

Also in the introductory language of this section, the former word "confrontation" is deleted as unnecessary in light of the reference to "cross-examination".

In item (1) of this section, the defined term "injunctive relief" is substituted for the former limited reference to an "injunction", to conform to the introductory language of subsection (a) of this section.

In item (4) of this section, the former phrases "in law or in fact" are deleted as surplusage.

Defined term: "Injunctive relief" § 4-301

4-312. CONSTRUCTION OF PART.

THIS PART III OF THIS SUBTITLE SHALL BE INTERPRETED AND APPLIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY STATED IN § 4-311 OF THIS SUBTITLE.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived without substantive change from the introductory phrase of former Art. 100, § 67.

4-313. FAILURE OF PLAINTIFF TO FULFILL OBLIGATIONS.

(A) IN GENERAL.

A COURT MAY NOT GRANT INJUNCTIVE RELIEF IN A LABOR DISPUTE:

(1) IF THE PLAINTIFF HAS FAILED TO COMPLY WITH EACH OBLIGATION IMPOSED BY LAW THAT IS INVOLVED IN THE LABOR DISPUTE; OR

(2) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (B) OF THIS SECTION, IF THE PLAINTIFF HAS FAILED TO MAKE EVERY REASONABLE EFFORT TO SETTLE THE LABOR DISPUTE:

(I) BY NEGOTIATION; OR

(II) WITH THE HELP OF AVAILABLE DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS, GOVERNMENTAL MEDIATION, OR VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION.

(B) EXCEPTION.

IF IRREPARABLE INJURY IS THREATENED, A COURT MAY GRANT INJUNCTIVE RELIEF BEFORE ANOTHER TRIBUNAL ACTS TO SETTLE THE LABOR DISPUTE.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived without substantive change from former Art. 100, § 69.

Subsection (a) of this section is revised in the active voice to clarify that the restrictions apply to a court.