

Picketing and Injunctions: A Brief Refresher



The right to picket is protected under Section 2(b) of the *Charter*, the section which guarantees freedom of expression. Consequently, expressive activity that seeks to lawfully convey information or to persuade the public about the merits of the striking employees' position is protected. However, activities that breach the criminal law or that would amount to other breaches of the law, such as trespassing, intimidation, defamation etc., are not protected and provide sufficient grounds on which an employer can seek an injunction to enjoin the picketing.

Hertz Canada Ltd. v. Canadian Office and Professional Employees Union, Local 378, 2010 BCSC 678 ("*Hertz*"), is a good example of a case in which the court found the manner of picketing to be unlawful and granted an injunction to enjoin the picketing.

In *Hertz*, employees of Hertz were engaged in a lawful strike further to which they picketed at two of Hertz's sites. When the pickets prevented employees and customers from entering and leaving one of the sites, Hertz brought an injunction application to enjoin the picketing. However, the application was adjourned when the parties reached two written agreements on the manner in which the picketing would be conducted. When the union continued to breach the agreements, Hertz brought a second injunction application. The affidavits in support of the application described several examples of vulgar, abusive and threatening actions by the picketers against other employees, as well as against customers. In granting Hertz's application, the court agreed with Hertz that the obscene, aggressive and intimidating behaviour in question constituted intimidation, harassment and obstruction and was "quite simply, antithetical to a civilized society" and that there was a high probability of harm if the injunction was not granted.

Usually, employees may only picket the location at which they normally perform the work that is an integral and substantial part of the employer's operation. However, if the labour board grants permission, employees may also lawfully picket at sites where the employer tries to carry out the work that is being "struck". Picketing may also take place at the location of an allied employer. In injunctions relating to the location of picketing, if the matter is a provincial labour dispute of a provincial employer, it is the labour relations board that will regulate the picketing.

Unfair labour practices

Employers should train management and supervisory staff on what they should/should

not do in the event of picketing and should have a well-developed communication plan, which includes details on who will speak with the media and what communications, if any, will take place between management and striking employees.

In order to avoid claims of unfair labour practices and to ensure that the *Charter* rights of employees to freedom of expression through lawful picketing are not interfered with, management should not intimidate or threaten employees who are on the picket line. Management should also not attempt to dissuade employees from picketing by promising additional wages, benefits etc.

Injunctions

While picketing is generally regulated by the labour relations board, if an injunction is sought with regard to *how* the picketing is conducted or if the employer is a federal undertaking, a court will hear the application.

Employers who wish to obtain an injunction should provide counsel with as much information as possible about the picketing. The information should include:

- the name of the union;
- the property that is affected by the picketing;
- the location of the pickets (preferably with a map);
- the number of pickets at the location(s);
- the identity of the employees who are picketing;
- the wording of signs and placards;
- details of what is occurring on the picket line – for example, are exits and entrances being blocked, has anyone been threatened, are vehicles being surrounded, is there any damage to property, are vulgarities and other verbal threats are being made, etc.; and
- photographs and videotapes – these are particularly useful, as this will provide evidence of the nature and identity of the pickets.

Related Links

The labour board has a helpful section on strikes and picketing on its website: <http://www.lrb.bc.ca/codeguide/chapter6.htm>.

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About the Author

Heather Hettiarachchi is Chair of the firm's Labour & Employment Practice Group. She is also a member of the Higher Learning Group. Her practice focuses on all aspects of employment and labour law, human resource management issues and mediation services.

Heather's background differs from that of many other labour and employment lawyers as she has a unique combination of legal expertise and extensive, hands-on human resources management and labour relations experience. Prior to being called to the British Columbia Bar, she was a Human Resources Manager at a large Canadian University and Labour Relations Advisor to Vancouver's oldest community college. Before immigrating to Canada, Heather managed the human resources of a large private insurance company.

Heather articulated with a leading labour and employment boutique firm in Vancouver and was an associate in the labour and employment group of an eminent national firm prior to joining Clark Wilson.

While at university, Heather was actively involved in collective bargaining with CUPE

and gained considerable experience in job evaluation, job classification and compensation, return to work issues, and health and safety. She was also on the President's advisory committee on discrimination and harassment.

Heather was called to the Bar of British Columbia after attending law school at the University of British Columbia in order to obtain Canadian Accreditation of her legal qualifications. She previously graduated with a LL.B. (Honours) degree from the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1992. Heather also earned an M.Sc. in Training & Human Resources Management from the University of Leicester, UK, in 2001.

Heather has taught labour law as a Visiting Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, University of Colombo and the Open University of Sri Lanka. [/author]