing the right of private employees to for join labor organizations of their choosing and to be represented by the organization in the collective bargaining process.

The new draft is modeled on the National Relations Act and other state's private employee acts. It would cover only those employees who work for a private employer who is not covered by the na-

1	tional	act	becau	ıse	the	National	Labor	Relations	Board
2	has ded	cline	d to	exe	ercis	e jurisdi	iction		