

1 AN ACT concerning labor.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 5. The Labor Dispute Act is amended by adding
5 Sections 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 as follows:

6 (820 ILCS 5/1.2 new)

7 Sec. 1.2. Legislative findings and declaration. The
8 General Assembly finds that a union, union members,
9 sympathizers, and an employer's employees have a right to
10 communicate their dispute with a primary employer to the public
11 by picketing the primary employer wherever they happen to be.
12 The picketing may take place not only at the employer's main
13 facility, but at job sites as well. The General Assembly
14 recognizes that peaceful primary picketing of any type is
15 explicitly permitted by statute pursuant to the National Labor
16 Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. 151 et seq., and the Labor Management
17 Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. 141 et seq., including the right to
18 engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of
19 collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection as
20 provided in 29 U.S.C. 157 et seq.

21 (820 ILCS 5/1.3 new)

22 Sec. 1.3. Definitions. As used in Section 1.2 through 1.5:

23 "Employee" means any individual permitted to work by an
24 employer in an occupation.

25 "Employer" means any individual, partnership, association,
26 corporation, business trust, governmental or
27 quasi-governmental body, or any person or group of persons that
28 employs any person to work, labor, or exercise skill in
29 connection with the operation of any business, industry,
30 vocation, or occupation.

31 "Picketing" means the stationing of a person for an

1 organization to apprise the public by signs or other means of
2 the existence of a dispute pursuant to the National Labor
3 Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. 151 et seq., and the Labor Management
4 Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. 141 et seq.

5 "Dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms or
6 conditions of employment, or concerning the association or
7 representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining,
8 changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of
9 employment or other protest, regardless of whether or not the
10 disputants stand in the proximate relationship of employer and
11 employee.

12 "Public right of way" means that portion of the highway or
13 street adjacent to the roadway for accommodating stopped
14 vehicles or for emergency use; or that portion of a street
15 between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and
16 the adjacent property lines.

17 "Temporary sign" means a sign or other display or device
18 that is not permanently affixed and is capable of being removed
19 at the end of each day or shift.

20 "Temporary shelter" means a tent or shelter that is not
21 permanently affixed and is capable of being removed at the end
22 of each day or shift, not to exceed 300 square feet in size.

23 (820 ILCS 5/1.4 new)

24 Sec. 1.4. Use of public right of way.

25 (a) Persons engaged in picketing shall be allowed to use
26 public rights of way to apprise the public of the existence of
27 a dispute for the following:

28 (1) The purposes of picketing.

29 (2) The erection of temporary signs announcing their
30 dispute.

31 (3) The parking of at least one vehicle on the public
32 right of way. Nothing in this Section shall require the
33 accommodation of parking more than 10 vehicles on the
34 public right of way. This Section shall not be construed to
35 allow the blocking of fire hydrants. Picketers shall ensure

1 that water mains, sewers, and other utilities are
2 accessible for construction, maintenance, and emergency
3 repair work.

4 (4) The erection of tents or other temporary shelter
5 for the health, welfare, personal safety, and well-being of
6 picketers.

7 (b) Any signs, tents, or temporary shelters shall be
8 removed at the end of each day when the picketing has ceased.
9 Signs, tents, or temporary shelters may be maintained so long
10 as individuals participating in the labor dispute are present.

11 (c) This Section shall not be construed to allow the
12 erection of a tent or shelter or parking of a vehicle where
13 there is insufficient space on the public right of way. This
14 Section shall not be construed to allow the erection of a tent
15 or shelter on the right of way of any Class I highway as
16 defined in Section 1-126.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
17 Picketers shall ensure that a reasonable walkway exists for
18 pedestrians and others to pass by the picketing activities.
19 Persons using the right of way under this Section shall make
20 reasonable attempts to keep the area free from garbage and
21 significant damage.

22 (d) No sign, tent, or temporary shelter may be erected or
23 maintained in such a manner as to obscure or otherwise
24 physically interfere with an official traffic sign, signal, or
25 device or to obstruct or physically interfere with a driver's
26 view of approaching, merging, or intersecting traffic. The
27 burden of proof shall rest on the unit of local government
28 making such a claim. If a court determines that a sign, tent,
29 or temporary shelter does not obscure or otherwise physically
30 interfere with an official traffic sign, signal, or device or
31 obstruct or physically interfere with a driver's view of
32 approaching, merging, or intersecting traffic, the unit of
33 local government is liable for all costs and attorney's fees.

34 (820 ILCS 5/1.5 new)

35 Sec. 1.5. Preemption. The provisions of any ordinance or

1 resolution adopted before, on, or after the effective date of
2 this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly by any unit of
3 local government that impose restrictions or limitations on the
4 picketing of an employer in a manner inconsistent with this Act
5 are invalid, and existing ordinances and resolutions, as they
6 apply to picketing, are void. It is declared to be the policy
7 of this State that the regulation of picketing is an exclusive
8 power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not
9 regulate picketing. This Section is a denial and limitation of
10 home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section
11 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.