

Attachment 1: 1965 PA 379

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A roll call of its members on any question shall be entered on the journal at the request of any member. It shall provide the manner of nominating the candidates for the first elective officers provided in the proposed charter. It shall fix the date of the first city election, and do and provide all other things necessary for making such nominations and holding such election. Such election may be held at a special election or on the same date as a general election. It shall publish such proposed charter in 1 or more newspapers published in said proposed city, at least once, not less than 2 weeks and not more than 4 weeks preceding said election, together with a notice of said election, and that on the date fixed therefor the question of adopting such proposed charter will be voted on, and that the elective officers provided for therein will be elected on the same date. Notice of such election shall also be posted in at least 10 public places within the proposed city not less than 10 days prior to such election. Said commission shall provide for 1 or more polling places for said election, and give like notice of their location, and shall appoint the inspectors of said election, and a canvassing board of 3 electors to canvass the votes at such election.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved July 23, 1965.

[No. 379.]

AN ACT to amend the title and sections 1, 3, 6 and 7 of Act No. 336 of the Public Acts of 1947, entitled "An act to prohibit strikes by certain public employees; to provide certain disciplinary action with respect thereto; to provide for the mediation of grievances; and to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act," being sections 423.201, 423.203, 423.206 and 423.207 of the Compiled Laws of 1948; and to add 8 new sections to stand as sections 9 to 16; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Title and sections amended and added.

Section 1. The title and sections 1, 3, 6 and 7 of Act No. 336 of the Public Acts of 1947, being sections 423.201, 423.203, 423.206 and 423.207 of the Compiled Laws of 1948, are hereby amended and 8 new sections are added to stand as sections 9 to 16, the amended title and amended and added sections to read as follows:

TITLE

An act to prohibit strikes by certain public employees; to provide review from disciplinary action with respect thereto; to provide for the mediation of grievances and the holding of elections; to declare and protect the rights and privileges of public employees; and to prescribe means of enforcement and penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act.

423.201 Strike defined; rights of public employees. [M.S.A. 17.455(1)]

Sec. 1. As used in this act the word "strike" shall mean the concerted failure to report for duty, the wilful absence from one's position, the stoppage of work, or the abstinence in whole or in part from the full, faithful and proper performance of the duties of employment, for the purpose of inducing, influencing or coercing a change in the conditions, or compensation, or the rights, privileges or obligations of employment. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to limit, impair or affect the right of any public employee to the expression or communication of a view, grievance, complaint or opinion on any matter related to the conditions or compensation of public employment or their betterment, so long as the same is not designed to and does not interfere with the full, faithful and proper performance of the duties of employment.

423.203 Public employee; persons in authority approving or consenting to strike prohibited; participating in submittal of grievance. [M.S.A. 17.455(3)]

Sec. 3. No person exercising any authority, supervision or direction over any public employee shall have the power to authorize, approve or consent to a strike by public employees, and such person shall not authorize, approve or consent to such strike, nor shall any such person discharge or cause any public employee to be discharged or separated from his or her employment because of participation in the submission of a grievance in accordance with the provisions of section 7.

423.206 Public employee; conduct deemed strike; proceeding to determine violation of act; time; decision, review. [M.S.A. 17.455(6)]

Sec. 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, any person holding such a position who, by concerted action with others, and without the lawful approval of his superior, wilfully absents himself from his position, or abstains in whole or in part from the full, faithful and proper performance of his duties for the purpose of inducing, influencing or coercing a change in the conditions or compensation, or the rights, privileges or obligations of employment shall be deemed to be on strike but the person, upon request, shall be entitled to a determination as to whether he did violate the provisions of this act. The request shall be filed in writing, with the officer or body having power to remove or discipline such employee, within 10 days after regular compensation of such employee has ceased or other discipline has been imposed. In the event of such request the officer or body shall within 10 days commence a proceeding for the determination of whether the provisions of this act have been violated by the public employee, in accordance with the law and regulations appropriate to a proceeding to remove the public employee. The proceedings shall be undertaken without unnecessary delay. The decision of the proceeding shall be made within 10 days. If the employee involved is held to have violated this law and his employment terminated or other discipline imposed, he shall have the right of review to the circuit court having jurisdiction of the parties, within 30 days from such decision, for determination whether such decision is supported by competent, material and substantial evidence on the whole record.

423.207 Mediation of grievances; petition, signing, filing; labor mediation board, powers and duties. [M.S.A. 17.455(7)]

Sec. 7. Upon the request of the collective bargaining representative defined in section 11, or if no representative has been designated or selected, upon the request of a majority of any given group of public employees evidenced by a petition signed by said majority and delivered to the labor mediation board, or upon request of any public employer of such employees, it shall be the duty of the labor mediation board to forthwith mediate the grievances set forth in said petition or notice, and for the purposes of mediating such grievances, the labor mediation board shall exercise the powers and authority conferred upon said board by sections 10 and 11 of Act No. 176 of the Public Acts of 1939.

423.209 Public employees forming or joining labor organizations; collective bargaining. [M.S.A. 17.455(9)]

Sec. 9. It shall be lawful for public employees to organize together or to form, join or assist in labor organizations, to engage in lawful concerted activities for the purpose of collective negotiation or bargaining or other mutual aid and protection, or to negotiate or bargain collectively with their public employers through representatives of their own free choice.

423.210 Interference, coercion or discrimination by employer; refusal to bargain collectively. [M.S.A. 17.455(10)]

Sec. 10. It shall be unlawful for a public employer or an officer or agent of a public employer (a) to interfere with, restrain or coerce public employees in the exercise of their rights guaranteed in section 9; (b) to initiate, create, dominate, contribute to or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization; Provided, That a public employer shall not be prohibited from permitting employees to confer with it during work-

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**423.211 Public employees; designation of bargaining representatives; griev-
ances of individual employees. [M.S.A. 17.455(11)]**

Sec. 11. Representatives designated or selected for purposes of collective bargaining by the majority of the public employees in a unit appropriate for such purposes, shall be the exclusive representatives of all the public employees in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment or other conditions of employment, and shall be so recognized by the public employer: Provided, That any individual employee at any time may present grievances to his employer and have the grievances adjusted, without intervention of the bargaining representative, if the adjustment is not inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining contract or agreement then in effect, provided that the bargaining representative has been given opportunity to be present at such adjustment.

**423.212 Petition; claim for recognition as collective bargaining agent; investi-
gation; hearing; election; stipulation for consent election. [M.S.A.
17.455(12)]**

Sec. 12. Whenever a petition shall have been filed, in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the board:

(a) By a public employee or group of public employees, or an individual or labor organization acting in their behalf, alleging that 30% or more of the public employees within a unit claimed to be appropriate for such purpose wish to be represented for collective bargaining and that their public employer declines to recognize their representative as the representative defined in section 11, or assert that the individual or labor organization, which has been certified or is being currently recognized by their public employer as the bargaining representative, is no longer a representative as defined in section 11; or

(b) By a public employer or his representative alleging that 1 or more individuals or labor organizations have presented to him a claim to be recognized as the representative defined in section 11;

The board shall investigate the petition and, if it has reasonable cause to believe that a question of representation exists, shall provide an appropriate hearing after due notice. If the board finds upon the record of the hearing that such a question of representation exists, it shall direct an election by secret ballot and shall certify the results thereof. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the waiving of hearings by stipulation for the purpose of a consent election in conformity with the rules and regulations of the board.

**423.213 Decision as to bargaining unit; fire-fighting personnel. [M.S.A.
17.455(13)]**

Sec. 13. The board shall decide in each case, in order to insure public employees the full benefit of their right to self-organization, to collective bargaining and otherwise to effectuate the policies of this act, the unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining as provided in section 9e of Act No. 176 of the Public Acts of 1939: Provided, That in any fire department, or any department in whole or part engaged in, or having the responsibility of, fire fighting, no person subordinate to a fire commission, fire commissioner, safety director, or other similar administrative agency or administrator, shall be deemed to be a supervisor.

**423.214 Elections; time of holding; eligibility and rules; effect of valid, exist-
ing collective bargaining unit. [M.S.A. 17.455(14)]**

Sec. 14. An election shall not be directed in any bargaining unit or any subdivision within which, in the preceding 12-month period, a valid election has been held. The board shall determine who is eligible to vote in the election and shall establish rules govern-

ing the election. In an election involving more than 2 choices, where none of the choices on the ballot receives a majority vote, a runoff election shall be conducted between the 2 choices receiving the 2 largest numbers of valid votes cast in the election. No election shall be directed in any bargaining unit or subdivision thereof where there is in force and effect a valid collective bargaining agreement which was not prematurely extended and which is of fixed duration: Provided, however, No collective bargaining agreement shall bar an election upon the petition of persons not parties thereto where more than 3 years have elapsed since the agreement's execution or last timely renewal, whichever was later.

423.215 Collective bargaining; duties of employer and employees' representative; subjects and limitations. [M.S.A. 17.455(15)]

Sec. 15. A public employer shall bargain collectively with the representatives of its employees as defined in section 11 and is authorized to make and enter into collective bargaining agreements with such representatives. For the purposes of this section, to bargain collectively is the performance of the mutual obligation of the employer and the representative of the employees to meet at reasonable times and confer in good faith with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment, or the negotiation of an agreement, or any question arising thereunder, and the execution of a written contract, ordinance or resolution incorporating any agreement reached if requested by either party, but such obligation does not compel either party to agree to a proposal or require the making of a concession.

423.216 Unfair labor practices; remedies and procedure. [M.S.A. 17.455(16)]

Sec. 16. Violations of the provisions of section 10 shall be deemed to be unfair labor practices remediable by the labor mediation board in the following manner:

(a) Whenever it is charged that any person has engaged in or is engaging in any such unfair labor practice, the board, or any agent designated by the board for such purposes, may issue and cause to be served upon the person a complaint stating the charges in that respect, and containing a notice of hearing before the board or a member thereof, or before a designated agent, at a place therein fixed, not less than 5 days after the serving of the complaint. No complaint shall issue based upon any unfair labor practice occurring more than 6 months prior to the filing of the charge with the board and the service of a copy thereof upon the person against whom the charge is made, unless the person aggrieved thereby was prevented from filing the charge by reason of service in the armed forces, in which event the 6 month period shall be computed from the day of his discharge. Any complaint may be amended by the member or agent conducting the hearing or the board, at any time prior to the issuance of an order based thereon. The person upon whom the complaint is served may file an answer to the original or amended complaint and to appear in person or otherwise and give testimony at the place and time fixed in the complaint. In the discretion of the member or agent conducting the hearing or the board, any other person may be allowed to intervene in the proceeding and to present testimony. Any proceeding shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act No. 197 of the Public Acts of 1952, as amended, being section 24.105 of the Compiled Laws of 1948.

(b) The testimony taken by the member, agent or the board shall be reduced to writing and filed with the board. Thereafter the board upon notice may take further testimony or hear argument. If upon the preponderance of the testimony taken the board is of the opinion that any person named in the complaint has engaged in or is engaging in the unfair labor practice, then it shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on the person an order requiring him to cease and desist from the unfair labor practice, and to take such affirmative action including reinstatement of employees with or without back pay, as will effectuate the policies of this act. The order may further require the person to make reports from time to time showing the extent to which he has complied with the order. If upon the preponderance of the testimony taken the board is not of the opinion that the person named in the complaint has engaged in or is engaging in the unfair labor practice, then the board shall state its findings of fact and shall issue an order dismissing the complaint. No order of the board shall require the reinstatement of

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cedure. [M.S.A. 17.455(16)] all be deemed to be unfair labor following manner:

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any individual as an employee who has been suspended or discharged, or the payment to him of any back pay, if the individual was suspended or discharged for cause. If the evi- dence is presented before a member of the board, or before examiners thereof, the member, or examiners shall issue and cause to be served on the parties to the proceeding a proposed report, together with a recommended order, which shall be filed with the board, and if no exceptions are filed within 20 days after service thereof upon the parties, or within such further period as the board may authorize, the recommended order shall become the order of the board and become effective as prescribed in the order.

(c) Until the record in a case has been filed in a court, the board at any time, upon reasonable notice and in such manner as it deems proper, may modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any finding or order made or issued by it.

(d) The board may petition for the enforcement of the order and for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order, and shall file in the court the record in the proceedings. Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon the person, and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and shall grant such temporary or permanent relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, enforcing, modifying, enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the board. No objection that has not been urged before the board, its member or agent, shall be considered by the court, unless the failure or neglect to urge the objec- tion is excused because of extraordinary circumstances. The findings of the board with respect to questions of fact if supported by competent, material and substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole shall be conclusive. If either party applies to the court for leave to present additional evidence and shows to the satisfaction of the court that the additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to present it in the hearing before the board, its member or agent, the court may order the additional evidence to be taken before the board, its member or agent, and to be made a part of the record. The board may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of additional evidence so taken and filed, and it shall file the modifying or new findings, which findings with respect to questions of fact if sup- ported by competent, material and substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole shall be conclusive, and shall file its recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order. Upon the filing of the record with it the jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the supreme court in accordance with the general court rules.

(e) Any person aggrieved by a final order of the board granting or denying in whole or in part the relief sought may obtain a review of such order in the court of appeals by filing in the court a complaint praying that the order of the board be modified or set aside, with copy of the complaint filed on the board, and thereupon the aggrieved party shall file in the court the record in the proceeding, certified by the board. Upon the filing of the complaint, the court shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an application by the board under subsection (e), and shall grant to the board such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, enforcing, modifying, enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the board. The findings of the board with respect to questions of fact if supported by competent, mate- rial and substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole shall be conclusive.

(f) The commencement of proceedings under subsections (e) or (f) shall not, un- less specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the board's order.

(g) Complaints filed under this act shall be heard expeditiously by the court to which presented, and for good cause shown shall take precedence over all other civi matters except earlier matters of the same character.

(h) The board shall have power, upon issuance of a complaint as provided in sub section (b) charging that any person has engaged in or is engaging in an unfair labor prac- tice, to petition any circuit court within any circuit where the unfair labor practice is question is alleged to have occurred or where such person resides or exercises or may exercise its governmental authority, for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order

in accordance with the general court rules, and the court shall have jurisdiction to grant to the board such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper.

(i) For the purpose of all hearings and investigations, which, in the opinion of the board, are necessary and proper for the exercise of the powers vested in it under this section, the provisions of section 11 shall be applicable, except that subpoenas may issue as provided in section 11 without regard to whether mediation shall have been undertaken.

(j) The labor relations and mediation functions of this act shall be separately administered by the board.

Repeals.

Section 2. Sections 4, 5 and 8 of Act No. 336 of the Public Acts of 1947, being sections 423.204, 423.205 and 423.208 of the Compiled Laws of 1948, are repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved July 23, 1965.

[No. 380.]

AN ACT to organize the executive and administrative agencies of state government; to establish principal departments and department heads; to define the powers and duties of the principal departments and their governing agents; to allocate executive and administrative powers, duties, functions, and services among the principal departments; to provide for a method for the gradual implementation of the provisions of this act and for the transfer of existing funds and appropriations of the principal departments herein created and established.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

CHAPTER 1.

16.101 Executive organization act of 1965; short title. [M.S.A. 3.29(1)]

Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Executive organization act of 1965."

16.102 Head of department; defined. [M.S.A. 3.29(2)]

Sec. 2. Whenever the term "head of the department" is used it shall mean the head of one of the principal departments created by this act.

16.103 Types of transfers; agencies not enumerated; continuation. [M.S.A. 3.29(3)]

Sec. 3. (a) Under this act, a type I transfer means the transferring intact of an existing department, board, commission or agency to a principal department established by this act. When any board, commission, or other agency is transferred to a principal department under a type I transfer, that board, commission or agency shall be administered under the supervision of that principal department. Any board, commission or other agency granted a type I transfer shall exercise its prescribed statutory powers, duties and functions of rule-making, licensing and registration including the prescription of rules, rates, regulations and standards, and adjudication independently of the head of the department. Under a type I transfer all budgeting, procurement and related management functions of any transferred board, agency or commission shall be performed under the direction and supervision of the head of the principal department.

(b) Under this act, a type II transfer means transferring of an existing department, board, commission or agency to a principal department established by this act. Any department, board, commission or agency assigned to a type II transfer under this act shall have all its statutory authority, powers, duties and functions, records, personnel, property, unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations or other funds, including the functions of budgeting and procurement, transferred to that principal department.

Attachment 2: 2012 PA 349

HB-4003, As Passed House, December 11, 2012 HB-4003, As Passed Senate, December 6, 2012

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 4003

A bill to amend 1947 PA 336, entitled

"An act to prohibit strikes by certain public employees; to provide review from disciplinary action with respect thereto; to provide for the mediation of grievances and the holding of elections; to declare and protect the rights and privileges of public employees; to require certain provisions in collective bargaining agreements; to prescribe means of enforcement and penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; and to make appropriations,"

by amending sections 1, 9, 10, 14, and 15 (MCL 423.201, 423.209, 423.210, 423.214, and 423.215), sections 1 and 14 as amended by 2012 PA 76, section 10 as amended by 2012 PA 53, and section 15 as amended by 2012 PA 45.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 Sect. 1. (1) As used in this act:
 - 2 (a) "Bargaining representative" means a labor organization
3 recognized by an employer or certified by the commission as the
4 sole and exclusive bargaining representative of certain employees
5 of the employer.

(b) "Commission" means the employment relations commission created in section 3 of 1939 PA 176, MCL 423.3.

3 (c) "Intermediate school district" means that term as defined
4 in section 4 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.4.

5 (d) "Lockout" means the temporary withholding of work from a
6 group of employees by ~~means of~~ shutting down the operation of the
7 employer ~~in order~~ to bring pressure upon the affected employees or
8 the bargaining representative, or both, to accept the employer's
9 terms of settlement of a labor dispute.

10 - (e) "Public employee" means a person holding a position by
11 appointment or employment in the government of this state, in the
12 government of 1 or more of the political subdivisions of this
13 state, in the public school service, in a public or special
14 district, in the service of an authority, commission, or board, or
15 - in any other branch of the public service, subject to the following
16 exceptions:

25 - (ii) If, by April 9, 2000, a public school employer that is the
26 chief executive officer serving in a school district of the first
27 class under part 5A of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL

1 380.371 to 380.376, issues an order determining that it is in the
2 best interests of the school district, then a public school
3 administrator employed by that school district is not a public
4 employee for purposes of this act. The exception under this
5 subparagraph applies to public school administrators employed by
6 that school district after the date of the order described in this
7 subparagraph whether or not the chief executive officer remains in
8 place in the school district. This exception does not prohibit the
9 chief executive officer or board of a school district of the first
10 class or its designee from having informal meetings with public
11 school administrators to discuss wages and working conditions.

12 (iii) An individual serving as a graduate student research
13 assistant or in an equivalent position and any individual whose
14 position does not have sufficient indicia of an employer-employee
15 relationship using the 20-factor test announced by the internal
16 revenue service of the United States department of treasury in
17 revenue ruling 87-41, 1987-1 C.B. 296 is not a public employee
18 entitled to representation or collective bargaining rights under
19 this act.

20 (f) "Public school academy" means a public school academy or
21 strict discipline academy organized under the revised school code,
22 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1 to 380.1852.

23 (g) "Public school administrator" means a superintendent,
24 assistant superintendent, chief business official, principal, or
25 assistant principal employed by a school district, intermediate
26 school district, or public school academy.

27 (h) "Public school employer" means a public employer that is

1 the board of a school district, intermediate school district, or
2 public school academy; is the chief executive officer of a school
3 district in which a school reform board is in place under part 5A
4 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.371 to 380.376; or
5 is the governing board of a joint endeavor or consortium consisting
6 of any combination of school districts, intermediate school
7 districts, or public school academies.

8 (i) "School district" means that term as defined in section 6
9 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.6, or a local act
10 school district as defined in section 5 of the revised school code,
11 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.5.

12 (j) "Strike" means the concerted failure to report for duty,
13 the willful absence from one's position, the stoppage of work, or
14 the abstinence in whole or in part from the full, faithful, and
15 proper performance of the duties of employment for the purpose of
16 inducing, influencing, or coercing a change in employment
17 conditions, compensation, or the rights, privileges, or obligations
18 of employment. For employees of a public school employer, strike
19 also includes an action described in this subdivision that is taken
20 for the purpose of protesting or responding to an act alleged or
21 determined to be an unfair labor practice committed by the public
22 school employer.

23 (2) This act does not limit, impair, or affect the right of a
24 public employee to the expression or communication of a view,
25 grievance, complaint, or opinion on any matter related to the
26 conditions or compensation of public employment or their betterment
27 as long as the expression or communication does not interfere with

1 the full, faithful, and proper performance of the duties of
2 employment.

3 Sec. 9. (1) ~~It shall be lawful for public employees to~~
4 ~~organize~~ PUBLIC EMPLOYEES MAY DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

5 (A) ORGANIZE together or ~~to~~ form, join, or assist in labor
6 organizations; ~~to~~ engage in lawful concerted activities for the
7 purpose of collective negotiation or bargaining or other mutual aid
8 and protection; ~~or~~ ~~to~~ negotiate or bargain collectively with
9 their public employers through representatives of their own free
10 choice.

11 (B) REFRAIN FROM ANY OR ALL OF THE ACTIVITIES IDENTIFIED IN
12 SUBDIVISION (A).

13 (2) NO PERSON SHALL BY FORCE, INTIMIDATION, OR UNLAWFUL
14 THREATS COMPEL OR ATTEMPT TO COMPEL ANY PUBLIC EMPLOYEE TO DO ANY
15 OF THE FOLLOWING:

16 (A) BECOME OR REMAIN A MEMBER OF A LABOR ORGANIZATION OR
17 BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE OR OTHERWISE AFFILIATE WITH OR
18 FINANCIALLY SUPPORT A LABOR ORGANIZATION OR BARGAINING
19 REPRESENTATIVE.

20 (B) REFRAIN FROM ENGAGING IN EMPLOYMENT OR REFRAIN FROM
21 JOINING A LABOR ORGANIZATION OR BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE OR
22 OTHERWISE AFFILIATING WITH OR FINANCIALLY SUPPORTING A LABOR
23 ORGANIZATION OR BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE.

24 (C) PAY TO ANY CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION OR THIRD PARTY AN
25 AMOUNT THAT IS IN LIEU OF, EQUIVALENT TO, OR ANY PORTION OF DUES,
26 FEES, ASSESSMENTS, OR OTHER CHARGES OR EXPENSES REQUIRED OF MEMBERS
27 OF OR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES REPRESENTED BY A LABOR ORGANIZATION OR

1 BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE.

2 (3) A PERSON WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION (2) IS LIABLE FOR A CIVIL
3 FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$500.00. A CIVIL FINE RECOVERED UNDER THIS
4 SECTION SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE STATE TREASURER FOR DEPOSIT IN
5 THE GENERAL FUND OF THIS STATE.

6 Sec. 10. (1) A public employer or an officer or agent of a
7 public employer shall not do any of the following:

8 (a) Interfere with, restrain, or coerce public employees in
9 the exercise of their rights guaranteed in section 9.

10 (b) Initiate, create, dominate, contribute to, or interfere
11 with the formation or administration of any labor organization. A
12 public school employer's use of public school resources to assist a
13 labor organization in collecting dues or service fees from wages of
14 public school employees is a prohibited contribution to the
15 administration of a labor organization. However, a public school
16 employer's collection of dues or service fees pursuant to a
17 collective bargaining agreement that is in effect on the effective
18 date of the amendatory act that added this sentence MARCH 16, 2012
19 is not prohibited until the agreement expires or is terminated,
20 extended, or renewed. A public employer may permit employees to
21 confer with a labor organization during working hours without loss
22 of time or pay.

23 (c) Discriminate in regard to hire, terms, or other conditions
24 of employment to encourage or discourage membership in a labor
25 organization. However, this act or any other law of this state does
26 not preclude a public employer from making an agreement with an
27 exclusive bargaining representative as described in section 11 to

1 require as a condition of employment that all employees in the
2 bargaining unit pay to the exclusive bargaining representative a
3 service fee equivalent to the amount of dues uniformly required of
4 members of the exclusive bargaining representative.

5 (d) Discriminate against a public employee because he or she
6 has given testimony or instituted proceedings under this act.

7 (e) Refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of
8 its public employees, subject to the provisions of section 11.

9 (2) It is the purpose of 1973 PA 25 to reaffirm the continuing
10 public policy of this state that the stability and effectiveness of
11 labor relations in the public sector require, if the requirement is
12 negotiated with the public employer, that all employees in the
13 bargaining unit shall share fairly in the financial support of
14 their exclusive bargaining representative by paying to the
15 exclusive bargaining representative a service fee that may be
16 equivalent to the amount of dues uniformly required of members of
17 the exclusive bargaining representative.

18 (2) (3) A labor organization or its agents shall not do any of
19 the following:

20 (a) Restrain or coerce public employees in the exercise of the
21 rights guaranteed in section 9. This subdivision does not impair
22 the right of a labor organization to prescribe its own rules with
23 respect to the acquisition or retention of membership.

24 (b) Restrain or coerce a public employer in the selection of
25 its representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining or
26 the adjustment of grievances.

27 (c) Cause or attempt to cause a public employer to

1 discriminate against a public employee in violation of subsection
2 (1) (c).

3 (d) Refuse to bargain collectively with a public employer,
4 provided it is the representative of the public employer's
5 employees subject to section 11.

6 (3) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (4), AN INDIVIDUAL SHALL
7 NOT BE REQUIRED AS A CONDITION OF OBTAINING OR CONTINUING PUBLIC
8 EMPLOYMENT TO DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

9 (A) REFRAIN OR RESIGN FROM MEMBERSHIP IN, VOLUNTARY
10 AFFILIATION WITH, OR VOLUNTARY FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF A LABOR
11 ORGANIZATION OR BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE.

12 (B) BECOME OR REMAIN A MEMBER OF A LABOR ORGANIZATION OR
13 BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE.

14 (C) PAY ANY DUES, FEES, ASSESSMENTS, OR OTHER CHARGES OR
15 EXPENSES OF ANY KIND OR AMOUNT, OR PROVIDE ANYTHING OF VALUE TO A
16 LABOR ORGANIZATION OR BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE.

17 (D) PAY TO ANY CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION OR THIRD PARTY ANY
18 AMOUNT THAT IS IN LIEU OF, EQUIVALENT TO, OR ANY PORTION OF DUES,
19 FEES, ASSESSMENTS, OR OTHER CHARGES OR EXPENSES REQUIRED OF MEMBERS
20 OF OR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES REPRESENTED BY A LABOR ORGANIZATION OR
21 BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE.

22 (4) THE APPLICATION OF SUBSECTION (3) IS SUBJECT TO THE
23 FOLLOWING:

24 (A) SUBSECTION (3) DOES NOT APPLY TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

25 (i) A PUBLIC POLICE OR FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE OR ANY PERSON
26 WHO SEEKS TO BECOME EMPLOYED AS A PUBLIC POLICE OR FIRE DEPARTMENT
27 EMPLOYEE AS THAT TERM IS DEFINED UNDER SECTION 2 OF 1969 PA 312,

1 MCL 423.232.

2 (ii) A STATE POLICE TROOPER OR SERGEANT WHO IS GRANTED RIGHTS
3 UNDER SECTION 5 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION OF 1963 OR
4 ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO SEEKS TO BECOME EMPLOYED AS A STATE POLICE
5 TROOPER OR SERGEANT.

6 (B) ANY PERSON DESCRIBED IN SUBDIVISION (A), OR A LABOR
7 ORGANIZATION OR BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTING PERSONS
8 DESCRIBED IN SUBDIVISION (A) AND A PUBLIC EMPLOYER OR THIS STATE
9 MAY AGREE THAT ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE BARGAINING UNIT SHALL SHARE
10 FAIRLY IN THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE LABOR ORGANIZATION OR THEIR
11 EXCLUSIVE BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE BY PAYING A FEE TO THE LABOR
12 ORGANIZATION OR EXCLUSIVE BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE THAT MAY BE
13 EQUIVALENT TO THE AMOUNT OF DUES UNIFORMLY REQUIRED OF MEMBERS OF
14 THE LABOR ORGANIZATION OR EXCLUSIVE BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE.
15 SECTION 9(2) SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHT OF
16 A PUBLIC EMPLOYER OR THIS STATE AND A LABOR ORGANIZATION OR
17 BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE TO ENTER INTO OR LAWFULLY ADMINISTER SUCH
18 AN AGREEMENT AS IT RELATES TO THE EMPLOYEES OR PERSONS DESCRIBED IN
19 SUBDIVISION (A).

20 (C) IF ANY OF THE EXCLUSIONS IN SUBDIVISION (A) (i) OR (ii) ARE
21 FOUND TO BE INVALID BY A COURT, THE FOLLOWING APPLY:

22 (i) THE INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED IN THE EXCLUSION FOUND TO BE
23 INVALID SHALL NO LONGER BE EXCEPTED FROM THE APPLICATION OF
24 SUBSECTION (3).

25 (ii) SUBDIVISION (B) DOES NOT APPLY TO INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED IN
26 THE INVALID EXCLUSION.

27 (5) AN AGREEMENT, CONTRACT, UNDERSTANDING, OR PRACTICE BETWEEN

1 OR INVOLVING A PUBLIC EMPLOYER, LABOR ORGANIZATION, OR BARGAINING
2 REPRESENTATIVE THAT VIOLATES SUBSECTION (3) IS UNLAWFUL AND
3 UNENFORCEABLE. THIS SUBSECTION APPLIES ONLY TO AN AGREEMENT,
4 CONTRACT, UNDERSTANDING, OR PRACTICE THAT TAKES EFFECT OR IS
5 EXTENDED OR RENEWED AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE AMENDATORY ACT
6 THAT ADDED THIS SUBSECTION.

7 (6) THE COURT OF APPEALS HAS EXCLUSIVE ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
8 OVER ANY ACTION CHALLENGING THE VALIDITY OF SUBSECTION (3), (4), OR
9 (5). THE COURT OF APPEALS SHALL HEAR THE ACTION IN AN EXPEDITED
10 MANNER.

11 (7) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012-2013, \$1,000,000.00 IS APPROPRIATED
12 TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS TO BE
13 EXPENDED TO DO ALL OF THE FOLLOWING REGARDING THE AMENDATORY ACT
14 THAT ADDED THIS SUBSECTION:

15 (A) RESPOND TO PUBLIC INQUIRIES REGARDING THE AMENDATORY ACT.

16 (B) PROVIDE THE COMMISSION WITH SUFFICIENT STAFF AND OTHER
17 RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT THE AMENDATORY ACT.

18 (C) INFORM PUBLIC EMPLOYERS, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, AND LABOR
19 ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNING THEIR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER
20 THE AMENDATORY ACT.

21 (D) ANY OTHER PURPOSES THAT THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
22 LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS DETERMINES IN HIS OR HER
23 DISCRETION ARE NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THE AMENDATORY ACT.

24 (8) A PERSON, PUBLIC EMPLOYER, OR LABOR ORGANIZATION THAT
25 VIOLATES SUBSECTION (3) IS LIABLE FOR A CIVIL FINE OF NOT MORE THAN
26 \$500.00. A CIVIL FINE RECOVERED UNDER THIS SECTION SHALL BE
27 SUBMITTED TO THE STATE TREASURER FOR DEPOSIT IN THE GENERAL FUND OF

1 THIS STATE.

2 (9) ~~(4)~~ By March 1 of each year, each exclusive bargaining
3 representative that represents public employees in this state shall
4 file with the commission an independent audit of all expenditures
5 attributed to the costs of collective bargaining, contract
6 administration, and grievance adjustment during the prior calendar
7 year. The commission shall make the audits available to the public
8 on the commission's website. For fiscal year 2011-2012, \$100,000.00
9 is appropriated to the commission for the costs of implementing
10 this subsection.

11 (10) EXCEPT FOR ACTIONS REQUIRED TO BE BROUGHT UNDER
12 SUBSECTION (6), A PERSON WHO SUFFERS AN INJURY AS A RESULT OF A
13 VIOLATION OR THREATENED VIOLATION OF SUBSECTION (3) MAY BRING A
14 CIVIL ACTION FOR DAMAGES, INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, OR BOTH. IN ADDITION,
15 A COURT SHALL AWARD COURT COSTS AND REASONABLE ATTORNEY FEES TO A
16 PLAINTIFF WHO PREVAILS IN AN ACTION BROUGHT UNDER THIS SUBSECTION.
17 REMEDIES PROVIDED IN THIS SUBSECTION ARE INDEPENDENT OF AND IN
18 ADDITION TO OTHER PENALTIES AND REMEDIES PRESCRIBED BY THIS ACT.

19 Sec. 14. (1) An election shall not be directed in any
20 bargaining unit or any subdivision within which, in the preceding
21 12-month period, a valid election was held. The commission shall
22 determine who is eligible to vote in the election and shall
23 promulgate rules governing the election. In an election involving
24 more than 2 choices, if none of the choices on the ballot receives
25 a majority vote, a runoff election shall be conducted between the 2
26 choices receiving the 2 largest numbers of valid votes cast in the
27 election. An election shall not be directed in any bargaining unit

1 or subdivision ~~thereof where~~ OF ANY BARGAINING UNIT IF there is in
2 force and effect a valid collective bargaining agreement that was
3 not prematurely extended and that is of fixed duration. A
4 collective bargaining agreement does not bar an election upon the
5 petition of persons not parties ~~thereto~~ TO THE COLLECTIVE
6 BARGAINING AGREEMENT if more than 3 years have elapsed since the
7 agreement's execution or last timely renewal, whichever was later.

8 (2) An election shall not be directed for, and the commission
9 or a public employer shall not recognize, a bargaining unit of a
10 public employer consisting of individuals who are not public
11 employees. A bargaining unit that is formed or recognized in
12 violation of this subsection is invalid and void.

13 Sec. 15. (1) A public employer shall bargain collectively with
14 the representatives of its employees as described in section 11 and
15 may make and enter into collective bargaining agreements with those
16 representatives. Except as otherwise provided in this section, for
17 the purposes of this section, to bargain collectively is to perform
18 the mutual obligation of the employer and the representative of the
19 employees to meet at reasonable times and confer in good faith with
20 respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of
21 employment, or to negotiate an agreement, or any question arising
22 under the agreement, and to execute a written contract, ordinance,
23 or resolution incorporating any agreement reached if requested by
24 either party, but this obligation does not compel either party to
25 agree to a proposal or make a concession.

26 (2) A public school employer has the responsibility,
27 authority, and right to manage and direct on behalf of the public

1 the operations and activities of the public schools under its
2 control.

3 (3) Collective bargaining between a public school employer and
4 a bargaining representative of its employees shall not include any
5 of the following subjects:

6 (a) Who is or will be the policyholder of an employee group
7 insurance benefit. This subdivision does not affect the duty to
8 bargain with respect to types and levels of benefits and coverages
9 for employee group insurance. A change or proposed change in a type
10 or to a level of benefit, policy specification, or coverage for
11 employee group insurance shall be bargained by the public school
12 employer and the bargaining representative before the change may
13 take effect.

14 (b) Establishment of the starting day for the school year and
15 of the amount of pupil contact time required to receive full state
16 school aid under section 1284 of the revised school code, 1976 PA
17 451, MCL 380.1284, and under section 101 of the state school aid
18 act of 1979, 1979 PA 94, MCL 388.1701.

19 (c) The composition of school improvement committees
20 established under section 1277 of the revised school code, 1976 PA
21 451, MCL 380.1277.

22 (d) The decision of whether or not to provide or allow
23 interdistrict or intradistrict open enrollment opportunity in a
24 school district or the selection of grade levels or schools in
25 which to allow an open enrollment opportunity.

26 (e) The decision of whether or not to act as an authorizing
27 body to grant a contract to organize and operate 1 or more public

1 school academies under the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL
2 380.1 to 380.1852.

3 (f) The decision of whether or not to contract with a third
4 party for 1 or more noninstructional support services; or the
5 procedures for obtaining the contract for noninstructional support
6 services other than bidding described in this subdivision; or the
7 identity of the third party; or the impact of the contract for
8 noninstructional support services on individual employees or the
9 bargaining unit. However, this subdivision applies only if the
10 bargaining unit that is providing the noninstructional support
11 services is given an opportunity to bid on the contract for the
12 noninstructional support services on an equal basis as other
13 bidders.

14 (g) The use of volunteers in providing services at its
15 schools.

16 (h) Decisions concerning use and staffing of experimental or
17 pilot programs and decisions concerning use of technology to
18 deliver educational programs and services and staffing to provide
19 that technology, or the impact of those decisions on individual
20 employees or the bargaining unit.

21 (i) Any compensation or additional work assignment intended to
22 reimburse an employee for or allow an employee to recover any
23 monetary penalty imposed under this act.

24 (j) Any decision made by the public school employer regarding
25 teacher placement, or the impact of that decision on an individual
26 employee or the bargaining unit.

27 (k) Decisions about the development, content, standards,

1 procedures, adoption, and implementation of the public school
2 employer's policies regarding personnel decisions when conducting a
3 staffing or program reduction or any other personnel determination
4 resulting in the elimination of a position, when conducting a
5 recall from a staffing or program reduction or any other personnel
6 determination resulting in the elimination of a position, or in
7 hiring after a staffing or program reduction or any other personnel
8 determination resulting in the elimination of a position, as
9 provided under section 1248 of the revised school code, 1976 PA
10 451, MCL 380.1248, any decision made by the public school employer
11 pursuant to those policies, or the impact of those decisions on an
12 individual employee or the bargaining unit.

13 (l) Decisions about the development, content, standards,
14 procedures, adoption, and implementation of a public school
15 employer's performance evaluation system adopted under section 1249
16 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1249, or under
17 1937 (Ex-Sess) PA 4, MCL 38.71 to 38.191, decisions concerning the
18 content of a performance evaluation of an employee under those
19 provisions of law, or the impact of those decisions on an
20 individual employee or the bargaining unit.

21 (m) For public employees whose employment is regulated by 1937
22 (Ex Sess) PA 4, MCL 38.71 to 38.191, decisions about the
23 development, content, standards, procedures, adoption, and
24 implementation of a policy regarding discharge or discipline of an
25 employee, decisions concerning the discharge or discipline of an
26 individual employee, or the impact of those decisions on an
27 individual employee or the bargaining unit. For public employees

1 whose employment is regulated by 1937 (Ex Sess) PA 4, MCL 38.71 to
2 38.191, a public school employer shall not adopt, implement, or
3 maintain a policy for discharge or discipline of an employee that
4 includes a standard for discharge or discipline that is different
5 than the arbitrary and capricious standard provided under section 1
6 of article IV of 1937 (Ex Sess) PA 4, MCL 38.101.

7 (n) Decisions about the format, timing, or number of classroom
8 observations conducted for the purposes of section 3a of article II
9 of 1937 (Ex Sess) PA 4, MCL 38.83a, decisions concerning the
10 classroom observation of an individual employee, or the impact of
11 those decisions on an individual employee or the bargaining unit.

12 (o) Decisions about the development, content, standards,
13 procedures, adoption, and implementation of the method of
14 compensation required under section 1250 of the revised school
15 code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1250, decisions about how an employee
16 performance evaluation is used to determine performance-based
17 compensation under section 1250 of the revised school code, 1976 PA
18 451, MCL 380.1250, decisions concerning the performance-based
19 compensation of an individual employee, or the impact of those
20 decisions on an individual employee or the bargaining unit.

21 (p) Decisions about the development, format, content, and
22 procedures of the notification to parents and legal guardians
23 required under section 1249a of the revised school code, 1976 PA
24 451, MCL 380.1249a.

25 (Q) ANY REQUIREMENT THAT WOULD VIOLATE SECTION 10(3).

26 (4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3)(f), the
27 matters described in subsection (3) are prohibited subjects of

1 bargaining between a public school employer and a bargaining
2 representative of its employees, and, for the purposes of this act,
3 are within the sole authority of the public school employer to
4 decide.

5 (5) If a public school is placed in the state school
6 reform/redesign school district or is placed under a chief
7 executive officer under section 1280c of the revised school code,
8 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1280c, then, for the purposes of collective
9 bargaining under this act, the state school reform/redesign officer
10 or the chief executive officer, as applicable, is the public school
11 employer of the public school employees of that public school for
12 as long as the public school is part of the state school
13 reform/redesign school district or operated by the chief executive
14 officer.

15 (6) A public school employer's collective bargaining duty
16 under this act and a collective bargaining agreement entered into
17 by a public school employer under this act are subject to all of
18 the following:

19 (a) Any effect on collective bargaining and any modification
20 of a collective bargaining agreement occurring under section 1280c
21 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1280c.

22 (b) For a public school in which the superintendent of public
23 instruction implements 1 of the 4 school intervention models
24 described in section 1280c of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451,
25 MCL 380.1280c, if the school intervention model that is implemented
26 affects collective bargaining or requires modification of a
27 collective bargaining agreement, any effect on collective

1 bargaining and any modification of a collective bargaining
2 agreement under that school intervention model.

3 (7) Each collective bargaining agreement entered into between
4 a public employer and public employees under this act after March
5 16, 2011 shall include a provision that allows an emergency manager
6 appointed under the local government and school district fiscal
7 accountability act, 2011 PA 4, MCL 141.1501 to 141.1531, to reject,
8 modify, or terminate the collective bargaining agreement as
9 provided in the local government and school district fiscal
10 accountability act, 2011 PA 4, MCL 141.1501 to 141.1531. Provisions
11 required by this subsection are prohibited subjects of bargaining
12 under this act.

13 (8) Collective bargaining agreements under this act may be
14 rejected, modified, or terminated pursuant to the local government
15 and school district fiscal accountability act, 2011 PA 4, MCL
16 141.1501 to 141.1531. This act does not confer a right to bargain
17 that would infringe on the exercise of powers under the local
18 government and school district fiscal accountability act, 2011 PA
19 4, MCL 141.1501 to 141.1531.

20 (9) A unit of local government that enters into a consent
21 agreement under the local government and school district fiscal
22 accountability act, 2011 PA 4, MCL 141.1501 to 141.1531, is not
23 subject to subsection (1) for the term of the consent agreement, as
24 provided in the local government and school district fiscal
25 accountability act, 2011 PA 4, MCL 141.1501 to 141.1531.

26 (10) If the charter of a city, village, or township with a
27 population of 500,000 or more requires and specifies the method of

1 selection of a retirant member of the municipality's fire
2 department, police department, or fire and police department
3 pension or retirement board, the inclusion of the retirant member
4 on the board and the method of selection of that retirant member
5 are prohibited subjects of collective bargaining, and any provision
6 in a collective bargaining agreement that purports to modify that
7 charter requirement is void and of no effect.

8 (11) The following are prohibited subjects of bargaining and
9 are at the sole discretion of the public employer:

10 (a) A decision as to whether or not the public employer will
11 enter into an intergovernmental agreement to consolidate 1 or more
12 functions or services, to jointly perform 1 or more functions or
13 services, or to otherwise collaborate regarding 1 or more functions
14 or services.

15 (b) The procedures for obtaining a contract for the transfer
16 of functions or responsibilities under an agreement described in
17 subdivision (a).

18 (c) The identities of any other parties to an agreement
19 described in subdivision (a).

20 (12) Nothing in subsection (11) relieves a public employer of
21 any duty established by law to collectively bargain with its
22 employees as to the effect of a contract described in subsection
23 (11) (a) on its employees.

24 Enacting section 1. If any part or parts of this act are found
25 to be in conflict with the state constitution of 1963, the United
26 States constitution, or federal law, this act shall be implemented
27 to the maximum extent that the state constitution of 1963, the

1 United States constitution, and federal law permit. Any provision
2 held invalid or inoperative shall be severable from the remaining
3 portions of this act.

Attachment 3: Wagner Act (1935)

of the United States of Mexico. In the event that such lands are so determined to be lands subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of Mexico and that as a result of such determination the owners or their assignees lose their title thereto and the lease is canceled, the United States shall pay to the owners or their assignees the fair value of the building at the completion of its construction (but not in excess of the actual cost of construction), less an amount equal to one-third of 1 per centum of such cost or value for each month that the lease was in effect prior to such determination.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to pay the installments of rent provided for in such lease."

Approved, July 3, 1935.

Payment to owners.

Deduction:

Appropriation authorized.

[CHAPTER 372.]

AN ACT

To diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, to create a National Labor Relations Board, and for other purposes.

July 5, 1935.

[S. 1988.]

[Public, No. 198.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

FINDINGS AND POLICY

SECTION 1. The denial by employers of the right of employees to organize and the refusal by employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining lead to strikes and other forms of industrial strife or unrest, which have the intent or the necessary effect of burdening or obstructing commerce by (a) impairing the efficiency, safety, or operation of the instrumentalities of commerce; (b) occurring in the current of commerce; (c) materially affecting, restraining, or controlling the flow of raw materials or manufactured or processed goods from or into the channels of commerce, or the prices of such materials or goods in commerce; or (d) causing diminution of employment and wages in such volume as substantially to impair or disrupt the market for goods flowing from or into the channels of commerce.

National Labor Relations Act.
Findings and policy.

The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce, and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions, by depressing wage rates and the purchasing power of wage earners in industry and by preventing the stabilization of competitive wage rates and working conditions within and between industries.

Experience has proved that protection by law of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively safeguards commerce from injury, impairment, or interruption, and promotes the flow of commerce by removing certain recognized sources of industrial strife and unrest, by encouraging practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes arising out of differences as to wages, hours, or other working conditions, and by restoring equality of bargaining power between employers and employees.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce and to mitigate and eliminate these obstructions when they have occurred by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise by workers

of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection.

Definitions.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. When used in this Act—

(1) The term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.

"Employer."

(2) The term "employer" includes any person acting in the interest of an employer, directly or indirectly, but shall not include the United States, or any State or political subdivision thereof, or any person subject to the Railway Labor Act, as amended from time to time, or any labor organization (other than when acting as an employer), or anyone acting in the capacity of officer or agent of such labor organization.

"Employee."

(3) The term "employee" shall include any employee, and shall not be limited to the employees of a particular employer, unless the Act explicitly states otherwise, and shall include any individual whose work has ceased as a consequence of, or in connection with, any current labor dispute or because of any unfair labor practice, and who has not obtained any other regular and substantially equivalent employment, but shall not include any individual employed as an agricultural laborer, or in the domestic service of any family or person at his home, or any individual employed by his parent or spouse.

"Representatives."

(4) The term "representatives" includes any individual or labor organization.

"Labor organization."

(5) The term "labor organization" means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work.

"Commerce."

(6) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State or other Territory, or between any foreign country and any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign country.

"Affecting commerce."

(7) The term "affecting commerce" means in commerce, or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce, or having led or tending to lead to a labor dispute burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce.

"Unfair labor practice."

(8) The term "unfair labor practice" means any unfair labor practice listed in section 8.

"Labor dispute."

(9) The term "labor dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms, tenure or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee.

"National Labor Relations Board."

(10) The term "National Labor Relations Board" means the National Labor Relations Board created by section 3 of this Act.

(11) The term "old Board" means the National Labor Relations Board established by Executive Order Numbered 6763 of the President on June 29, 1934, pursuant to Public Resolution Numbered 44, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1183), and reestablished and continued by Executive Order Numbered 7074 of the President of June 15, 1935, pursuant to Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195) as amended and continued by Senate Joint Resolution 133¹ approved June 14, 1935.

"Old Board."
Executive Order 6763.
Vol. 48, p. 1183.
Executive Order 7074.
Vol. 48, p. 198.
Ante, p. 376.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby created a board, to be known as the "National Labor Relations Board" (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"), which shall be composed of three members, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the original members shall be appointed for a term of one year, one for a term of three years, and one for a term of five years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of five years each, except that any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. The President shall designate one member to serve as chairman of the Board. Any member of the Board may be removed by the President, upon notice and hearing, for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause.

National Labor Relations Board.
Composition; appointment.
Post, p. 1177.

Terms of office.

(b) A vacancy in the Board shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Board, and two members of the Board shall, at all times, constitute a quorum. The Board shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

Chairman.
Removals.

(c) The Board shall at the close of each fiscal year make a report in writing to Congress and to the President stating in detail the cases it has heard, the decisions it has rendered, the names, salaries, and duties of all employees and officers in the employ or under the supervision of the Board, and an account of all moneys it has disbursed.

Quorum, seal, etc.

SEC. 4. (a) Each member of the Board shall receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, shall be eligible for reappointment, and shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. The Board shall appoint, without regard for the provisions of the civil-service laws but subject to the Classification Act of 1928, as amended, an executive secretary, and such attorneys, examiners, and regional directors, and shall appoint such other employees with regard to existing laws applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States, as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties and as may be from time to time appropriated for by Congress. The Board may establish or utilize such regional, local, or other agencies, and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, as may from time to time be needed. Attorneys appointed under this section may, at the direction of the Board, appear for and represent the Board in any case in court. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Board to appoint individuals for the purpose of conciliation or mediation (or for statistical work), where such service may be obtained from the Department of Labor.

Annual report.

Salaries.
Post, p. 1112.

Appointment of personnel.
Vol. 48, p. 1008; U. S. C., p. 85.

Attorneys, regional directors, etc.

(b) Upon the appointment of the three original members of the Board and the designation of its chairman, the old Board shall cease

Agencies available.

Appointment of mediators; restriction.

Old Board abolished.

¹So in original.

Transfer of employees, records, etc.

to exist. All employees of the old Board shall be transferred to and become employees of the Board with salaries under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, without acquiring by such transfer a permanent or civil service status. All records, papers, and property of the old Board shall become records, papers, and property of the Board, and all unexpended funds and appropriations for the use and maintenance of the old Board shall become funds and appropriations available to be expended by the Board in the exercise of the powers, authority, and duties conferred on it by this Act.

Expense allowances.

(c) All of the expenses of the Board, including all necessary traveling and subsistence expenses outside the District of Columbia incurred by the members or employees of the Board under its orders, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the Board or by any individual it designates for that purpose.

Principal office.

SEC. 5. The principal office of the Board shall be in the District of Columbia, but it may meet and exercise any or all of its powers at any other place. The Board may, by one or more of its members or by such agents or agencies as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its functions in any part of the United States. A member who participates in such an inquiry shall not be disqualified from subsequently participating in a decision of the Board in the same case.

Administrative rules.

SEC. 6. (a) The Board shall have authority from time to time to make, amend, and rescind such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Such rules and regulations shall be effective upon publication in the manner which the Board shall prescribe.

RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES

Rights of employees specified.

SEC. 7. Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

Unfair labor practices.

SEC. 8. It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer—

(1) To interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7.

(2) To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it: *Provided*, That subject to rules and regulations made and published by the Board pursuant to section 6 (a), an employer shall not be prohibited from permitting employees to confer with him during working hours without loss of time or pay.

(3) By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act, or in the National Industrial Recovery Act (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 15, secs. 701-712), as amended from time to time, or in any code or agreement approved or prescribed thereunder, or in any other statute of the United States, shall preclude an employer from making an agreement with a labor organization (not established, maintained, or assisted by any action defined in this Act as an unfair labor practice) to require as a condition of employment membership therein, if such labor organization is the representative of the employees as provided in section 9 (a), in the appropriate collective bargaining unit covered by such agreement when made.

(4) To discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under this Act.

(5) To refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees, subject to the provisions of Section 9 (a).

REPRESENTATIVES AND ELECTIONS

SEC. 9. (a) Representatives designated or selected for the purposes of collective bargaining by the majority of the employees in a unit appropriate for such purposes, shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employees in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment: *Provided*, That any individual employee or a group of employees shall have the right at any time to present grievances to their employer.

(b) The Board shall decide in each case whether, in order to insure to employees the full benefit of their right to self-organization and to collective bargaining, and otherwise to effectuate the policies of this Act, the unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining shall be the employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or subdivision thereof.

(c) Whenever a question affecting commerce arises concerning the representation of employees, the Board may investigate such controversy and certify to the parties, in writing, the name or names of the representatives that have been designated or selected. In any such investigation, the Board shall provide for an appropriate hearing upon due notice, either in conjunction with a proceeding under section 10 or otherwise, and may take a secret ballot of employees, or utilize any other suitable method to ascertain¹ such representatives.

(d) Whenever an order of the Board made pursuant to section 10 (c) is based in whole or in part upon facts certified following an investigation pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, and there is a petition for the enforcement or review of such order, such certification and the record of such investigation shall be included in the transcript of the entire record required to be filed under subsections 10 (e) or 10 (f), and thereupon the decree of the court enforcing, modifying, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Board shall be made and entered upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript.

PREVENTION OF UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES

SEC. 10. (a) The Board is empowered, as hereinafter provided, to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice (listed in section 8) affecting commerce. This power shall be exclusive, and shall not be affected by any other means of adjustment or prevention that has been or may be established by agreement, code, law, or otherwise.

(b) Whenever it is charged that any person has engaged in or is engaging in any such unfair labor practice, the Board, or any agent or agency designated by the Board for such purposes, shall have power to issue and cause to be served upon such person a complaint stating the charges in that respect, and containing a notice of hearing before the Board or a member thereof, or before a designated agent or agency, at a place therein fixed, not less than five days after the serving of said complaint. Any such complaint may be amended by the member, agent, or agency conducting the hearing

¹ So in original.

Representatives and elections.

Majority rule principle in collective bargaining, etc.

Provided. Individual right to present grievances.

Standards for appropriate bargaining, etc.

Representatives of employees. Method for selecting, etc.

Hearings.

Board orders based on foregoing results.

Enforcement or review.

Prevention of unfair labor practices, affecting commerce. Authority of Board.

Complaints; filing.

Service of charges.

Notice of hearing.

Amendment of complaint.

Appearance and answer of accused.

or the Board in its discretion at any time prior to the issuance of an order based thereon. The person so complained of shall have the right to file an answer to the original or amended complaint and to appear in person or otherwise and give testimony at the place and time fixed in the complaint. In the discretion of the member, agent or agency conducting the hearing or the Board, any other person may be allowed to intervene in the said proceeding and to present testimony. In any such proceeding the rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity shall not be controlling.

Prevailing rules of evidence; effect of.

(c) The testimony taken by such member, agent or agency or the Board shall be reduced to writing and filed with the Board.

Preservation of testimony.

Thereafter, in its discretion, the Board upon notice may take further testimony or hear argument. If upon all the testimony taken

Cease and desist orders.

the Board shall be of the opinion that any person named in the complaint has engaged in or is engaging in any such unfair labor practice, then the Board shall state its findings of fact and shall

Reports of compliance; requirement. Dismissal of complaint.

issue and cause to be served on such person an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such unfair labor practice, and to take such affirmative action, including reinstatement of employees with or without back pay, as will effectuate the policies

Modification, etc., of order.

of this Act. Such order may further require such person to make reports from time to time showing the extent to which it has complied with the order. If upon all the testimony taken the Board

Enforcement. Board authorized to petition any circuit court of appeals.

shall be of the opinion that no person named in the complaint has engaged in or is engaging in any such unfair labor practice, then the Board shall state its findings of fact and shall issue an order dismissing the said complaint.

(d) Until a transcript of the record in a case shall have been filed in a court, as hereinafter provided, the Board may at any

Temporary restraining order provided.

time, upon reasonable notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any finding or order made or issued by it.

Papers to be filed.

(e) The Board shall have power to petition any circuit court

Notice; jurisdiction and powers of court.

of appeals of the United States (including the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia), or if all the circuit courts of appeals to which application may be made are in vacation, any district court of the United States (including the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia), within any circuit or district, respectively,

Objections; consideration of.

wherein the unfair labor practice in question occurred or wherein such person resides or transacts business, for the enforcement of such order and for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order, and shall certify and file in the court a transcript of the

Findings conclusive of facts. Additional evidence.

entire record in the proceeding, including the pleadings and testimony upon which such order was entered and the findings and order of the Board. Upon such filing, the court shall cause notice

thereof to be served upon such person, and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined

therein, and shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in

such transcript a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the

Board. No objection that has not been urged before the Board, its member, agent or agency, shall be considered by the court, unless

the failure or neglect to urge such objection shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances. The findings of the Board as to

the facts, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive. If either party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evi-

dence and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such addi-

tional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the hearing before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, and to be made a part of the transcript. The Board may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of additional evidence so taken and filed, and it shall file such modified or new findings, which, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive, and shall file its recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order. The jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the appropriate circuit court of appeals if application was made to the district court as hereinabove provided, and by the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ of certiorari or certification as provided in sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, secs. 346 and 347).

(f) Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Board granting or denying in whole or in part the relief sought may obtain a review of such order in any circuit court of appeals of the United States in the circuit wherein the unfair labor practice in question was alleged to have been engaged in or wherein such person resides or transacts business, or in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, by filing in such court a written petition praying that the order of the Board be modified or set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the Board, and thereupon the aggrieved party shall file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, certified by the Board, including the pleading and testimony upon which the order complained of was entered and the findings and order of the Board. Upon such filing, the court shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an application by the Board under subsection (e), and shall have the same exclusive jurisdiction to grant to the Board such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and in like manner to make and enter a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Board; and the findings of the Board as to the facts, if supported by evidence, shall in like manner be conclusive.

(g) The commencement of proceedings under subsection (e) or (f) of this section shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Board's order.

(h) When granting appropriate temporary relief or a restraining order, or making and entering a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified or setting aside in whole or in part an order of the Board, as provided in this section, the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity shall not be limited by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes", approved March 23, 1932 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 29, secs. 101-115).

(i) Petitions filed under this Act shall be heard expeditiously, and if possible within ten days after they have been docketed.

INVESTIGATORY POWERS

SEC. 11. For the purpose of all hearings and investigations, which, in the opinion of the Board, are necessary and proper for the exercise of the powers vested in it by section 9 and section 10—

(1) The Board, or its duly authorized agents or agencies, shall at all reasonable times have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to copy any evidence of any person being investigated

Modification by Board.

Jurisdiction of court.
Decree final; review allowed.

U. S. C., p. 1271.

Application to set aside orders.

Procedure, etc.

Board's order not stayed by commencement of proceedings.

Jurisdiction of equity courts not impaired.

Vol. 47, p. 70.
U. S. C., p. 1326.

Investigatory pow-
ers.
Anz, p. 453.

Examinations, secur-
ing evidence, etc.

Subpens powers.

or proceeded against that relates to any matter under investigation or in question. Any member of the Board shall have power to issue subpensas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation or in question, before the Board, its member, agent, or agency conducting the hearing or investigation. Any member of the Board, or any agent or agency designated by the Board for such purposes, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required from any place in the United States or any Territory or possession thereof, at any designated place of hearing.

Contumacy or refusal to obey subpens. Punishment for.

(2) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpens issued to any person, any District Court of the United States or the United States courts of any Territory or possession, or the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Board shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

Privilege of witnesses.

(3) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents, or other evidence in obedience to the subpens of the Board, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

Service of orders, etc.

(4) Complaints, orders, and other process and papers of the Board, its member, agent, or agency, may be served either personally or by registered mail or by telegraph or by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of the person required to be served. The verified return by the individual so serving the same setting forth the manner of such service shall be proof of the same, and the return post office receipt or telegraph receipt therefor when registered and mailed or telegraphed as aforesaid shall be proof of service of the same. Witnesses summoned before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

Witness fees, etc.

(5) All process of any court to which application may be made under this Act may be served in the judicial district wherein the defendant or other person required to be served resides or may be found.

Venue provisions. Government agencies to assist.

(6) The several departments and agencies of the Government, when directed by the President, shall furnish the Board, upon its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating to any matter before the Board.

Protection of Board members, etc.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall willfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any member of the Board or any of its agents or

agencies in the performance of duties pursuant to this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

LIMITATIONS

SEC. 13. Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike.

SEC. 14. Wherever the application of the provisions of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 15, sec. 707 (a)), as amended from time to time, or of section 77 B, paragraphs (l) and (m) of the Act approved June 7, 1934, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto" (48 Stat. 922, pars. (l) and (m)), as amended from time to time, or of Public Resolution Numbered 44, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1183), conflicts with the application of the provisions of this Act, this Act shall prevail: *Provided*, That in any situation where the provisions of this Act cannot be validly enforced, the provisions of such other Acts shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 15. If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Act, or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 16. This Act may be cited as the "National Labor Relations Act."

Approved, July 5, 1935.

[CHAPTER 373.]

AN ACT

To incorporate The American National Theater and Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Leopold Stokowski, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Evelyn Price (Mrs. Eli Kirk Price), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; George W. Norris, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Samuel S. Fleischer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Amory Hare Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Ellen D. Cleveland (Mrs. Richard F. Cleveland), of Baltimore, Maryland; Otto T. Mallory, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Roland S. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. George H. Lorimer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Hugh Hampton Young, of Baltimore, Maryland; Richard F. Cleveland, of Baltimore, Maryland; J. Howard Reber, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mary Stewart French, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Clara R. Mason, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Katharine Dexter McCormick (Mrs. Stanley McCormick), of Chicago, Illinois; Evangeline Stokowski (Mrs. Leopold Stokowski), of New York, New York; Elsie Jenkins Symington (Mrs. Donald Symington), of Baltimore, Maryland; B. Howell Griswold, of Baltimore, Maryland; Ann Morgan, of New York, New York; John Hay Whitney, of New York, New York; Otto H. Kahn, of New York, New York; Harriet Barnes Pratt (Mrs. Harold I. Pratt), of New York, New York; Mrs. W. Murray Crane, of New York, New York; A. Conger Goodyear, of New York, New York; Alice Garrett (Mrs. John W. Garrett), of Baltimore, Maryland; John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, Maryland;

Limitations.

Right to strike.

Conflicts with other Acts.
National Recovery Act.
Vol. 48, p. 198; U. S. C., p. 584.
Ante, p. 375.
Bankruptcy Act, amendments.
Vol. 48, p. 922.

National industrial labor boards.
Vol. 48, p. 1183.

Provided.
Validity provision.

Separability clause.

Title.

July 5, 1935.
[S. 2842.]

[Public, No. 190.]

The American Na-
tional Theater and
Academy.
Incorporators.

Attachment 4: Taft-Hartley Act (1947)

[CHAPTER 114]

AN ACT

June 21, 1947
[H. R. 1874]
[Public Law 100]

49 Stat. 840.

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (d) of section 4 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, Public Law 521, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 20, 1944, is hereby amended by striking out the term "one year" where it appears in said paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the term "two years".

Approved June 21, 1947.

[CHAPTER 120]

AN ACT

June 23, 1947
[H. R. 3020]
[Public Law 101]

To amend the National Labor Relations Act, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes affecting commerce, to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. (a) This Act may be cited as the "Labor Management Relations Act, 1947".

(b) Industrial strife which interferes with the normal flow of commerce and with the full production of articles and commodities for commerce, can be avoided or substantially minimized if employers, employees, and labor organizations each recognize under law one another's legitimate rights in their relations with each other, and above all recognize under law that neither party has any right in its relations with any other to engage in acts or practices which jeopardize the public health, safety, or interest.

It is the purpose and policy of this Act, in order to promote the full flow of commerce, to prescribe the legitimate rights of both employees and employers in their relations affecting commerce, to provide orderly and peaceful procedures for preventing the interference by either with the legitimate rights of the other, to protect the rights of individual employees in their relations with labor organizations whose activities affect commerce, to define and proscribe practices on the part of labor and management which affect commerce and are inimical to the general welfare, and to protect the rights of the public in connection with labor disputes affecting commerce.

TITLE I—AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

49 Stat. 440.
29 U. S. C. §§ 151-
160.

SEC. 101. The National Labor Relations Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"FINDINGS AND POLICIES

"SECTION 1. The denial by some employers of the right of employees to organize and the refusal by some employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining lead to strikes and other forms of industrial strife or unrest, which have the intent or the necessary effect of burdening or obstructing commerce by (a) impairing the efficiency, safety, or operation of the instrumentalities of commerce; (b) occurring in the

current of commerce; (c) materially affecting, restraining, or controlling the flow of raw materials or manufactured or processed goods from or into the channels of commerce, or the prices of such materials or goods in commerce; or (d) causing diminution of employment and wages in such volume as substantially to impair or disrupt the market for goods flowing from or into the channels of commerce.

"The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce, and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions, by depressing wage rates and the purchasing power of wage earners in industry and by preventing the stabilization of competitive wage rates and working conditions within and between industries.

"Experience has proved that protection by law of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively safeguards commerce from injury, impairment, or interruption, and promotes the flow of commerce by removing certain recognized sources of industrial strife and unrest, by encouraging practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes arising out of differences as to wages, hours, or other working conditions, and by restoring equality of bargaining power between employers and employees.

"Experience has further demonstrated that certain practices by some labor organizations, their officers, and members have the intent or the necessary effect of burdening or obstructing commerce by preventing the free flow of goods in such commerce through strikes and other forms of industrial unrest or through concerted activities which impair the interest of the public in the free flow of such commerce. The elimination of such practices is a necessary condition to the assurance of the rights herein guaranteed.

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce and to mitigate and eliminate these obstructions when they have occurred by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection.

Policy of the United States.

"DEFINITIONS

Post, p. 161.

"Sec. 2. When used in this Act—

"(1) The term 'person' includes one or more individuals, labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.

"(2) The term 'employer' includes any person acting as an agent of an employer, directly or indirectly, but shall not include the United States or any wholly owned Government corporation, or any Federal Reserve Bank, or any State or political subdivision thereof, or any corporation or association operating a hospital, if no part of the net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, or any person subject to the Railway Labor Act, as amended from time to time, or any labor organization (other than when acting as an employer), or anyone acting in the capacity of officer or agent of such labor organization.

"(3) The term 'employee' shall include any employee, and shall not be limited to the employees of a particular employer, unless the Act explicitly states otherwise, and shall include any individual whose work has ceased as a consequence of, or in connection with, any current labor dispute or because of any unfair labor practice, and who has not

44 Stat. 577.
46 U. S. C. §§ 161-
163, 181-188.

44 Stat. 577.
45 U. S. C. §§ 151-
163, 181-188.

obtained any other regular and substantially equivalent employment, but shall not include any individual employed as an agricultural laborer, or in the domestic service of any family or person at his home, or any individual employed by his parent or spouse, or any individual having the status of an independent contractor, or any individual employed as a supervisor, or any individual employed by an employer subject to the Railway Labor Act, as amended from time to time, or by any other person who is not an employer as herein defined.

“(4) The term ‘representatives’ includes any individual or labor organization.

“(5) The term ‘labor organization’ means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work.

“(6) The term ‘commerce’ means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State or other Territory, or between any foreign country and any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign country.

“(7) The term ‘affecting commerce’ means in commerce, or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce, or having led or tending to lead to a labor dispute burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce.

“(8) The term ‘unfair labor practice’ means any unfair labor practice listed in section 8.

“(9) The term ‘labor dispute’ includes any controversy concerning terms, tenure or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee.

“(10) The term ‘National Labor Relations Board’ means the National Labor Relations Board provided for in section 3 of this Act.

“(11) The term ‘supervisor’ means any individual having authority, in the interest of the employer, to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, or discipline other employees, or responsibly to direct them, or to adjust their grievances, or effectively to recommend such action, if in connection with the foregoing the exercise of such authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment.

“(12) The term ‘professional employee’ means—

“(a) any employee engaged in work (i) predominantly intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical, or physical work; (ii) involving the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment in its performance; (iii) of such a character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time; (iv) requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study in an institution of higher learning or a hospital, as distinguished from a general academic education or from an apprenticeship or from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, or physical processes; or

“(b) any employee, who (i) has completed the courses of specialized intellectual instruction and study described in clause (iv) of paragraph (a), and (ii) is performing related work under the supervision of a professional person to qualify himself to become a professional employee as defined in paragraph (a).

“(13) In determining whether any person is acting as an ‘agent’ of another person so as to make such other person responsible for his acts, the question of whether the specific acts performed were actually authorized or subsequently ratified shall not be controlling.

“NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

“SEC. 3. (a) The National Labor Relations Board (hereinafter called the ‘Board’) created by this Act prior to its amendment by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, is hereby continued as an agency of the United States, except that the Board shall consist of five instead of three members, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the two additional members so provided for, one shall be appointed for a term of five years and the other for a term of two years. Their successors, and the successors of the other members, shall be appointed for terms of five years each, excepting that any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. The President shall designate one member to serve as Chairman of the Board. Any member of the Board may be removed by the President, upon notice and hearing, for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause.

“(b) The Board is authorized to delegate to any group of three or more members any or all of the powers which it may itself exercise. A vacancy in the Board shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all of the powers of the Board, and three members of the Board shall, at all times, constitute a quorum of the Board, except that two members shall constitute a quorum of any group designated pursuant to the first sentence hereof. The Board shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

“(c) The Board shall at the close of each fiscal year make a report in writing to Congress and to the President stating in detail the cases it has heard, the decisions it has rendered, the names, salaries, and duties of all employees and officers in the employ or under the supervision of the Board, and an account of all moneys it has disbursed.

“(d) There shall be a General Counsel of the Board who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. The General Counsel of the Board shall exercise general supervision over all attorneys employed by the Board (other than trial examiners and legal assistants to Board members) and over the officers and employees in the regional offices. He shall have final authority, on behalf of the Board, in respect of the investigation of charges and issuance of complaints under section 10, and in respect of the prosecution of such complaints before the Board, and shall have such other duties as the Board may prescribe or as may be provided by law.

“SEC. 4. (a) Each member of the Board and the General Counsel of the Board shall receive a salary of \$12,000 a year, shall be eligible for reappointment, and shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. The Board shall appoint an executive secretary, and such attorneys, examiners, and regional directors, and such other employees as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties. The Board may not employ any attorneys for the purpose of reviewing transcripts of hearings or preparing drafts of opinions except that any attorney employed for assignment

Continuance.

Removal of Board member.

Delegation of powers, etc.

Seal.

Report to Congress and to President.

General Counsel.

Post, p. 146.

Salaries.

Employees.

Review of trial examiner's report.

as a legal assistant to any Board member may for such Board member review such transcripts and prepare such drafts. No trial examiner's report shall be reviewed, either before or after its publication, by any person other than a member of the Board or his legal assistant, and no trial examiner shall advise or consult with the Board with respect to exceptions taken to his findings, rulings, or recommendations. The Board may establish or utilize such regional, local, or other agencies, and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, as may from time to time be needed. Attorneys appointed under this section may, at the direction of the Board, appear for and represent the Board in any case in court. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Board to appoint individuals for the purpose of conciliation or mediation, or for economic analysis.

Payment of expenses.

“(b) All of the expenses of the Board, including all necessary traveling and subsistence expenses outside the District of Columbia incurred by the members or employees of the Board under its orders, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the Board or by any individual it designates for that purpose.

Principal office.

“SEC. 5. The principal office of the Board shall be in the District of Columbia, but it may meet and exercise any or all of its powers at any other place. The Board may, by one or more of its members or by such agents or agencies as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its functions in any part of the United States. A member who participates in such an inquiry shall not be disqualified from subsequently participating in a decision of the Board in the same case.

Rules and regulations.

“SEC. 6. The Board shall have authority from time to time to make, amend, and rescind, in the manner prescribed by the Administrative Procedure Act, such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

“RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES

“SEC. 7. Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, and shall also have the right to refrain from any or all of such activities except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment as authorized in section 8 (a) (3).

“UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES

Employer.

“SEC. 8. (a) It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer—

“(1) to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7;

“(2) to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it: *Provided*, That subject to rules and regulations made and published by the Board pursuant to section 6, an employer shall not be prohibited from permitting employees to confer with him during working hours without loss of time or pay;

“(3) by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act, or in any other statute of the United States, shall preclude an employer from making an agreement with a labor organization (not established, maintained, or assisted by any action defined in section 8 (a) of this Act as an unfair labor

practice) to require as a condition of employment membership therein on or after the thirtieth day following the beginning of such employment or the effective date of such agreement, whichever is the later, (i) if such labor organization is the representative of the employees as provided in section 9 (a), in the appropriate collective-bargaining unit covered by such agreement when made; and (ii) if, following the most recent election held as provided in section 9 (e) the Board shall have certified that at least a majority of the employees eligible to vote in such election have voted to authorize such labor organization to make such an agreement: *Provided further*, That no employer shall justify any discrimination against an employee for nonmembership in a labor organization (A) if he has reasonable grounds for believing that such membership was not available to the employee on the same terms and conditions generally applicable to other members, or (B) if he has reasonable grounds for believing that membership was denied or terminated for reasons other than the failure of the employee to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership;

“(4) to discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under this Act;

“(5) to refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees, subject to the provisions of section 9 (a).

“(b) It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents—

“(1) to restrain or coerce (A) employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not impair the right of a labor organization to prescribe its own rules with respect to the acquisition or retention of membership therein; or (B) an employer in the selection of his representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining or the adjustment of grievances;

“(2) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee in violation of subsection (a) (3) or to discriminate against an employee with respect to whom membership in such organization has been denied or terminated on some ground other than his failure to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership;

“(3) to refuse to bargain collectively with an employer, provided it is the representative of his employees subject to the provisions of section 9 (a);

“(4) to engage in, or to induce or encourage the employees of any employer to engage in, a strike or a concerted refusal in the course of their employment to use, manufacture, process, transport, or otherwise handle or work on any goods, articles, materials, or commodities or to perform any services, where an object thereof is: (A) forcing or requiring any employer or self-employed person to join any labor or employer organization or any employer or other person to cease using, selling, handling, transporting, or otherwise dealing in the products of any other producer, processor, or manufacturer, or to cease doing business with any other person; (B) forcing or requiring any other employer to recognize or bargain with a labor organization as the representative of his employees unless such labor organization has been certified as the representative of such employees under the provisions of section 9; (C) forcing or requiring any employer to recognize or bargain with a particular labor organization as the representative of his

Labor organization or agents.

Engaging in certain strikes, etc.

employees if another labor organization has been certified as the representative of such employees under the provisions of section 9; (D) forcing or requiring any employer to assign particular work to employees in a particular labor organization or in a particular trade, craft, or class rather than to employees in another labor organization or in another trade, craft, or class, unless such employer is failing to conform to an order or certification of the Board determining the bargaining representative for employees performing such work: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this subsection (b) shall be construed to make unlawful a refusal by any person to enter upon the premises of any employer (other than his own employer), if the employees of such employer are engaged in a strike ratified or approved by a representative of such employees whom such employer is required to recognize under this Act;

Excessive or discriminatory fees.

“(5) to require of employees covered by an agreement authorized under subsection (a) (3) the payment, as a condition precedent to becoming a member of such organization, of a fee in an amount which the Board finds excessive or discriminatory under all the circumstances. In making such a finding, the Board shall consider, among other relevant factors, the practices and customs of labor organizations in the particular industry, and the wages currently paid to the employees affected; and

Payment by employer for services not performed.

“(6) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to pay or deliver or agree to pay or deliver any money or other thing of value, in the nature of an exaction, for services which are not performed or not to be performed.

“To bargain collectively.”

“(c) The expressing of any views, argument, or opinion, or the dissemination thereof, whether in written, printed, graphic, or visual form, shall not constitute or be evidence of an unfair labor practice under any of the provisions of this Act, if such expression contains no threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit.

“(d) For the purposes of this section, to bargain collectively is the performance of the mutual obligation of the employer and the representative of the employees to meet at reasonable times and confer in good faith with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment, or the negotiation of an agreement, or any question arising thereunder, and the execution of a written contract incorporating any agreement reached if requested by either party, but such obligation does not compel either party to agree to a proposal or require the making of a concession: *Provided*, That where there is in effect a collective-bargaining contract covering employees in an industry affecting commerce, the duty to bargain collectively shall also mean that no party to such contract shall terminate or modify such contract, unless the party desiring such termination or modification—

“(1) serves a written notice upon the other party to the contract of the proposed termination or modification sixty days prior to the expiration date thereof, or in the event such contract contains no expiration date, sixty days prior to the time it is proposed to make such termination or modification;

“(2) offers to meet and confer with the other party for the purpose of negotiating a new contract or a contract containing the proposed modifications;

“(3) notifies the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service within thirty days after such notice of the existence of a dispute, and simultaneously therewith notifies any State or Territorial agency established to mediate and conciliate disputes within the State or Territory where the dispute occurred, provided no agreement has been reached by that time; and

“(4) continues in full force and effect, without resorting to strike or lock-out, all the terms and conditions of the existing contract for a period of sixty days after such notice is given or until the expiration date of such contract, whichever occurs later: The duties imposed upon employers, employees, and labor organizations by paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) shall become inapplicable upon an intervening certification of the Board, under which the labor organization or individual, which is a party to the contract, has been superseded as or ceased to be the representative of the employees subject to the provisions of section 9 (a), and the duties so imposed shall not be construed as requiring either party to discuss or agree to any modification of the terms and conditions contained in a contract for a fixed period, if such modification is to become effective before such terms and conditions can be reopened under the provisions of the contract. Any employee who engages in a strike within the sixty-day period specified in this subsection shall lose his status as an employee of the employer engaged in the particular labor dispute, for the purposes of sections 8, 9, and 10 of this Act, as amended, but such loss of status for such employee shall terminate if and when he is reemployed by such employer.

Intervening certification of Board.

Loss of status by employee.

“REPRESENTATIVES AND ELECTIONS

“Sec. 9. (a) Representatives designated or selected for the purposes of collective bargaining by the majority of the employees in a unit appropriate for such purposes, shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employees in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment: *Provided*, That any individual employee or a group of employees shall have the right at any time to present grievances to their employer and to have such grievances adjusted, without the intervention of the bargaining representative, as long as the adjustment is not inconsistent with the terms of a collective-bargaining contract or agreement then in effect: *Provided further*, That the bargaining representative has been given opportunity to be present at such adjustment.

Decision of Board regarding appropriate unit.

“(b) The Board shall decide in each case whether, in order to assure to employees the fullest freedom in exercising the rights guaranteed by this Act, the unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining shall be the employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or subdivision thereof: *Provided*, That the Board shall not (1) decide that any unit is appropriate for such purposes if such unit includes both professional employees and employees who are not professional employees unless a majority of such professional employees vote for inclusion in such unit; or (2) decide that any craft unit is inappropriate for such purposes on the ground that a different unit has been established by a prior Board determination, unless a majority of the employees in the proposed craft unit vote against separate representation or (3) decide that any unit is appropriate for such purposes if it includes, together with other employees, any individual employed as a guard to enforce against employees and other persons rules to protect property of the employer or to protect the safety of persons on the employer's premises; but no labor organization shall be certified as the representative of employees in a bargaining unit of guards if such organization admits to membership, or is affiliated directly or indirectly with an organization which admits to membership, employees other than guards.

Investigation of petition; hearing.

“(c) (1) Whenever a petition shall have been filed, in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Board—

“(A) by an employee or group of employees or any individual or labor organization acting in their behalf alleging that a substantial number of employees (i) wish to be represented for collective bargaining and that their employer declines to recognize their representative as the representative defined in section 9 (a), or (ii) assert that the individual or labor organization, which has been certified or is being currently recognized by their employer as the bargaining representative, is no longer a representative as defined in section 9 (a); or

“(B) by an employer, alleging that one or more individuals or labor organizations have presented to him a claim to be recognized as the representative defined in section 9 (a);

the Board shall investigate such petition and if it has reasonable cause to believe that a question of representation affecting commerce exists shall provide for an appropriate hearing upon due notice. Such hearing may be conducted by an officer or employee of the regional office, who shall not make any recommendations with respect thereto. If the Board finds upon the record of such hearing that such a question of representation exists, it shall direct an election by secret ballot and shall certify the results thereof.

“(2) In determining whether or not a question of representation affecting commerce exists, the same regulations and rules of decision shall apply irrespective of the identity of the persons filing the petition or the kind of relief sought and in no case shall the Board deny a labor organization a place on the ballot by reason of an order with respect to such labor organization or its predecessor not issued in conformity with section 10 (c).

“(3) No election shall be directed in any bargaining unit or any subdivision within which, in the preceding twelve-month period, a valid election shall have been held. Employees on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote. In any election where none of the choices on the ballot receives a majority, a run-off shall be conducted, the ballot providing for a selection between the two choices receiving the largest and second largest number of valid votes cast in the election.

“(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the waiving of hearings by stipulation for the purpose of a consent election in conformity with regulations and rules of decision of the Board.

“(5) In determining whether a unit is appropriate for the purposes specified in subsection (b) the extent to which the employees have organized shall not be controlling.

“(d) Whenever an order of the Board made pursuant to section 10 (c) is based in whole or in part upon facts certified following an investigation pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and there is a petition for the enforcement or review of such order, such certification and the record of such investigation shall be included in the transcript of the entire record required to be filed under section 10 (e) or 10 (f), and thereupon the decree of the court enforcing, modifying, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Board shall be made and entered upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript.

Petition to make agreement with employer.

“(e) (1) Upon the filing with the Board by a labor organization, which is the representative of employees as provided in section 9 (a), of a petition alleging that 30 per centum or more of the employees within a unit claimed to be appropriate for such purposes desire to authorize such labor organization to make an agreement with the employer of such employees requiring membership in such labor organ-

ization as a condition of employment in such unit, upon an appropriate showing thereof the Board shall, if no question of representation exists, take a secret ballot of such employees, and shall certify the results thereof to such labor organization and to the employer.

“(2) Upon the filing with the Board, by 30 per centum or more of the employees in a bargaining unit covered by an agreement between their employer and a labor organization made pursuant to section 8 (a) (3) (ii), of a petition alleging they desire that such authority be rescinded, the Board shall take a secret ballot of the employees in such unit, and shall certify the results thereof to such labor organization and to the employer.

“(3) No election shall be conducted pursuant to this subsection in any bargaining unit or any subdivision within which, in the preceding twelve-month period, a valid election shall have been held.

“(f) No investigation shall be made by the Board of any question affecting commerce concerning the representation of employees, raised by a labor organization under subsection (c) of this section, no petition under section 9 (e) (1) shall be entertained, and no complaint shall be issued pursuant to a charge made by a labor organization under subsection (b) of section 10, unless such labor organization and any national or international labor organization of which such labor organization is an affiliate or constituent unit (A) shall have prior thereto filed with the Secretary of Labor copies of its constitution and bylaws and a report, in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, showing—

Filing of constitution, etc., prior to action by Board.

“(1) the name of such labor organization and the address of its principal place of business;

“(2) the names, titles, and compensation and allowances of its three principal officers and of any of its other officers or agents whose aggregate compensation and allowances for the preceding year exceeded \$5,000, and the amount of the compensation and allowances paid to each such officer or agent during such year;

“(3) the manner in which the officers and agents referred to in clause (2) were elected, appointed, or otherwise selected;

“(4) the initiation fee or fees which new members are required to pay on becoming members of such labor organization;

“(5) the regular dues or fees which members are required to pay in order to remain members in good standing of such labor organization;

“(6) a detailed statement of, or reference to provisions of its constitution and bylaws showing the procedure followed with respect to, (a) qualification for or restrictions on membership, (b) election of officers and stewards, (c) calling of regular and special meetings, (d) levying of assessments, (e) imposition of fines, (f) authorization for bargaining demands, (g) ratification of contract terms, (h) authorization for strikes, (i) authorization for disbursement of union funds, (j) audit of union financial transactions, (k) participation in insurance or other benefit plans, and (l) expulsion of members and the grounds therefor; and (B) can show that prior thereto it has—

“(1) filed with the Secretary of Labor, in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, a report showing all of (a) its receipts of any kind and the sources of such receipts, (b) its total assets and liabilities as of the end of its last fiscal year, (c) the disbursements made by it during such fiscal year, including the purposes for which made; and

Report showing receipts, etc.

“(2) furnished to all of the members of such labor organization copies of the financial report required by paragraph (1) hereof to be filed with the Secretary of Labor.

Obligation of labor organizations to file annual reports.

"(g) It shall be the obligation of all labor organizations to file annually with the Secretary of Labor, in such form as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe, reports bringing up to date the information required to be supplied in the initial filing by subsection (f) (A) of this section, and to file with the Secretary of Labor and furnish to its members annually financial reports in the form and manner prescribed in subsection (f) (B). No labor organization shall be eligible for certification under this section as the representative of any employees, no petition under section 9 (e) (1) shall be entertained, and no complaint shall issue under section 10 with respect to a charge filed by a labor organization unless it can show that it and any national or international labor organization of which it is an affiliate or constituent unit has complied with its obligation under this subsection.

Affidavit that labor officer is not member of Communist Party, etc.

"(h) No investigation shall be made by the Board of any question affecting commerce concerning the representation of employees, raised by a labor organization under subsection (c) of this section, no petition under section 9 (e) (1) shall be entertained, and no complaint shall be issued pursuant to a charge made by a labor organization under subsection (b) of section 10, unless there is on file with the Board an affidavit executed contemporaneously or within the preceding twelve-month period by each officer of such labor organization and the officers of any national or international labor organization of which it is an affiliate or constituent unit that he is not a member of the Communist Party or affiliated with such party, and that he does not believe in, and is not a member of or supports any organization that believes in or teaches, the overthrow of the United States Government by force or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods. The provisions of section 35 A of the Criminal Code shall be applicable in respect to such affidavits.

52 Stat. 197.
18 U. S. C. §§ 80,
89-85.

Powers of Board.

"SEC. 10. (a) The Board is empowered, as hereinafter provided, to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice (listed in section 8) affecting commerce. This power shall not be affected by any other means of adjustment or prevention that has been or may be established by agreement, law, or otherwise: *Provided*, That the Board is empowered by agreement with any agency of any State or Territory to cede to such agency jurisdiction over any cases in any industry (other than mining, manufacturing, communications, and transportation except where predominantly local in character) even though such cases may involve labor disputes affecting commerce, unless the provision of the State or Territorial statute applicable to the determination of such cases by such agency is inconsistent with the corresponding provision of this Act or has received a construction inconsistent therewith.

Issuance of complaint, etc.

"(b) Whenever it is charged that any person has engaged in or is engaging in any such unfair labor practice, the Board, or any agent or agency designated by the Board for such purposes, shall have power to issue and cause to be served upon such person a complaint stating the charges in that respect, and containing a notice of hearing before the Board or a member thereof, or before a designated agent or agency, at a place therein fixed, not less than five days after the serving of said complaint: *Provided*, That no complaint shall issue based upon any unfair labor practice occurring more than six months prior to the filing of the charge with the Board and the service of a copy thereof upon the person against whom such charge is made, unless the person aggrieved thereby was prevented from filing such charge by reason of service in the armed forces, in which event the six-month period shall be computed from the day of his discharge. Any such complaint may be amended by the member, agent, or agency conducting the hearing

or the Board in its discretion at any time prior to the issuance of an order based thereon. The person so complained of shall have the right to file an answer to the original or amended complaint and to appear in person or otherwise and give testimony at the place and time fixed in the complaint. In the discretion of the member, agent, or agency conducting the hearing or the Board, any other person may be allowed to intervene in the said proceeding and to present testimony. Any such proceeding shall, so far as practicable, be conducted in accordance with the rules of evidence applicable in the district courts of the United States under the rules of civil procedure for the district courts of the United States, adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1934 (U. S. C., title 28, secs. 723-B, 723-C).

“(c) The testimony taken by such member, agent, or agency or the Board shall be reduced to writing and filed with the Board. Thereafter, in its discretion, the Board upon notice may take further testimony or hear argument. If upon the preponderance of the testimony taken the Board shall be of the opinion that any person named in the complaint has engaged in or is engaging in any such unfair labor practice, then the Board shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on such person an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such unfair labor practice, and to take such affirmative action including reinstatement of employees with or without back pay, as will effectuate the policies of this Act: *Provided*, That where an order directs reinstatement of an employee, back pay may be required of the employer or labor organization, as the case may be, responsible for the discrimination suffered by him: *And provided further*, That in determining whether a complaint shall issue alleging a violation of section 8 (a) (1) or section 8 (a) (2), and in deciding such cases, the same regulations and rules of decision shall apply irrespective of whether or not the labor organization affected is affiliated with a labor organization national or international in scope. Such order may further require such person to make reports from time to time showing the extent to which it has complied with the order. If upon the preponderance of the testimony taken the Board shall not be of the opinion that the person named in the complaint has engaged in or is engaging in any such unfair labor practice, then the Board shall state its findings of fact and shall issue an order dismissing the said complaint. No order of the Board shall require the reinstatement of any individual as an employee who has been suspended or discharged, or the payment to him of any back pay, if such individual was suspended or discharged for cause. In case the evidence is presented before a member of the Board, or before an examiner or examiners thereof, such member, or such examiner or examiners, as the case may be, shall issue and cause to be served on the parties to the proceeding a proposed report, together with a recommended order, which shall be filed with the Board, and if no exceptions are filed within twenty days after service thereof upon such parties, or within such further period as the Board may authorize, such recommended order shall become the order of the Board and become effective as therein prescribed.

“(d) Until a transcript of the record in a case shall have been filed in a court, as hereinafter provided, the Board may at any time, upon reasonable notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any finding or order made or issued by it.

“(e) The Board shall have power to petition any circuit court of appeals of the United States (including the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia), or if all the circuit courts of appeals to which application may be made are in vacation, any district

48 Stat. 1064.
28 U. S. C. §§ 723b,
723c.
Testimony.

Back pay.

Applicability of
rules of decision, etc.

Order dismissing
complaint, etc.

Modification, etc.,
by Board of finding or
order.

Petition to court for
enforcement of order,
etc.

court of the United States (including the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia), within any circuit or district, respectively, wherein the unfair labor practice in question occurred or wherein such person resides or transacts business, for the enforcement of such order and for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order, and shall certify and file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceedings, including the pleadings and testimony upon which such order was entered and the findings and order of the Board. Upon such filing, the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such person, and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein, and shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Board. No objection that has not been urged before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, shall be considered by the court, unless the failure or neglect to urge such objection shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances. The findings of the Board with respect to questions of fact if supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole shall be conclusive. If either party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the hearing before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the Board, its members, agent, or agency, and to be made a part of the transcript. The Board may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of additional evidence so taken and filed, and it shall file such modified or new findings, which findings with respect to questions of fact if supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole shall be conclusive, and shall file its recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order. The jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the appropriate circuit court of appeals if application was made to the district court as hereinabove provided, and by the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ of certiorari or certification as provided in sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, secs. 346 and 347).

*Jurisdiction of court,
etc.*

36 Stat. 1157.
Review of order.

“(f) Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Board granting or denying in whole or in part the relief sought may obtain a review of such order in any circuit court of appeals of the United States in the circuit wherein the unfair labor practice in question was alleged to have been engaged in or wherein such person resides or transacts business, or in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, by filing in such court a written petition praying that the order of the Board be modified or set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the Board, and thereupon the aggrieved party shall file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, certified by the Board, including the pleading and testimony upon which the order complained of was entered, and the findings and order of the Board. Upon such filing, the court shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an application by the Board under subsection (e), and shall have the same exclusive jurisdiction to grant to the Board such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and in like manner to make and enter a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Board; the findings of the Board with

respect to questions of fact if supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole shall in like manner be conclusive.

“(g) The commencement of proceedings under subsection (e) or (f) of this section shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Board's order.

“(h) When granting appropriate temporary relief or a restraining order, or making and entering a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part an order on the Board, as provided in this section, the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity shall not be limited by the Act entitled 'An Act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes', approved March 23, 1932 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 29, secs. 101-115).

“(i) Petitions filed under this Act shall be heard expeditiously, and if possible within ten days after they have been docketed.

“(j) The Board shall have power, upon issuance of a complaint as provided in subsection (b) charging that any person has engaged in or is engaging in an unfair labor practice, to petition any district court of the United States (including the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia), within any district wherein the unfair labor practice in question is alleged to have occurred or wherein such person resides or transacts business, for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order. Upon the filing of any such petition the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such person, and thereupon shall have jurisdiction to grant to the Board such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper.

“(k) Whenever it is charged that any person has engaged in an unfair labor practice within the meaning of paragraph (4) (D) of section 8 (b), the Board is empowered and directed to hear and determine the dispute out of which such unfair labor practice shall have arisen, unless, within ten days after notice that such charge has been filed, the parties to such dispute submit to the Board satisfactory evidence that they have adjusted, or agreed upon methods for the voluntary adjustment of, the dispute. Upon compliance by the parties to the dispute with the decision of the Board or upon such voluntary adjustment of the dispute, such charge shall be dismissed.

“(l) Whenever it is charged that any person has engaged in an unfair labor practice within the meaning of paragraph (4) (A), (B), or (C) of section 8 (b), the preliminary investigation of such charge shall be made forthwith and given priority over all other cases except cases of like character in the office where it is filed or to which it is referred. If, after such investigation, the officer or regional attorney to whom the matter may be referred has reasonable cause to believe such charge is true and that a complaint should issue, he shall, on behalf of the Board, petition any district court of the United States (including the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia) within any district where the unfair labor practice in question has occurred, is alleged to have occurred, or wherein such person resides or transacts business, for appropriate injunctive relief pending the final adjudication of the Board with respect to such matter. Upon the filing of any such petition the district court shall have jurisdiction to grant such injunctive relief or temporary restraining order as it deems just and proper, notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That no temporary restraining order shall be issued without notice unless a petition alleges that substantial and irreparable injury to the charging party will be unavoidable and such temporary restraining order shall be effective for no longer than five days and will become void at the expiration of such period. Upon filing of any such petition the courts shall cause notice thereof to be served upon any person involved in the charge and such person, including the charging

47 Stat. 70.
29 U. S. C. §§ 101-115.

Petition to court for temporary relief, etc.

Power of Board to determine dispute.

Preliminary investigation of charge.

Petition for injunctive relief.

party, shall be given an opportunity to appear by counsel and present any relevant testimony: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this subsection district courts shall be deemed to have jurisdiction of a labor organization (1) in the district in which such organization maintains its principal office, or (2) in any district in which its duly authorized officers or agents are engaged in promoting or protecting the interests of employee members. The service of legal process upon such officer or agent shall constitute service upon the labor organization and make such organization a party to the suit. In situations where such relief is appropriate the procedure specified herein shall apply to charges with respect to section 8 (b) (4) (D).

Ante, p. 142.

Ante, p. 143.
Access to evidence.

Issuance of subpoenas.

Administration of oaths, etc.

Refusal to obey subpoena, etc.

“INVESTIGATORY POWERS

“SEC. 11. For the purpose of all hearings and investigations, which, in the opinion of the Board, are necessary and proper for the exercise of the powers vested in it by section 9 and section 10—

“(1) The Board, or its duly authorized agents or agencies, shall at all reasonable times have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to copy any evidence of any person being investigated or proceeded against that relates to any matter under investigation or in question. The Board, or any member thereof, shall upon application of any party to such proceedings, forthwith issue to such party subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of any evidence in such proceeding or investigation requested in such application. Within five days after the service of a subpoena on any person requiring the production of any evidence in his possession or under his control, such person may petition the Board to revoke, and the Board shall revoke, such subpoena if in its opinion the evidence whose production is required does not relate to any matter under investigation, or any matter in question in such proceedings, or if in its opinion such subpoena does not describe with sufficient particularity the evidence whose production is required. Any member of the Board, or any agent or agency designated by the Board for such purposes, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required from any place in the United States or any Territory or possession thereof, at any designated place of hearing.

“(2) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, any district court of the United States or the United States courts of any Territory or possession, or the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Board shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

“(3) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents, or other evidence in obedience to the subpoena of the Board, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is

compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

“(4) Complaints, orders, and other process and papers of the Board, its member, agent, or agency, may be served either personally or by registered mail or by telegraph or by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of the person required to be served. The verified return by the individual so serving the same setting forth the manner of such service shall be proof of the same, and the return post office receipt or telegraph receipt therefor when registered and mailed or telegraphed as aforesaid shall be proof of service of the same. Witnesses summoned before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

“(5) All process of any court to which application may be made under this Act may be served in the judicial district wherein the defendant or other person required to be served resides or may be found.

“(6) The several departments and agencies of the Government, when directed by the President, shall furnish the Board, upon its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating to any matter before the Board.

“SEC. 12. Any person who shall willfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any member of the Board or any of its agents or agencies in the performance of duties pursuant to this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

“LIMITATIONS

“SEC. 13. Nothing in this Act, except as specifically provided for herein, shall be construed so as either to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike, or to affect the limitations or qualifications on that right.

“SEC. 14. (a) Nothing herein shall prohibit any individual employed as a supervisor from becoming or remaining a member of a labor organization, but no employer subject to this Act shall be compelled to deem individuals defined herein as supervisors as employees for the purpose of any law, either national or local, relating to collective bargaining.

“(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the execution or application of agreements requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment in any State or Territory in which such execution or application is prohibited by State or Territorial law.

“SEC. 15. Wherever the application of the provisions of section 272 of chapter 10 of the Act entitled ‘An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States’, approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto (U. S. C., title 11, sec. 672), conflicts with the application of the provisions of this Act, this Act shall prevail: *Provided*, That in any situation where the provisions of this Act cannot be validly enforced, the provisions of such other Acts shall remain in full force and effect.

“SEC. 16. If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances, shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Act, or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

Service of complaints, orders, etc.

Payment of witnesses.

Records of departments, etc.

Penalty.

Right to strike.

Supervisors.

Execution of agreements requiring membership, etc.

Conflict with other laws.

62 Stat. 904.

Separability of provisions.

Short title.

"SEC. 17. This Act may be cited as the 'National Labor Relations Act'."

EFFECTIVE DATE OF CERTAIN CHANGES

Unfair labor practice.

SEC. 102. No provision of this title shall be deemed to make an unfair labor practice any act which was performed prior to the date of the enactment of this Act which did not constitute an unfair labor practice prior thereto, and the provisions of section 8 (a) (3) and section 8 (b) (2) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by this title shall not make an unfair labor practice the performance of any obligation under a collective-bargaining agreement entered into prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, or (in the case of an agreement for a period of not more than one year) entered into on or after such date of enactment, but prior to the effective date of this title, if the performance of such obligation would not have constituted an unfair labor practice under section 8 (3) of the National Labor Relations Act prior to the effective date of this title, unless such agreement was renewed or extended subsequent thereto.

Ante, pp. 140, 141.

Certification of representatives, etc.

49 Stat. 453.
29 U. S. C. § 159.
Ante, p. 143.

Amendments made by Title I.

Ante, p. 139.

SEC. 103. No provisions of this title shall affect any certification of representatives or any determination as to the appropriate collective-bargaining unit, which was made under section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act prior to the effective date of this title until one year after the date of such certification or if, in respect of any such certification, a collective-bargaining contract was entered into prior to the effective date of this title, until the end of the contract period or until one year after such date, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 104. The amendments made by this title shall take effect sixty days after the date of the enactment of this Act, except that the authority of the President to appoint certain officers conferred upon him by section 3 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by this title may be exercised forthwith.

TITLE II—CONCILIATION OF LABOR DISPUTES IN INDUSTRIES AFFECTING COMMERCE; NATIONAL EMERGENCIES

SEC. 201. That it is the policy of the United States that—

(a) sound and stable industrial peace and the advancement of the general welfare, health, and safety of the Nation and of the best interests of employers and employees can most satisfactorily be secured by the settlement of issues between employers and employees through the processes of conference and collective bargaining between employers and the representatives of their employees;

(b) the settlement of issues between employers and employees through collective bargaining may be advanced by making available full and adequate governmental facilities for conciliation, mediation, and voluntary arbitration to aid and encourage employers and the representatives of their employees to reach and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, hours, and working conditions, and to make all reasonable efforts to settle their differences by mutual agreement reached through conferences and collective bargaining or by such methods as may be provided for in any applicable agreement for the settlement of disputes; and

(c) certain controversies which arise between parties to collective-bargaining agreements may be avoided or minimized by making available full and adequate governmental facilities for furnishing assistance to employers and the representatives of their employees in formulating for inclusion within such agreements provision for adequate notice of any proposed changes in the

terms of such agreements, for the final adjustment of grievances or questions regarding the application or interpretation of such agreements, and other provisions designed to prevent the subsequent arising of such controversies.

Sec. 202. (a) There is hereby created an independent agency to be known as the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (herein referred to as the "Service", except that for sixty days after the date of the enactment of this Act such term shall refer to the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor). The Service shall be under the direction of a Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director (hereinafter referred to as the "Director"), who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,000 per annum. The Director shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment.

(b) The Director is authorized, subject to the civil-service laws, to appoint such clerical and other personnel as may be necessary for the execution of the functions of the Service, and shall fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and may, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, appoint and fix the compensation of such conciliators and mediators as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Service. The Director is authorized to make such expenditures for supplies, facilities, and services as he deems necessary. Such expenditures shall be allowed and paid upon presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the Director or by any employee designated by him for that purpose.

(c) The principal office of the Service shall be in the District of Columbia, but the Director may establish regional offices convenient to localities in which labor controversies are likely to arise. The Director may by order, subject to revocation at any time, delegate any authority and discretion conferred upon him by this Act to any regional director, or other officer or employee of the Service. The Director may establish suitable procedures for cooperation with State and local mediation agencies. The Director shall make an annual report in writing to Congress at the end of the fiscal year.

(d) All mediation and conciliation functions of the Secretary of Labor or the United States Conciliation Service under section 8 of the Act entitled "An Act to create a Department of Labor", approved March 4, 1913 (U. S. C., title 29, sec. 51), and all functions of the United States Conciliation Service under any other law are hereby transferred to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, together with the personnel and records of the United States Conciliation Service. Such transfer shall take effect upon the sixtieth day after the date of enactment of this Act. Such transfer shall not affect any proceedings pending before the United States Conciliation Service or any certification, order, rule, or regulation theretofore made by it or by the Secretary of Labor. The Director and the Service shall not be subject in any way to the jurisdiction or authority of the Secretary of Labor or any official or division of the Department of Labor.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SERVICE

Sec. 203. (a) It shall be the duty of the Service, in order to prevent or minimize interruptions of the free flow of commerce growing out of labor disputes, to assist parties to labor disputes in industries affecting commerce to settle such disputes through conciliation and mediation.

(b) The Service may proffer its services in any labor dispute in any industry affecting commerce, either upon its own motion or upon the

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.
Post, p. 616.

Director.

Appointment, etc.,
of personnel.

42 Stat. 1488.
5 U. S. C §§ 861-874.

Expenditures.

Principal office, etc.

Delegation of authority.

Report to Congress.

Transfer of functions, etc.

37 Stat. 738.

Conciliation and mediation.

Proffer of services.

request of one or more of the parties to the dispute, whenever in its judgment such dispute threatens to cause a substantial interruption of commerce. The Director and the Service are directed to avoid attempting to mediate disputes which would have only a minor effect on interstate commerce if State or other conciliation services are available to the parties. Whenever the Service does proffer its services in any dispute, it shall be the duty of the Service promptly to put itself in communication with the parties and to use its best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to bring them to agreement.

(c) If the Director is not able to bring the parties to agreement by conciliation within a reasonable time, he shall seek to induce the parties voluntarily to seek other means of settling the dispute without resort to strike, lock-out, or other coercion, including submission to the employees in the bargaining unit of the employer's last offer of settlement for approval or rejection in a secret ballot. The failure or refusal of either party to agree to any procedure suggested by the Director shall not be deemed a violation of any duty or obligation imposed by this Act.

(d) Final adjustment by a method agreed upon by the parties is hereby declared to be the desirable method for settlement of grievance disputes arising over the application or interpretation of an existing collective-bargaining agreement. The Service is directed to make its conciliation and mediation services available in the settlement of such grievance disputes only as a last resort and in exceptional cases.

Maintenance of agreements, etc., by employers and employees.

SEC. 204. (a) In order to prevent or minimize interruptions of the free flow of commerce growing out of labor disputes, employers and employees and their representatives, in any industry affecting commerce, shall—

(1) exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, hours, and working conditions, including provision for adequate notice of any proposed change in the terms of such agreements;

(2) whenever a dispute arises over the terms or application of a collective-bargaining agreement and a conference is requested by a party or prospective party thereto, arrange promptly for such a conference to be held and endeavor in such conference to settle such dispute expeditiously; and

(3) in case such dispute is not settled by conference, participate fully and promptly in such meetings as may be undertaken by the Service under this Act for the purpose of aiding in a settlement of the dispute.

National Labor-Management Panel.
P.L. 615.

SEC. 205. (a) There is hereby created a National Labor-Management Panel which shall be composed of twelve members appointed by the President, six of whom shall be selected from among persons outstanding in the field of management and six of whom shall be selected from among persons outstanding in the field of labor. Each member shall hold office for a term of three years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, and the terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, four at the end of the first year, four at the end of the second year, and four at the end of the third year after the date of appointment. Members of the panel, when serving on business of the panel, shall be paid compensation at the rate of \$25 per day, and shall also be entitled to receive an allowance for actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence.

Pay and allowances.

(b) It shall be the duty of the panel, at the request of the Director, to advise in the avoidance of industrial controversies and the manner

Duty.

in which mediation and voluntary adjustment shall be administered, particularly with reference to controversies affecting the general welfare of the country.

NATIONAL EMERGENCIES

SEC. 206. Whenever in the opinion of the President of the United States, a threatened or actual strike or lock-out affecting an entire industry or a substantial part thereof engaged in trade, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States or with foreign nations, or engaged in the production of goods for commerce, will, if permitted to occur or to continue, imperil the national health or safety, he may appoint a board of inquiry to inquire into the issues involved in the dispute and to make a written report to him within such time as he shall prescribe. Such report shall include a statement of the facts with respect to the dispute, including each party's statement of its position but shall not contain any recommendations. The President shall file a copy of such report with the Service and shall make its contents available to the public.

Board of Inquiry.
Post, p. 615.

SEC. 207. (a) A board of inquiry shall be composed of a chairman and such other members as the President shall determine, and shall have power to sit and act in any place within the United States and to conduct such hearings either in public or in private, as it may deem necessary or proper, to ascertain the facts with respect to the causes and circumstances of the dispute.

Report.

(b) Members of a board of inquiry shall receive compensation at the rate of \$50 for each day actually spent by them in the work of the board, together with necessary travel and subsistence expenses.

Members; powers.

(c) For the purpose of any hearing or inquiry conducted by any board appointed under this title, the provisions of sections 9 and 10 (relating to the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents) of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 16, 1914, as amended (U. S. C. 19, title 15, secs. 49 and 50, as amended), are hereby made applicable to the powers and duties of such board.

Pay and expenses.

SEC. 208. (a) Upon receiving a report from a board of inquiry the President may direct the Attorney General to petition any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties to enjoin such strike or lock-out or the continuing thereof, and if the court finds that such threatened or actual strike or lock-out—

Attendance of witnesses, etc.

(i) affects an entire industry or a substantial part thereof engaged in trade, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States or with foreign nations, or engaged in the production of goods for commerce; and

38 Stat. 722, 723.

(ii) if permitted to occur or to continue, will imperil the national health or safety, it shall have jurisdiction to enjoin any such strike or lock-out, or the continuing thereof, and to make such other orders as may be appropriate.

Enjoining of strike, etc.

(b) In any case, the provisions of the Act of March 23, 1932, entitled "An Act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes", shall not be applicable.

47 Stat. 70.
29 U. S. C. §§ 101-115.

(c) The order or orders of the court shall be subject to review by the appropriate circuit court of appeals and by the Supreme Court upon writ of certiorari or certification as provided in sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 29, secs. 346 and 347).

36 Stat. 1157.
28 U. S. C. §§ 346, 347.

SEC. 209. (a) Whenever a district court has issued an order under section 208 enjoining acts or practices which imperil or threaten to imperil the national health or safety, it shall be the duty of the parties to the labor dispute giving rise to such order to make every effort to

adjust and settle their differences, with the assistance of the Service created by this Act. Neither party shall be under any duty to accept, in whole or in part, any proposal of settlement made by the Service.

Reconvening of board of inquiry.

(b) Upon the issuance of such order, the President shall reconvene the board of inquiry which has previously reported with respect to the dispute. At the end of a sixty-day period (unless the dispute has been settled by that time), the board of inquiry shall report to the President the current position of the parties and the efforts which have been made for settlement, and shall include a statement by each party of its position and a statement of the employer's last offer of settlement. The President shall make such report available to the public. The National Labor Relations Board, within the succeeding fifteen days, shall take a secret ballot of the employees of each employer involved in the dispute on the question of whether they wish to accept the final offer of settlement made by their employer as stated by him and shall certify the results thereof to the Attorney General within five days thereafter.

Secret ballot of employees.

Discharge of injunction.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 210. Upon the certification of the results of such ballot or upon a settlement being reached, whichever happens sooner, the Attorney General shall move the court to discharge the injunction, which motion shall then be granted and the injunction discharged. When such motion is granted, the President shall submit to the Congress a full and comprehensive report of the proceedings, including the findings of the board of inquiry and the ballot taken by the National Labor Relations Board, together with such recommendations as he may see fit to make for consideration and appropriate action.

COMPILATION OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS, ETC.

SEC. 211. (a) For the guidance and information of interested representatives of employers, employees, and the general public, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor shall maintain a file of copies of all available collective bargaining agreements and other available agreements and actions thereunder settling or adjusting labor disputes. Such file shall be open to inspection under appropriate conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Labor, except that no specific information submitted in confidence shall be disclosed.

(b) The Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor is authorized to furnish upon request of the Service, or employers, employees, or their representatives, all available data and factual information which may aid in the settlement of any labor dispute, except that no specific information submitted in confidence shall be disclosed.

EXEMPTION OF RAILWAY LABOR ACT

SEC. 212. The provisions of this title shall not be applicable with respect to any matter which is subject to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended from time to time.

*44 Stat. 577.
45 U. S. C. §§ 151-153, 151-188.*

TITLE III

SUITS BY AND AGAINST LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Violation of contracts.

SEC. 301. (a) Suits for violation of contracts between an employer and a labor organization representing employees in an industry affecting commerce as defined in this Act, or between any such labor organizations, may be brought in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, without respect to the amount in controversy or without regard to the citizenship of the parties.

Acts of agents.

(b) Any labor organization which represents employees in an industry affecting commerce as defined in this Act and any employer

whose activities affect commerce as defined in this Act shall be bound by the acts of its agents. Any such labor organization may sue or be sued as an entity and in behalf of the employees whom it represents in the courts of the United States. Any money judgment against a labor organization in a district court of the United States shall be enforceable only against the organization as an entity and against its assets, and shall not be enforceable against any individual member or his assets.

(c) For the purposes of actions and proceedings by or against labor organizations in the district courts of the United States, district courts shall be deemed to have jurisdiction of a labor organization (1) in the district in which such organization maintains its principal office, or (2) in any district in which its duly authorized officers or agents are engaged in representing or acting for employee members.

(d) The service of summons, subpea, or other legal process of any court of the United States upon an officer or agent of a labor organization, in his capacity as such, shall constitute service upon the labor organization.

(e) For the purposes of this section, in determining whether any person is acting as an "agent" of another person so as to make such other person responsible for his acts, the question of whether the specific acts performed were actually authorized or subsequently ratified shall not be controlling.

RESTRICTIONS ON PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES

SEC. 302. (a) It shall be unlawful for any employer to pay or deliver, or to agree to pay or deliver, any money or other thing of value to any representative of any of his employees who are employed in an industry affecting commerce.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any representative of any employees who are employed in an industry affecting commerce to receive or accept, or to agree to receive or accept, from the employer of such employees any money or other thing of value.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable (1) with respect to any money or other thing of value payable by an employer to any representative who is an employee or former employee of such employer, as compensation for, or by reason of, his services as an employee of such employer; (2) with respect to the payment or delivery of any money or other thing of value in satisfaction of a judgment of any court or a decision or award of an arbitrator or impartial chairman or in compromise, adjustment, settlement or release of any claim, complaint, grievance, or dispute in the absence of fraud or duress; (3) with respect to the sale or purchase of an article or commodity at the prevailing market price in the regular course of business; (4) with respect to money deducted from the wages of employees in payment of membership dues in a labor organization: *Provided*, That the employer has received from each employee, on whose account such deductions are made, a written assignment which shall not be irrevocable for a period of more than one year, or beyond the termination date of the applicable collective agreement, whichever occurs sooner; or (5) with respect to money or other thing of value paid to a trust fund established by such representative, for the sole and exclusive benefit of the employees of such employer, and their families and dependents (or of such employees, families, and dependents jointly with the employees of other employers making similar payments, and their families and dependents): *Provided*, That (A) such payments are held in trust for the purpose of paying, either from principal or income or both, for the benefit of employees, their families and dependents, for medical or hospital care, pensions on retirement or

Jurisdiction of district courts.

Service of summons upon agent, etc.

Payment, etc., by employer.

Acceptance, etc., by representative.

Nonapplicability of section.

Written assignment from employee.

Payments held in trust for benefit of employees, etc.

death of employees, compensation for injuries or illness resulting from occupational activity or insurance to provide any of the foregoing, or unemployment benefits or life insurance, disability and sickness insurance, or accident insurance; (B) the detailed basis on which such payments are to be made is specified in a written agreement with the employer, and employees and employers are equally represented in the administration of such fund, together with such neutral persons as the representatives of the employers and the representatives of the employees may agree upon and in the event the employer and employee groups deadlock on the administration of such fund and there are no neutral persons empowered to break such deadlock, such agreement provides that the two groups shall agree on an impartial umpire to decide such dispute, or in event of their failure to agree within a reasonable length of time, an impartial umpire to decide such dispute shall, on petition of either group, be appointed by the district court of the United States for the district where the trust fund has its principal office, and shall also contain provisions for an annual audit of the trust fund, a statement of the results of which shall be available for inspection by interested persons at the principal office of the trust fund and at such other places as may be designated in such written agreement; and (C) such payments as are intended to be used for the purpose of providing pensions or annuities for employees are made to a separate trust which provides that the funds held therein cannot be used for any purpose other than paying such pensions or annuities.

Penalty.

(d) Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(e) The district courts of the United States and the United States courts of the Territories and possessions shall have jurisdiction, for cause shown, and subject to the provisions of section 17 (relating to notice to opposite party) of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes", approved October 15, 1914, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 381), to restrain violations of this section, without regard to the provisions of sections 6 and 20 of such Act of October 15, 1914, as amended (U. S. C., title 15, sec. 17, and title 29, sec. 52), and the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes", approved March 28, 1932 (U. S. C., title 29, secs. 101-115).

38 Stat. 737.

38 Stat. 731, 738.

47 Stat. 70.

Nonapplicability of section.

Contributions to trust funds.

(f) This section shall not apply to any contract in force on the date of enactment of this Act, until the expiration of such contract, or until July 1, 1948, whichever first occurs.

(g) Compliance with the restrictions contained in subsection (e) (5) (B) upon contributions to trust funds, otherwise lawful, shall not be applicable to contributions to such trust funds established by collective agreement prior to January 1, 1946, nor shall subsection (e) (5) (A) be construed as prohibiting contributions to such trust funds if prior to January 1, 1947, such funds contained provisions for pooled vacation benefits.

BOYCOTTS AND OTHER UNLAWFUL COMBINATIONS

Sec. 303. (a) It shall be unlawful, for the purposes of this section only, in an industry or activity affecting commerce, for any labor organization to engage in, or to induce or encourage the employees of any employer to engage in, a strike or a concerted refusal in the course of their employment to use, manufacture, process, transport,

or otherwise handle or work on any goods, articles, materials, or commodities or to perform any services, where an object thereof is—

(1) forcing or requiring any employer or self-employed person to join any labor or employer organization or any employer or other person to cease using, selling, handling, transporting, or otherwise dealing in the products of any other producer, processor, or manufacturer, or to cease doing business with any other person;

(2) forcing or requiring any other employer to recognize or bargain with a labor organization as the representative of his employees unless such labor organization has been certified as the representative of such employees under the provisions of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act;

(3) forcing or requiring any employer to recognize or bargain with a particular labor organization as the representative of his employees if another labor organization has been certified as the representative of such employees under the provisions of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act;

(4) forcing or requiring any employer to assign particular work to employees in a particular labor organization or in a particular trade, craft, or class rather than to employees in another labor organization or in another trade, craft, or class unless such employer is failing to conform to an order or certification of the National Labor Relations Board determining the bargaining representative for employees performing such work. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to make unlawful a refusal by any person to enter upon the premises of any employer (other than his own employer), if the employees of such employer are engaged in a strike ratified or approved by a representative of such employees whom such employer is required to recognize under the National Labor Relations Act.

(b) Whoever shall be injured in his business or property by reason or any violation of subsection (a) may sue therefor in any district court of the United States subject to the limitations and provisions of section 301 hereof without respect to the amount in controversy, or in any other court having jurisdiction of the parties, and shall recover the damages by him sustained and the cost of the suit.

RESTRICTION ON POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 304. Section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 2, sec. 251; Supp. V, title 50, App., sec. 1509), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 313. It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates for any political office, or for any corporation whatever, or any labor organization to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress are to be voted for, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates for any of the foregoing offices, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section. Every corporation or labor organization which makes any contribution or expenditure in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$5,000; and every officer or director of any corporation, or officer of any labor organization, who consents to any contribution or expenditure by the corporation or labor organization, as the case may be, in violation of

Ante, p. 143.

Ante, p. 143.

Ante, p. 136.

43 Stat. 1074.

Penalty.

"Labor organization."

this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both. For the purposes of this section 'labor organization' means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work."

STRIKES BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SEC. 305. It shall be unlawful for any individual employed by the United States or any agency thereof including wholly owned Government corporations to participate in any strike. Any individual employed by the United States or by any such agency who strikes shall be discharged immediately from his employment, and shall forfeit his civil service status, if any, and shall not be eligible for reemployment for three years by the United States or any such agency.

TITLE IV

CREATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND REPORT ON BASIC PROBLEMS AFFECTING FRIENDLY LABOR RELATIONS AND PRODUCTIVITY

Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations.

Study and investigation.

SEC. 401. There is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations (hereafter referred to as the committee), and to be composed of seven Members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. A vacancy in membership of the committee shall not affect the powers of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection. The committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

SEC. 402. The committee, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, shall conduct a thorough study and investigation of the entire field of labor-management relations, including but not limited to—

- (1) the means by which permanent friendly cooperation between employers and employees and stability of labor relations may be secured throughout the United States;
- (2) the means by which the individual employee may achieve a greater productivity and higher wages, including plans for guaranteed annual wages, incentive profit-sharing and bonus systems;
- (3) the internal organization and administration of labor unions, with special attention to the impact on individuals of collective agreements requiring membership in unions as a condition of employment;
- (4) the labor relations policies and practices of employers and associations of employers;
- (5) the desirability of welfare funds for the benefit of employees and their relation to the social-security system;
- (6) the methods and procedures for best carrying out the collective-bargaining processes, with special attention to the effects of industry-wide or regional bargaining upon the national economy;
- (7) the administration and operation of existing Federal laws relating to labor relations; and
- (8) such other problems and subjects in the field of labor-management relations as the committee deems appropriate.

SEC. 403. The committee shall report to the Senate and the House

Report to Congress.

of Representatives not later than March 15, 1948, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation and such other recommendations as it may deem advisable, and shall make its final report not later than January 2, 1949.

SEC. 404. The committee shall have the power, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1928, as amended, to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and employees as it deems necessary for the performance of its duties, including consultants who shall receive compensation at a rate not to exceed \$85 for each day actually spent by them in the work of the committee, together with their necessary travel and subsistence expenses. The committee is further authorized, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of all agencies in the executive branch of the Government and may request the governments of the several States, representatives of business, industry, finance, and labor, and such other persons, agencies, organizations, and instrumentalities as it deems appropriate to attend its hearings and to give and present information, advice, and recommendations.

SEC. 405. The committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings; to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress; to require by subpœna or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer oaths; to take such testimony; to have such printing and binding done; and to make such expenditures within the amount appropriated therefor; as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services in reporting such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per one hundred words. Subpœnas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman or vice chairman of the committee and shall be served by any person designated by them.

SEC. 406. The members of the committee shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the committee, other than expenses in connection with meetings of the committee held in the District of Columbia during such times as the Congress is in session.

SEC. 407. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this title, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers signed by the chairman.

Powers.
42 Stat. 1488.
§ U. S. C. §§ 861-874.

Reimbursement for expenses.

Appropriation authorized.
Post, p. 611.

Ante, p. 137.

TITLE V

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 501. When used in this Act—

(1) The term "industry affecting commerce" means any industry or activity in commerce or in which a labor dispute would burden or obstruct commerce or tend to burden or obstruct commerce or the free flow of commerce.

(2) The term "strike" includes any strike or other concerted stoppage of work by employees (including a stoppage by reason of the expiration of a collective-bargaining agreement) and any concerted slow-down or other concerted interruption of operations by employees.

(3) The terms "commerce", "labor disputes", "employer", "employee", "labor organization", "representative", "person", and "supervisor" shall have the same meaning as when used in the National Labor Relations Act as amended by this Act.

Ante, p. 136.

SAVING PROVISION

SEC. 502. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this Act be construed to make the quitting of his labor by an individual employee an illegal act; nor shall any court issue any process to compel the performance by an individual employee of such labor or service, without his consent; nor shall the quitting of labor by an employee or employees in good faith because of abnormally dangerous conditions for work at the place of employment of such employee or employees be deemed a strike under this Act.

SEPARABILITY

SEC. 503. If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Act, or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

JOSEPH W. MARTIN JR.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A H VANDENBERG.
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
June 20, 1947.

Certificate of House
of Representatives.

The House of Representatives having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H. R. 3020) entitled "An Act to amend the National Labor Relations Act, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes affecting commerce, to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and for other purposes," returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS
Clerk.

Certificate of origin.

I certify that this Act originated in the House of Representatives.

JOHN ANDREWS
Clerk.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

June 23 (legislative day, April 21), 1947.

Certificate of Senate.

The Senate having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H. R. 3020) "An Act to amend the National Labor Relations Act, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes affecting commerce, to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and for other purposes," returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and passed by the House of Representatives on reconsideration of the same, it was

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the Senate having voted in the affirmative.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER
Secretary.

[CHAPTER 121]

AN ACT

To provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes.

June 23, 1947
[H. R. 3724]
[Public Law 102]

Appropriation authorized.
Post, p. 187.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$15,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works which have been threatened or destroyed by recent floods, or which may be threatened or destroyed by later floods: Provided, That pending the appropriation of said sum, the Secretary of War may allot, from existing flood-control appropriations, such sums as may be necessary for the immediate prosecution of the work herein authorized, such appropriations to be reimbursed from the appropriation herein authorized when made: Provided further, That funds allotted under this authority shall not be diverted from the unobligated funds from the appropriation "Flood control, general", made available in War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Acts for specific purposes.

Sec. 2. The provisions of section 1 shall be deemed to be additional and supplemental to, and not in lieu of, existing general legislation authorizing allocation of flood-control funds for restoration of flood-control works threatened or destroyed by flood.

Approved June 23, 1947.

[CHAPTER 124]

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a permanent Census Office", approved March 6, 1902, as amended (the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census).

June 25, 1947
[S. 614]
[Public Law 103]

32 Stat. 52.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a permanent Census Office", approved March 6, 1902, as amended (U. S. C., title 13, sec. 111), is amended by adding at the end of the first sentence thereof the words: "Provided, That where the doctrine, teaching, or discipline of any religious denomination or church prohibits the disclosure of information relative to membership, such information shall not be required."

Approved June 25, 1947.

[CHAPTER 125]

AN ACT

To regulate the marketing of economic poisons and devices, and for other purposes.

June 25, 1947
[H. R. 1237]
[Public Law 104]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act".

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this Act—

a. The term "economic poison" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, fungi, weeds, and other forms of plant

"Economic poison."

Attachment 5: 1947 PA 336

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[No. 336.]

AN ACT to prohibit strikes by certain public employees; to provide certain disciplinary action with respect thereto; to provide for the mediation of grievances; and to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

[17.455(1)] Strike defined.

Sec. 1. As used in this act the word "strike" shall mean the failure to report for duty, the wilful absence from one's position, the stoppage of work, or the abstinence in whole or in part from the full, faithful and proper performance of the duties of employment, for the purpose of inducing, influencing or coercing a change in the conditions, or compensation, or the rights, privileges or obligations of employment: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to limit, impair or affect the right of any public employee to the expression or communication of a view, grievance, complaint or opinion on any matter related to the conditions or compensation of public employment or their betterment, so long as the same is not designed to and does not interfere with the full, faithful and proper performance of the duties of employment.

[17.455(2)] Strikes by public employees prohibited.

Sec. 2. No person holding a position by appointment or employment in the government of the state of Michigan, or in the government of any 1 or more of the political subdivisions thereof, or in the public school service, or in any public or special district, or in the service of any authority, commission, or board, or in any other branch of the public service, hereinafter called a "public employee," shall strike.

[17.455(3)] Authorizing strike, etc., unlawful.

Sec. 3. No person exercising any authority, supervision or direction over any public employee shall have the power to authorize, approve or consent to a strike by 1 or more public employees, and such person shall not authorize, approve or consent to such strike, nor shall any such person discharge or cause any public employee to be discharged or separated from his or her employment because of participation in the submission of a grievance in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of this act.

[17.455(4)] Appointment, etc., terminated.

Sec. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any public employee who violates the provisions of this act shall thereby abandon and terminate his appointment or employment and shall no longer hold such position, or be entitled to any of the rights or emoluments thereof, including pension or retirement rights or benefits, except if appointed or reappointed as hereinafter provided.

[17.455(4a)] State employees.

Sec. 4a. The provisions of this act as to state employees within the jurisdiction of the civil service commission shall be deemed to apply in so far as the power exists in the legislature to control employment by the state or the emoluments thereof.

[17.455(5)] Reappointment, etc., conditions.

Sec. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person knowingly violating the provisions of this act may subsequent to such violation be appointed or reappointed, employed or re-employed, as a public employee, but only upon the following conditions:

(a) His compensation shall in no event exceed that received by him immediately prior to the time of such violation;

(b) The compensation of such person shall not be increased until after the expiration of 1 year from such appointment or reappointment, employment or re-employment; and

(c) Such person shall be on probation for a period of 2 years following such appointment or reappointment, employment or re-employment, during which period he shall serve without tenure and at the pleasure of the appointing officer or body.

[17.455(6)] When deemed on strike.

Sec. 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, any person holding such a position who, by concerted action with others, and without the lawful approval of his superior, wilfully absents himself from his position, or abstains in whole or in part from the full, faithful and proper performance of his duties shall be deemed to be on strike: *Provided, however,* That such person, upon request, shall be entitled, as hereinafter provided, to establish that he did not violate the provisions of this act. Such request must be filed in writing, with the officer or body having power to remove such employee, within 10 days after regular compensation of such employee has ceased. In the event of such request such officer or body shall within 10 days commence a proceeding for the determination of whether the provisions of this act have been violated by such public employee, in accordance with the law and regulations appropriate to a proceeding to remove such public employee. Such proceedings shall be undertaken without unnecessary delay. The decision of such proceeding shall be made within 10 days. In the event that the employee involved is held to have violated this law and his employment terminated he shall have the right of review by way of petition to the labor mediation board, as provided for in section 7 of this act.

[17.455(7)] Mediating grievances.

Sec. 7. Upon the request of a majority of any given group of public employees evidenced by a petition signed by said majority and delivered to the labor mediation board, or upon request of any public official in charge of such employees, it shall be the duty of the labor mediation board to forthwith mediate the grievances set forth in said petition or notice; and for the purposes of mediating such grievances, the labor mediation board shall exercise the powers and authority conferred upon said board by sections 10 and 11 of Act No. 176 of the Public Acts of 1939.

[17.455(8)] Misdemeanor, penalty.

Sec. 8. Any person not a public employee who shall knowingly incite, agitate, influence, coerce, or urge a public employee to strike shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not to exceed 1 year, or by a fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Approved July 3, 1947.

[No. 337.]

AN ACT to amend sections 1 and 3 of Act No. 3 of the Public Acts of 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the regulation and control of public utilities and other services affected with a public interest within this state; to create a public service commission and to prescribe and define the powers and duties thereof; to abolish the Michigan public utilities commission, and to confer the powers and duties now vested by law therein, on the public service commission hereby created; to provide for the continuance, transfer and completion of matters and proceedings now pending; to provide for appeals; to provide appropriations therefor; to declare the effect of

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Attachment 6: 2012 PA 53

HB-4929, As Passed Senate, March 7, 2012

**SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 4929**

A bill to amend 1947 PA 336, entitled

"An act to prohibit strikes by certain public employees; to provide review from disciplinary action with respect thereto; to provide for the mediation of grievances and the holding of elections; to declare and protect the rights and privileges of public employees; to require certain provisions in collective bargaining agreements; and to prescribe means of enforcement and penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act,"

by amending the title and section 10 (MCL 423.210), the title as amended by 2011 PA 9.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 TITLE

2 An act to prohibit strikes by certain public employees; to
3 provide review from disciplinary action with respect thereto; to
4 provide for the mediation of grievances and the holding of

House Bill No. 4929 as amended March 7, 2012

1 elections; to declare and protect the rights and privileges of
2 public employees; to require certain provisions in collective
3 bargaining agreements; and to prescribe means of enforcement and
4 penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; **AND TO**
5 **MAKE APPROPRIATIONS.**

6 Sec. 10. (1) ~~It shall be unlawful for a~~ A public employer or
7 an officer or agent of a public employer **SHALL NOT DO ANY OF THE**
8 **FOLLOWING:**

9 (a) ~~to interfere~~ **INTERFERE** with, restrain, or coerce public
10 employees in the exercise of their rights guaranteed in section 9.

11 ~~7~~

12 (b) ~~to initiate, INITIATE, create, dominate, contribute to, or~~
13 ~~interfere with the formation or administration of any labor~~
14 ~~organization. : Provided, That a public employer shall not be~~
15 ~~prohibited from permitting A PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYER'S USE OF PUBLIC~~
16 ~~SCHOOL RESOURCES TO ASSIST A LABOR ORGANIZATION IN COLLECTING DUES~~
17 ~~OR SERVICE FEES FROM WAGES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES IS A~~
18 ~~PROHIBITED CONTRIBUTION TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF A LABOR~~
19 ~~ORGANIZATION.~~ <<

20 >>

21 **HOWEVER, A PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYER'S COLLECTION OF DUES OR SERVICE**
22 **FEES PURSUANT TO A COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT THAT IS IN**
23 **EFFECT ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE AMENDATORY ACT THAT ADDED THIS**
24 **SENTENCE IS NOT PROHIBITED UNTIL THE AGREEMENT EXPIRES OR IS**
25 **TERMINATED, EXTENDED, OR RENEWED. A PUBLIC EMPLOYER MAY PERMIT**
26 **employees to confer with ~~it~~ A LABOR ORGANIZATION during working**
27 **hours without loss of time or pay. +**

1 (c) ~~to discriminate~~ **DISCRIMINATE** in regard to hire, terms, or
2 other conditions of employment ~~in order~~ to encourage or discourage
3 membership in a labor organization. ~~+ Provided further, That~~
4 ~~nothing in~~ **HOWEVER**, this act or ~~in any~~ **OTHER** law of this state
5 ~~shall~~ **DOES NOT** preclude a public employer from making an agreement
6 with an exclusive bargaining representative as ~~defined~~ **DESCRIBED** in
7 section 11 to require as a condition of employment that all
8 employees in the bargaining unit pay to the exclusive bargaining
9 representative a service fee equivalent to the amount of dues
10 uniformly required of members of the exclusive bargaining
11 representative. ~~+~~

12 (d) ~~to discriminate~~ **DISCRIMINATE** against a public employee
13 because he **OR SHE** has given testimony or instituted proceedings
14 under this act. ~~+ or~~

15 (e) ~~to refuse~~ **REFUSE** to bargain collectively with the
16 representatives of its public employees, subject to the provisions
17 of section 11.

18 (2) It is the purpose of this ~~amendatory~~ act 1973 PA 25 to
19 reaffirm the continuing public policy of this state that the
20 stability and effectiveness of labor relations in the public sector
21 require, if ~~such~~ **THE** requirement is negotiated with the public
22 employer, that all employees in the bargaining unit shall share
23 fairly in the financial support of their exclusive bargaining
24 representative by paying to the exclusive bargaining representative
25 a service fee which ~~THAT~~ may be equivalent to the amount of dues
26 uniformly required of members of the exclusive bargaining
27 representative.

1 (3) It shall be unlawful for a A labor organization or its
2 agents SHALL NOT DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

3 (a) to restrain or coerce: (i) public RESTRAIN OR COERCE
4 PUBLIC employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in
5 section 9. ~~Provided, That this~~ THIS subdivision shall ~~DOES~~ not
6 impair the right of a labor organization to prescribe its own rules
7 with respect to the acquisition or retention of membership.

9 (B) RESTRAIN OR COERCE A public employer in the selection of
10 its representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining or
11 the adjustment of grievances. ~~(b) to cause~~

(C) - CAUSE or attempt to cause a public employer to discriminate against a public employee in violation of subdivision (e) of subsection (1); or (e) to refuse SUBSECTION (1) (C).

15 (D) REFUSE to bargain collectively with a public employer,
16 provided it is the representative of the public employer's
17 employees subject to section 11.

18 (4) BY MARCH 1 OF EACH YEAR, EACH EXCLUSIVE BARGAINING
19 REPRESENTATIVE THAT REPRESENTS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES IN THIS STATE SHALL
20 FILE WITH THE COMMISSION AN INDEPENDENT AUDIT OF ALL EXPENDITURES
21 ATTRIBUTED TO THE COSTS OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, CONTRACT
22 ADMINISTRATION, AND GRIEVANCE ADJUSTMENT DURING THE PRIOR CALENDAR
23 YEAR. THE COMMISSION SHALL MAKE THE AUDITS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC
24 ON THE COMMISSION'S WEBSITE. FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011-2012, \$100,000.00
25 IS APPROPRIATED TO THE COMMISSION FOR THE COSTS OF IMPLEMENTING
26 THIS SUBSECTION.