

Public Law 91-169

AN ACT

December 26, 1969

[H. R. 8449]

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907 (45 U.S.C. 61, 62, 63, 64), is hereby amended to read as follows: "That (a) this Act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers, their officers, agents, and employees, engaged in the transportation of passengers or property by railroad in the District of Columbia or any territory of the United States, or from one State or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States.

Railroads.
Employees'
hours of service,
restrictions,
34 Stat. 1415.

"(b) For the purposes of this Act—

Definitions.

"(1) The term 'railroad' includes all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any common carrier operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease.

"(2) The term 'employee' means an individual actually engaged in or connected with the movement of any train.

"(3) Time on duty shall commence when an employee reports for duty and terminate when the employee is finally released from duty, and shall include:

Time on duty.

"(A) Interim periods available for rest at other than a designated terminal;

"(B) Interim periods available for less than four hours rest at a designated terminal;

"(C) Time spent in deadhead transportation by an employee to a duty assignment: *Provided*, That time spent in deadhead transportation by an employee from duty to his point of final release shall not be counted in computing time off duty;

"(D) The time an employee is actually engaged in or connected with the movement of any train; and

"(E) Such period of time as is otherwise provided by this Act.

"SEC. 2. (a) It shall be unlawful for any common carrier, its officers or agents, subject to this Act—

Violations.

"(1) to require or permit an employee, in case such employee shall have been continuously on duty for fourteen hours, to continue on duty or to go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty, except that, effective upon the expiration of the two-year period beginning on the effective date of this paragraph, such fourteen-hour duty period shall be reduced to twelve hours; or

"(2) to require or permit an employee to continue on duty or to go on duty when he has not had at least eight consecutive hours off duty during the preceding twenty-four hours.

"(b) In determining, for the purposes of subsection (a), the number of hours an employee is on duty, there shall be counted, in addition to the time such employee is actually engaged in or connected with the movement of any train, all time on duty in other service performed for the common carrier during the twenty-four-hour period involved.

- Wrecking crews. “(c) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the crews of wreck or relief trains.
- “ (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to an employee during such period of time as the provisions of section 3 apply to his duty and off-duty periods.
- Telegraph operators, etc. “SEC. 3. (a) No operator, train dispatcher, or other employee who by the use of the telegraph, telephone, radio, or any other electrical or mechanical device dispatches, reports, transmits, receives, or delivers orders pertaining to or affecting train movements—
- “ (1) shall be required or permitted to be or remain on duty for more than nine hours, whether consecutive or in the aggregate, in any twenty-four-hour period in any tower, office, station, or place where two or more shifts are employed; and
- “ (2) shall be required or permitted to be or remain on duty for more than twelve hours, whether consecutive or in the aggregate, in any twenty-four-hour period in any tower, office, station, or place where only one shift is employed.
- “ (b) For the purposes of subsection (a), in determining the number of hours an employee is on duty in a class of service, and at a place, described in paragraph (1) or (2) of such subsection, there shall be counted, in addition to the time spent by him on duty in such service at such place, all time on duty in other service performed for the common carrier during the twenty-four-hour period involved.
- Emergency provisions. “ (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, in case of emergency the employees named in such subsection may be permitted to be and remain on duty for four additional hours in any period of twenty-four consecutive hours of not exceeding three days in any period of seven consecutive days.
- Maximum hours. “SEC. 4. The requirements imposed by this Act with respect to time on duty of employees are hereby declared to result in the maximum permissible hours of service consistent with safety. However, shorter hours of service and time on duty of employees for lesser periods of time are hereby declared to be proper subjects for collective bargaining between any common carrier subject to this Act and its employees.
- Penalty. “SEC. 5. (a) Any such common carrier, or any officer or agent thereof, requiring or permitting any employee to go, be, or remain on duty in violation of section 2 or section 3 of this Act shall be liable to a penalty of \$500 for each and every violation, to be recovered in a suit or suits to be brought by the United States attorney in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction in the locality where such violations shall have been committed; and it shall be the duty of such United States attorney to bring such suit upon satisfactory information being lodged with him; but no such suit shall be brought after the expiration of two years from the date of such violation.
- Statute of limitations. “ (b) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Transportation to lodge with the appropriate United States attorney information of any violation as may come to the knowledge of the Secretary.
- “ (c) In all prosecutions under this Act the common carrier shall be deemed to have knowledge of all acts of all its officers and agents.
- “ (d) The provisions of this Act shall not apply in any case of casualty or unavoidable accident or the act of God; nor where the delay was the result of a cause not known to the carrier or its officer or agent in charge of the employee at the time said employee left a terminal, and which could not have been foreseen.
- “ (e) With respect to any railroad which employs a total of not more than 15 employees covered by this Act, the Secretary of Trans-

portation may after full hearing in any particular case and for good cause shown exempt any such railroad subject to this Act with respect to one or more of its employees from the limitations imposed by this Act for a specified period of time, if the Secretary of Transportation finds that such exemption is in the public interest and will not adversely affect safety. Such order is to be subject to review at least annually. In no event shall any such exemption be made for any railroad described in this section to work its employees beyond 16 hours either consecutively or in the aggregate within any 24-hour period.

Exemption.

Review.

"SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Transportation to carry out the provisions of this Act."

SEC. 2. If any provision of the amendment made by the first section of this Act is held invalid, the remainder of such amendment shall not be affected thereby.

Separability provision.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect one year after the date of its enactment.

Effective date.

Approved December 26, 1969.

Public Law 91-170

AN ACT

Making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

December 29, 1969
[H. R. 14751]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, for military construction functions administered by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, namely:

Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1970.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army as currently authorized in military public