

105TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2449

To allow the recovery of attorneys' fees and costs by certain employers and labor organizations who are prevailing parties in proceedings brought against them by the National Labor Relations Board.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 10, 1997

Mr. FAWELL (for himself, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. TALENT, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. HILLEARY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce

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## A BILL

To allow the recovery of attorneys' fees and costs by certain employers and labor organizations who are prevailing parties in proceedings brought against them by the National Labor Relations Board.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### 3   **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Fair Access to Indem-  
5       nity and Reimbursement Act”.

### 6   **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

7       (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

1           (1) Certain small businesses and labor organi-  
2           zations are at a great disadvantage in terms of ex-  
3           pertise and resources when facing actions brought by  
4           the National Labor Relations Board.

5           (2) The attempt to “level the playing field” for  
6           small businesses and labor organizations by means  
7           of the Equal Access to Justice Act has proven ineff-  
8           fective and has been underutilized by these small en-  
9           tities in their actions before the National Labor Re-  
10          lations Board.

11          (3) The greater expertise and resources of the  
12          National Labor Relations Board as compared with  
13          those of small businesses and labor organizations ne-  
14          cessitate a standard that awards fees and costs to  
15          certain small entities when they prevail against the  
16          National Labor Relations Board.

17          (b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act—

18               (1) to ensure that certain small businesses and  
19               labor organizations will not be deterred from seeking  
20               review of, or defending against, actions brought  
21               against them by the National Labor Relations Board  
22               because of the expense involved in securing vindica-  
23               tion of their rights;

24               (2) to reduce the disparity in resources and ex-  
25               pertise between certain small businesses and labor

1 organizations and the National Labor Relations  
2 Board; and

3 (3) to make the National Labor Relations  
4 Board more accountable for its enforcement actions  
5 against certain small businesses and labor organiza-  
6 tions by awarding fees and costs to these entities  
7 when they prevail against the National Labor Rela-  
8 tions Board.

9 **SEC. 3. AMENDMENT TO NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.**

10 The National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151  
11 and following) is amended by adding at the end the follow-  
12 ing new section:

13 “AWARDS OF ATTORNEYS’ FEES AND COSTS

14 “SEC. 20. (a) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—An  
15 employer who, or a labor organization that—

16 “(1) is the prevailing party in an adversary ad-  
17 judication conducted by the Board under this or any  
18 other Act, and

19 “(2) had not more than 100 employees and a  
20 net worth of not more than \$1,400,000 at the time  
21 the adversary adjudication was initiated,

22 shall be awarded fees and other expenses as a prevailing  
23 party under section 504 of title 5, United States Code,  
24 in accordance with the provisions of that section, but with-  
25 out regard to whether the position of the Board was sub-  
26 stantially justified or special circumstances make an

1 award unjust. For purposes of this subsection, the term  
2 ‘adversary adjudication’ has the meaning given that term  
3 in section 504(b)(1)(C) of title 5, United States Code.

4 “(b) COURT PROCEEDINGS.—An employer who, or a  
5 labor organization that—

6 “(1) is the prevailing party in a civil action, in-  
7 cluding proceedings for judicial review of agency ac-  
8 tion by the Board, brought by or against the Board,  
9 and

10 “(2) had not more than 100 employees and a  
11 net worth of not more than \$1,400,000 at the time  
12 the civil action was filed,

13 shall be awarded fees and other expenses as a prevailing  
14 party under section 2412(d) of title 28, United States  
15 Code, in accordance with the provisions of that section,  
16 but without regard to whether the position of the United  
17 States was substantially justified or special circumstances  
18 make an award unjust. Any appeal of a determination of  
19 fees pursuant to subsection (a) or this subsection shall be  
20 determined without regard to whether the position of the  
21 United States was substantially justified or special cir-  
22 cumstances make an award unjust.”.

23 **SEC. 4. APPLICABILITY.**

24 (a) AGENCY PROCEEDINGS.—Subsection (a) of sec-  
25 tion 20 of the National Labor Relations Act, as added by

1 section 3 of this Act, applies to agency proceedings com-  
2 menced on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

3 (b) COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Subsection (b) of section  
4 20 of the National Labor Relations Act, as added by sec-  
5 tion 3 of this Act, applies to civil actions commenced on  
6 or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

