# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1	L.D. 1902
2	(Filing No. S- 298)
3 4 5 6	STATE OF MAINE SENATE 113TH LEGISLATURE FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
7 8 9	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A " to S.P. 671, L.D. 1902, Bill, "AN ACT to Reduce the Potential for Violence during Labor Disputes."
10 11 12	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and before the emergency clause and inserting in its place the following:
13	'Sec. 1. 26 MRSA §595 is enacted to read:
14	§595. Hiring of workers during a labor dispute
15 16	<pre>1. Legislative findings. The Legislature finds that:</pre>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	A. The practice of receiving applicants for employment, conducting interviews of job applicants or performing medical examinations of job applicants at the worksite of an employer who is currently engaged in a labor dispute with his employees tends to incite violence by bringing individuals who may be considered as replacements for workers to the physical focus of the labor dispute and by encouraging a direct confrontation between these individuals and the prior employees; and
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	B. The presence of persons carrying dangerous weapons near sites where applications for positions with an employer involved in a labor dispute are being accepted or where interviews of those job applicants are being conducted or medical examinations of those applicants are being performed creates an unacceptable risk of violence; and
36	C. The public safety requires the regulation of

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1 2	these practices to reduce the likelihood of vio- lence.
3 4 5 6	2. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to reduce the potential for violence during labor disputes by prohibiting certain provocative acts and imposing penalties for failure to obey this section.
7 8 9 10 11	3. Receiving job applicants at worksite prohibited. No employer may perform any of the following acts at any of that employer's plants, facilities, places of business or worksites where a labor dispute, strike or lockout involving the employees of that employer is in progress:
13 14 15	A. Receiving persons for the purpose of soliciting or receiving applications for employment with the employer;
16 17	B. Conducting or having conducted interviews of applicants for employment with the employer; or
18 19 20	C. Performing or having performed medical examinations of applicants for employment with the employer.
21 22 23 24 25 26	Any employer who violates this subsection is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 for each day the violation continues, payable to the State, to be recovered in a civil action. Upon request, any court of competent jurisdiction shall also enjoin the violation under section 5.
27 28 29 30	The Attorney General, the Commissioner of Labor or any employee, employees or bargaining agent of employees involved in the labor dispute may file a civil action to enforce this subsection.
31 3 <b>2</b> 33 34	4. Hiring off-site permitted. An employer involved in a labor dispute, strike or lockout may perform hiring activities prohibited under subsection 3 at any site other than his customary plants, facili-

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- ties, places of business or worksites where a labor
  dispute, strike or lockout involving the employees of
  that employer is in progress.
- A. The employer must notify the law enforcement agencies of the county and municipality in which these activities will be conducted at least 10 days before commencing hiring activities.
- B. No employee of the employer conducting hiring activities under this subsection and who is involved in the labor dispute, strike or lockout may picket, congregate or in any way protest the hiring activity of the employer within 200 feet of the building or structure at which such activities are taking place. Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime.
- 5. Dangerous weapons prohibited. It is a Class D crime for any person, including, but not limited to, security guards and persons involved in a labor dispute, strike or lockout, to be armed with a dangerous weapon, as defined in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 9, at a site where applications for employment with an employer involved in a labor dispute, strike or lockout are being received or where interviews of those job applicants are being conducted or where medical examinations of those job applicants are being performed.
- A. A person holding a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm is not exempt from this subsection.
- B. A security guard is exempt from this subsection to the extent that federal laws or rules required the security guard to be armed with a dangerous weapon at such a site.
- C. A public law enforcement officer is exempt from this subsection while on active duty in the public service.

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- A security guard employed by an employer volved in a labor dispute, strike or lockout may be present at the location where applications for employment with the employer will be accepted, interviews of those applicants conducted or medical examinations of those applicants performed to 3 4 5 6 7 the extent permitted under Title 32, chapter 93. Nothing in this section may be construed to 8 9 tend or limit in any way the restrictions placed 10 upon the location of private security guards der Title 32, chapter 93. 11
- 12 Sec. 2. 30 MRSA §953, as repealed and replaced 13 by PL 1977, c. 431, §8, is amended by adding at the 14 end a new paragraph to read:
- No deputy or special deputy may wear or display a uniform or badge that identifies him as a public law enforcement officer at the site of a labor dispute, strike or lockout except while on active duty in the public service and while traveling to and from public work.
- 21 Sec. 3. 30 MRSA §2367 is enacted to read:
- \$2367. Wearing of uniforms or badges
- No municipal police officer, special police officer, constable or other municipal law enforcement officer may wear or display a uniform or badge that identifies him as a public law enforcement officer at the site of a labor dispute, strike or lockout except while on active duty in the public service and while traveling to and from public work.'
- 30 STATEMENT OF FACT
- This amendment makes several changes to the original bill, including the following.

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- 1. The amendment requires an employer to give at least 10-days' prior notice of hiring off-site to the county and municipal law enforcement agencies of the locality in which hiring will occur. This is intended to provide adequate time for local law enforcement agencies to make any necessary preparations to protect against potential violence at the hiring site.
- 2. The amendment prohibits any picketing or protesting within 200 feet of the off-site hiring by employees involved in the labor dispute. This is intended to reduce the potential for face-to-face confrontations between job applicants and employees involved in the labor dispute while protecting the employees' constitutional rights of free speech.
- 3. The amendment clarifies that it is intended to have no affect upon existing law governing the location of private security guards hired by an employer involved in a labor dispute.
- 4. The amendment prohibits local law enforcement officers from wearing their official uniforms or badges while off-duty only in the area of the labor dispute. The original bill prevented these off-duty activities at any location.
- 5. Finally, the amendment makes several clarifications and corrects typographical errors in the original bill.

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Reported for the Majority for the Committee on Labor. Reproduced and Distributed Pursuant to Senate Rule 12.

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