MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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114th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION - 1989

Legislative Document	No. 996
S.P. 372	In Senate, March 30, 1989
Reference to the Committee on Labor	suggested and ordered printed.
	Joy J. O'Brien JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate
Presented by Senator BUSTIN of Kennebec Cosponsored by Representative PRIEST of Jay.	Γ of Brunswick and Representative PINEAL
STATE OF	FMAINE
IN THE YEAR ON NINETEEN HUNDRED	
An Act to Limit the Granting of Injunc	tions in Labor Disputes.



Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

26 MRSA §5, as amended by PL 1987, c. 736, §43, is further amended to read:

§5. Injunctions in labor disputes without hearing prohibited

No court nor any judge or judges thereof of any court shall may issue a preliminary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court with opportunity for cross-examination and after a showing that such the injunction is necessary to avoid a substantial and irreparable injury to the complainant's property and that the public officers charged with the duty to protect the complainant's property are unable or unwilling to furnish adequate protection. Such The hearing shall be held after due and personal notice thereof of the hearing has been given in such manner as the court shall-direct directs to all known persons against whom relief is sought.

If a complainant shall-allege alleges that the issuance of a temporary restraining order before such the hearing can be held is necessary in-order to avoid a substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property, a temporary restraining order may be granted upon the expiration of such any reasonable notice as the court may direct by order to show cause but in no case less than 48 hours.

Said The order to show cause shall must specify facts sufficient to justify the court to issue a preliminary injunction. Said The order shall be based upon testimony under oath or, in the discretion of the court, upon affidavits sworn to before a notary public. Such The order shall be served upon the party or parties to be restrained.

Such The temporary restraining order shall be effective for no longer than 5 days except as hereafter provided in this section. If the hearing for a preliminary injunction shall-have been has begun before the expiration of the said 5 days, and if the complainant has shown by clear and convincing evidence that an imminent danger of substantial and irreparable injury to his efficiency effects are to his person the complainant's property or person will exist if the restraining order is not continued, the restraining order may, in the court's discretion, be continued until a decision is reached upon the issuance of the preliminary injunction.

A temporary restraining order without notice may be issued only on the condition that the complainant has shown by clear and convincing evidence that an imminent danger of substantial and irreparable injury to his -er-its the complainant's property or to his person exists in the absence of a restraining order. Said The

order without notice may furthermore be issued only on the condition that the complainant shall must first file an undertaking with adequate security sufficient to recompense those enjoined for any loss, expense or damage caused by the issuance of such the order, including all reasonable costs and expense for defense against the order or against the granting of any injunctive relief sought in the same proceeding and subsequently denied by the court.

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No restraining order or injunctive relief may be granted to any complainant who has failed to comply with any obligation imposed by law which is involved in the labor dispute in question, or who has failed to make every reasonable effort to settle the dispute either by negotiation or with the aid of any available governmental machinery of mediation or voluntary arbitration.

No officer or member of any association or organization, and no association or organization participating or interested in a labor dispute, may be held responsible or liable in any state court for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members or agents, except upon clear proof of actual participation in or actual authorization of these acts, or of ratification of these acts after actual knowledge of the acts.

Nothing in this section shall \underline{may} deprive any party of any remedy that may be had at law.

STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill incorporates 3 provisions of the federal Norris-LaGuardia Act in the law prohibiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes without a hearing.