MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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127th MAINE LEGISLATURE

SECOND REGULAR SESSION-2016

Legislative Document

No. 1501

H.P. 1024

House of Representatives, December 23, 2015

An Act To Amend the Law Regarding Disqualification for Unemployment Benefits during Stoppages of Work

(EMERGENCY)

Submitted by the Department of Labor pursuant to Joint Rule 203.

Received by the Clerk of the House on December 21, 2015. Referred to the Committee on Labor, Commerce, Research and Economic Development pursuant to Joint Rule 308.2 and ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 401.

ROBERT B. HUNT

R(+ B. Hunt

Clerk

Presented by Representative STETKIS of Canaan. Cosponsored by Senator CUSHING of Penobscot and

Representatives: HARRINGTON of Sanford, ORDWAY of Standish, SIROCKI of

Scarborough, Senator: BRAKEY of Androscoggin.

Emergency preamble. Whereas, acts and resolves of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, stoppages of work may occur at any time; and

Whereas, it is necessary to ensure that the employment security law does not penalize employers who are required to maintain ongoing operations in emergency conditions or to maintain the provision of necessary services; and

Whereas, the intent of this legislation is to prevent payments from the Unemployment Compensation Fund to certain individuals for the purposes of ensuring the highest possible balance in the fund and lowering taxes on employers; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

- **Sec. 1. 26 MRSA §1193, sub-§4,** as amended by PL 1997, c. 391, §1, is further amended to read:
- **4. Stoppage of work.** For any week with respect to which the deputy, after notification by the Director of Unemployment Compensation under section 1194, subsection 2, finds that the claimant's total or partial unemployment is due to a stoppage of work that exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment or other premises at which the claimant is or was employed, or there would have been a stoppage of work had substantially normal operations not been maintained with other personnel previously and currently employed by the same employer and any other additional personnel that the employer may hire to perform tasks not previously done by the striking employees. This subsection does not apply if it is shown to the satisfaction of the deputy that:
 - A. The claimant is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the labor dispute that caused the stoppage of work;
 - B. The claimant does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute;
 - C. The claimant has obtained employment subsequent to the beginning of the stoppage of work and has earned at least 8 times the claimant's weekly benefit amount in employment by an employer or has been in employment by an employer for 5 full weeks;
 - D. The claimant became unemployed because of a strike or lockout caused by an employer's willful failure to observe the terms of the safety and health section of a union contract; an employer's willful failure to comply in a timely fashion with an

official citation for a violation of federal and state laws involving occupational safety and health; or the quitting of labor by an employee or employees in good faith because of an abnormally dangerous condition for work at the place of employment of that employee or employees; provided that the strike or lockout does not extend past the time of the employer's compliance with the safety and health section of the union contract, the employer's compliance with the official citation or the finding that an abnormally dangerous condition does not exist by a federal or state official empowered to issue official citations for violation of federal and state laws involving occupational safety and health; or

E. The claimant became unemployed because of a lockout by the employer. For purposes of this subsection, the word "lockout" means the withholding of employment by an employer from its employees for the purpose of resisting their demands or gaining a concession from them.

If in any case separate branches of work that are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each department must, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment or other premises;

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this legislation takes effect when approved.

20 SUMMARY

This bill removes the provision of law affecting the disqualification for unemployment benefits of employees at an establishment at which there is a labor dispute and at which there would have been a work stoppage but for the employer's maintaining substantially normal operations through the use of other personnel.