

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 45 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Reporting of this information is mandatory and is required by the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as amended (LMRDA), for the purpose of public disclosure. As this is public information, there are no assurances of confidentiality. If you have any comments regarding this estimate or any other aspect of this information collection, including suggestions for reducing this burden, please send them to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Labor-Management Standards, Division of Interpretations and Regulations, Room N-5609, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210.

DO NOT SEND YOUR COMPLETED FORM LM-10 TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM LM-10 EMPLOYER REPORT

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

I. WHY FILE

The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as amended (LMRDA), requires public disclosure of specific financial transactions or arrangements made between an employer **and** one or more of the following: a labor organization, union official, employee, or labor relations consultant. Pursuant to Section 203(a) of the LMRDA, every employer who has engaged in any such transaction or arrangement during the fiscal year must file a detailed report with the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary, under the authority of the LMRDA, has prescribed the filing of the Employer Report, Form LM-10, for employers to satisfy this reporting requirement.

These reporting requirements of the LMRDA and of the regulations and forms issued under the Act only relate to the disclosure of specified payments. The reporting requirements do not address whether specific payments, transactions, or arrangements are lawful or unlawful. The fact that a particular payment, transaction, or arrangement is or is not required to be reported does not indicate whether it is or is not subject to any legal prohibition.

II. WHO MUST FILE

Any employer, as defined by the LMRDA, who has engaged in certain financial transactions or arrangements, of the type described in Section 203(a) of the Act, with any labor organization, union official, employee or labor relations consultant, **or** who has made expenditures for certain objects relating to activities of employees or a union, must file a Form LM-10. An employer required to file must complete only one Form LM-10 each fiscal year that covers all instances of reportable activity even if activity occurs at multiple locations.

NOTE: Selected definitions from the LMRDA follow these instructions.

III. WHAT MUST BE REPORTED

The types of financial transactions, arrangements, or expenditures which must be reported are set forth in Form

LM-10. The LMRDA states that every employer involved in any such transaction or arrangement during the fiscal year must file a detailed report with the Secretary of Labor indicating the following: (1) the date of each arrangement and the date and amount of each transaction; (2) the name, address, and position of the person with whom the agreement or transaction was made; and (3) a full explanation of the circumstances of all payments made, including the terms of any agreement or understanding pursuant to which they were made.

Form LM-10 is divided into two parts, Part A and Part B. Item 8 of Part A contains six questions pertaining to reportable employer activities. Before completing any portion of the report, review these questions thoroughly and answer them, taking into account the exclusions listed in the instructions for Item 8. If the answer to each of these questions is **NO**, do not file this report. However, if the answer to any of these questions is **YES**, taking into account the applicable exclusions, complete Part A and complete a separate Part B for each **YES** answer. Also, if any of the **YES** answers applies to more than one person or organization, complete a separate Part B for each person or organization.

Special Reports. In addition to this report, the Secretary may require employers subject to the LMRDA to submit special reports on relevant information, including but not necessarily confined to reports involving specifically identified personnel on particular matters referred to in the second paragraph of the instructions for Item 8.a.

While Section 203 of the LMRDA does not amend, or modify, the rights protected by Section 8(c) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended (NLRA), the LMRDA contains no provision exempting the activities protected by that section from the reporting requirements.

Therefore, you must report activities of the type set forth in Item 8, since the LMRDA requires such reports, regardless of whether the activities are protected by Section 8(c) of the NLRA. Note, however, that the information you are required to report in response to Item 8.c does not include expenditures relating exclusively to matters protected by Section 8(c) of the NLRA, because the definition in Section 203(g) of the LMRDA of the term

"interfere with, restrain, or coerce," which is used in Item 8.c, does not cover such matters.

NOTE: The text of NLRA Section 8(c) is set forth following these instructions.

IV. WHO MUST SIGN THE REPORT

The completed Form LM-10 must be signed by both the president and the treasurer, or the corresponding principal officers, of the reporting employer. A report from a sole proprietor need only bear one signature.

V. WHEN TO FILE

Each employer, as defined in the LMRDA, who has engaged in any of the transactions or arrangements described in the form and instructions, must electronically file Form LM-10 *within 90 days* after the end of the employer's fiscal year.

VI. HOW TO FILE

The Form LM-10 must be completed and submitted electronically, via the Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) Electronic Forms System (EFS), available on the OLMS website at www.dol.gov/olms. If you must file an amended report, follow the prompts within EFS. Filers will be able to submit a report in paper format only if they assert a temporary hardship exemption.

NOTE: Upon registering with OLMS, the signatories and preparers must enter email addresses they use to conduct business, in order to file the form via the OLMS Electronic Forms System. While the email addresses will not appear on the report, OLMS may use the email address of the signatories and any preparers to contact the employer concerning LMRDA compliance.

If you have difficulty navigating the software, or have questions about its functions and features, call the OLMS Help Desk at: (866) 401-1109. For questions concerning the reporting requirements, please send an e-mail to OLMS-Public@dol.gov or call (202) 693-0123.

TEMPORARY HARDSHIP EXEMPTION:

If an employer experiences unanticipated technical difficulties that prevent the timely preparation and submission of an electronic filing, the organization may assert a temporary hardship exemption to prepare and submit Form LM-10 in paper format by the required due date. An electronic format copy of the filed paper format document shall be submitted to the Department within ten business days after the required due date.

Unanticipated technical difficulties that may result in additional delays should be brought to the attention of OLMS by email at OLMS-Public@dol.gov, or by phone at (202) 693-0123.

NOTE: If either the paper filing or the electronic filing is not received in the timeframe specified above, the report will be considered delinquent.

VII. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to the LMRDA, the U.S. Department of Labor is required to make all submitted reports available for public

inspection. Reports may be viewed and downloaded from the website at www.persuader-reports.gov. For assistance, please email OLMS-Public@dol.gov or call (202) 693-0123.

VIII. OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES AND PENALTIES

The president and treasurer, or corresponding principal officers of the reporting employer required to sign Form LM-10, are personally responsible for its filing and accuracy. Under the LMRDA, these individuals are subject to criminal penalties for willful failure to file a required report and/or for false reporting. False reporting includes making any false statement or misrepresentation of a material fact while knowing it to be false, or for knowingly failing to disclose a material fact in a required report or in the information required to be contained in it or in any information required to be submitted with it.

The reporting employer and officers required to sign Form LM-10 are also subject to civil prosecution for violations of the filing requirements. Section 210 of the LMRDA provides that, "whenever it shall appear that any person has violated or is about to violate any of the provisions of this title, the Secretary may bring a civil action for such relief (including injunctions) as may be appropriate."

IX. RECORDKEEPING

The individuals required to file Form LM-10 are responsible for maintaining records which will provide in sufficient detail the information and data necessary to verify the accuracy and completeness of the report.

You must retain the records for at least 5 years after the date you filed the report. You must retain any record necessary to verify, explain, or clarify the report including, but not limited to, vouchers, worksheets, and applicable resolutions.

X. COMPLETING FORM LM-10

Read the instructions carefully before completing Form LM-10.

Entering Dollars. In all Items dealing with monetary values, report amounts in dollars only; do not enter cents. Round cents to the nearest dollar. Enter a single "0" in the boxes for reporting dollars if the employer has nothing to report.

PART A (ITEMS 1 – 8)

1. FILE NUMBER—The software will enter the five-digit file number assigned by OLMS for the reporting individual or organization here and at the top of each page of Form LM-10. If you have any questions, email OLMS at OLMS-Public@dol.gov or call OLMS at (202) 693-0123.

2. FISCAL YEAR—Enter the beginning and ending dates of the fiscal year covered in this report. The report must not cover more than a 12-month period. For example, if the reporting employer's 12-month fiscal year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31, do not enter a date beyond the 12-month period, such as January 1 to January 1; this is an invalid date entry.

3. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS—Enter the full legal name of the reporting employer, a trade or commercial name, if applicable (such as a d/b/a or “doing business as” name), the Employer Identification Number (EIN), the name and title of the person to whom mail should be directed, and the complete address where mail should be sent and received, including any building and room number.

4. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER—Enter the name and business address of the president or corresponding principal officer if it is different from the address in Item 3.

5. ANY OTHER ADDRESS WHERE RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE—If you maintain any of the records necessary to verify this report at an address different from the addresses listed in Items 3 or 4, enter the appropriate name and address in Item 5.

6. RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE—Select the appropriate box(es) where the records necessary to verify this report are available for examination.

7. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION—Select the appropriate box which describes the reporting employer. If none of the choices apply, specify the type of reporting employer filing this report.

8. TYPE OF REPORTABLE ACTIVITY ENGAGED IN BY EMPLOYER—Read each question carefully, then read the exclusions listed below for each question. Select the appropriate **YES** or **NO** box next to each question; do not leave both boxes blank. If the answer to any of these questions is **YES**, indicate the number of Part Bs necessary for completing that question. With each question, complete a separate Part B for every person or organization with whom a reportable agreement was made as indicated by a **YES** answer. For example, if you answer Item 8.e **YES**, and you had agreements with two different labor relations consultants during the fiscal year, then you would complete two Part Bs for that question.

8.a. In answering Item 8.a, exclude the following:

(1) Payments of the kind referred to in Section 302(c) of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended (LMRA); **and** (2) Payments or loans made in the regular course of business as a national or state bank, credit union, insurance company, savings and loan association, or other credit institution. (The text of Section 302(c) of the LMRA is set forth below.)

None of the following require a **YES** answer:

(a) payments made in the regular course of business to a class of persons determined without regard to whether they are, or are identified with, labor organizations and whose relationship to labor organizations is not ordinarily known to or readily ascertainable by the payer, for example, interest on bonds and dividends on stock issued by the reporting employer;

(b) loans made to employees under circumstances and terms unrelated to the employees' status in a labor organization;

(c) payments made to any regular employee as wages or other compensation for service as a regular employee of the employer, or by reason of their service as an employee of such employer, for periods during regular working hours in which such employee engages in activities other than productive work, if the payments for such periods of time are:

(1) required by law or a bona fide collective bargaining agreement, or (2) made pursuant to a custom or practice under such a collective agreement, or (3) made pursuant to a policy, custom, or practice with respect to employment in the establishment which the employer has adopted without regard to any holding by such employee of a position with a labor organization;

(d) initiation fees and assessments paid to labor organizations and deducted from the wages of employees pursuant to individual assignments meeting the terms specified in paragraph (4) of Section 302(c) of the LMRA;

(e) sporadic or occasional gifts, gratuities, or favors of insubstantial value, given under circumstances and terms unrelated to the recipients' status in a labor organization; for example, traditional Christmas gifts.

8.b. In answering Item 8.b, **exclude** expenditures made to any regular officer, supervisor, or employee as compensation for services as a regular officer, supervisor, or employee.

8.c. In answering Item 8.c, **exclude** expenditures relating exclusively to matters protected by Section 8(c) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended (NLRA).

NOTE: The definition set forth in Section 203(g) of the LMRDA for the term “interfere with, restrain, or coerce” excludes matters protected by Section 8(c) of the NLRA. Therefore, expenditures related exclusively to such matters protected by Section 8(c) are not required to be reported in this question. (The text of Section 8(c) of the NLRA is set forth below.)

8.d. In answering Item 8.d, **exclude** the following:

(1) Information for use solely in conjunction with an administrative or arbitral proceeding or a criminal or civil judicial proceeding; **and** (2) Expenditures made to any regular officer, supervisor, or employee as compensation for service as a regular officer, supervisor, or employee.

8.e. In answering Item 8.e, **exclude** agreements or arrangements covering services related exclusively to the following: (1) giving you advice; **or** (2) agreeing to represent you before any court proceeding, administrative agency, or tribunal of arbitration; **or** (3) engaging in collective bargaining on your behalf with respect to wages, hours, or other terms or conditions of employment or negotiating an agreement or any question arising thereunder.

If an agreement or arrangement covering the listed services also covers other activities referred to in the initial question, the exclusion does not apply and the information required for the entire agreement must be reported.

8.f. In answering Item 8.f, **exclude** agreements or arrangements for obtaining information solely for use in conjunction with an administrative or arbitral proceeding or a criminal or civil judicial proceeding.

PART B (ITEMS 9 – 12)

You must complete a separate Part B for each **YES** answer in Item 8 and for each separate reportable transaction as described in Section III of these instructions. At the top of Part B, check the appropriate Item number box to which this Part B applies.

9. AGREEMENT OR PAYMENT

9.a. Check the appropriate box describing whether this Part B covers an agreement, a payment, or both.

9.b. Enter the name and complete mailing address of the individual with whom you made a reportable agreement or to whom payments were made. Enter the name and address of the firm or organization in Item 9.d.

9.c. Give the position (or title) of each person listed in Item 9.b. as follows:

- If the answer to Item 8.a. in Part A is **YES**, indicate the position in the labor organization of each person listed in Item 9.b.
- If the answer to Item 8.b. in Part A is **YES**, identify the position in the reporting firm of each person listed in Item 9.b.
- If the answer to Item 8.c. **or** Item 8.d. in Part A is **YES**, indicate the position in the firm or labor organization of each person listed in Item 9.b.
- If the answer to Item 8.e. **or** Item 8.f. in Part A is **YES**, indicate the position of each person in a firm or the occupation of each person listed in Item 9.b.

9.d. Enter the full name and address of the firm, group, or labor organization to whom payments were made, with whom the agreement or arrangement was made, or with whom the person listed in Item 9.b. was employed or affiliated. If you checked **YES** to Items 8.c-8.f, enter the EIN for the firm or group to whom payments were made or with whom the agreement or arrangement was made. If the firm does not have an EIN, then enter its LM file number. Also, enter the firm's email address. (Note: while the email address will not appear on the report, OLMS may use the email address to contact the person concerning LMRDA compliance.)

10. DATE AND NATURE OF PROMISE, AGREEMENT, OR ARRANGEMENT

10.a. If you agreed or promised to make payments or if you actually made payments during the fiscal year pursuant to a promise, agreement, or arrangement, indicate the date on which either the promise was made or the agreement or arrangement was entered into. If the payments listed in Item 11 are unrelated to an agreement or arrangement, enter **NONE** in this section.

10.b Indicate whether the promise, agreement, or

arrangement was oral, written, or both. Attach or upload a copy of any written agreement entered into during the fiscal year covered in this report.

11. PAYMENT OR EXPENDITURE

11.a. Enter the date of each payment referred to in Item 9.

11.b. If the form of payment was cash, enter the U.S. dollar amount of each payment made during the fiscal year. If the form of payment was property, provide the market value in U.S. dollars of the property at the time of the transfer.

11.c. Indicate whether the payment was either a remuneration, gift, or loan. Specify the method of payment (for example, cash, check, or securities, or other property).

12. CIRCUMSTANCES OF ALL PAYMENTS

12.a. Provide a full explanation identifying the purpose and circumstances of the payments, promises, agreements, or arrangements included in the report. Your explanation must contain a detailed account of services rendered or promised in exchange for promises **or** payments you have already made or agreed to make. Your explanation must fully outline the conditions and terms of all listed agreements, including fully identifying the subject group of employees (i.e., the particular unit or division in which those employees work).

In addition to the above, you must indicate whether the payments or promises reported specifically benefited the person or persons listed in Item 9.b, or the firm, group, or labor organization named in Item 9.d. If you made payments, promises, or agreements through a person or persons not shown above, you must provide the full name and address of such person or persons. Your explanation must clearly indicate why you must report the payment, promise, or agreement. Any incomplete responses or unclear explanations will render this report deficient.

12. b. If you are completing Part B because you checked **YES** to any item in Items 8.b. through 8.f., did the payments or agreements concern employees performing work pursuant to a Federal contract or subcontract? Select the appropriate **YES** or **NO** box below the question; if you checked **YES** to just Item 8.a., then the **N/A** box will automatically be checked. Do not leave all three boxes blank. If the answer to the question is **YES**, you must indicate your Unique Entity Identifier. If you do not have a Unique Entity Identifier, state on the form that you do not have one. Enter the Federal contracting agency or agencies that are a party to the Federal contract(s). If providing the name of a contracting agency would reveal classified information, the filer should omit the name of the agency. For a definition of Federal "contract," "contracting agency," "contractor," "government contract," "modification of a contract," "prime contractor," "subcontract," and "subcontractor," please see the Executive Order 13496 (Notification of Employee Rights Under Federal Labor Laws) implementing regulations at 29 CFR § 471.1 (excerpts below). Any incomplete responses or unclear explanations will render this report deficient.

SIGNATURES

13-14. SIGNATURES—The completed Form LM-10 which is filed with OLMS must be electronically signed by both the president and treasurer, or corresponding principal officers, of the reporting employer. A report from a sole proprietor need only bear **one** signature which you should enter in Item 13. Otherwise, this report must bear **two (2)** signatures.

If the report is signed by an officer other than the president and/or treasurer, so indicate in Items 13 and/or 14 by entering the correct title in the title field next to the signature. Then you must save and revalidate the form. Once the form has passed validation, then you must click to sign the report.

NOTE: Upon registering with OLMS, the signatories and preparers must enter email addresses they use to conduct business, in order to file the form via the OLMS Electronic Forms System. While the email addresses will not appear on the report, OLMS may use the email address of the signatories and any preparers to contact the employer concerning LMRDA compliance.

Enter the telephone number used by the signatories to conduct official business. You do not have to report a private, unlisted telephone number.

SELECTED DEFINITIONS FROM THE LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959, AS AMENDED (LMRDA)

SEC. 3. For the purposes of titles I, II, III, IV, V except section 505), and VI of this Act-

(a) "Commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States or between any State and any place outside thereof.

(b) "State" includes any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Wake Island, the Canal Zone, and Outer Continental Shelf lands defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331-1343).

(c) "Industry affecting commerce" means any activity, business, or industry in commerce or in which a labor dispute would hinder or obstruct commerce or the free flow of commerce and includes any activity or industry "affecting commerce" within the meaning of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, or the Railway Labor Act, as amended. (29 U.S.C. 402 (c)).

(d) "Person" includes one or more individuals, labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, trustees in cases under Title 11 of the United States Code, or receivers.

(e) "Employer" means any employer or any group or association of employers engaged in an industry affecting commerce

(1) which is, with respect to employees engaged in an industry affecting commerce, an employer within the meaning of any law of the United States relating to the employment of any employees or

(2) which may deal with any labor organization concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work, and includes any person acting directly or indirectly as an employer or as an agent of an employer in relation to an employee but does not include the United States or any corporation wholly owned by the Government of the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof.

(f) "Employee" means any individual employed by an employer, and includes 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 or because of exclusion or expulsion from a labor organization in any manner or for any reason inconsistent with the requirements of this Act.

(g) "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.

(h) Not applicable.

(i) "Labor organization" means a labor organization engaged in an industry affecting commerce and includes any organization of any kind, any agency, or employee representation committee, group, association, or plan so engaged 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, or other terms or conditions of employment, and any conference, general committee, joint or system board, or joint council so engaged which is subordinate to a national or international labor organization, other than a State or local central body. (29 U.S.C. 402(i))

(j) A labor organization shall be deemed to be engaged in an industry affecting commerce if it –

(1) Is the certified representative of employees under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, or the Railway Labor Act, as amended; or

(2) although not certified, is a national or international labor organization or a local labor organization recognized or acting as the representative of employees or an employer or employers engaged in an industry affecting commerce; or

- (3) has chartered a local labor organization or subsidiary body which is representing or actively seeking to represent employees of employers within the meaning of paragraph (1) or (2); or
- (4) has been chartered by a labor organization representing or actively seeking to represent employees within the meaning of paragraph (1) or (2) as the local or subordinate body through which such employees may enjoy membership or become affiliated with such labor organization; or
- (5) is a conference, general committee, joint or system board, or joint council, subordinate to a national or international labor organization, which includes a labor organization engaged in an industry affecting commerce within the meaning of any of the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, other than a State or local central body.

(k) Not applicable.

(l) Not applicable.

(m) "Labor relations consultant" means any person who, for compensation, advises or represents an employer, employer organization, or labor organization concerning employee organizing, concerted activities, or collective bargaining activities.

(n) "Officer" means any constitutional officer, any person authorized to perform the functions of president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, or other executive functions of a labor organization, and any member of its executive board or similar governing body.

(o) Not applicable.

(p) Not applicable.

(q) "Officer, agent, shop steward, or other representative," when used with respect to a labor organization, includes elected officials and key administrative personnel, whether elected or appointed (such as business agents, heads of departments or major units, and organizers who exercise substantial independent authority), but does not include salaried non-supervisory professional staff, stenographic, and service personnel.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT, AS AMENDED

Section 8. "(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."

RELATED PROVISIONS OF THE LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959, AS AMENDED (LMRDA)

Report of Employers

Sec. 203.

- (a) Every employer who in any fiscal year made-
 - (1) any payment or loan, direct or indirect, of money or other thing of value (including reimbursed expenses), or any promise or agreement therefore, to any labor organization or officer, agent, shop steward, or other representative of a labor organization, or employee of any labor organization, except
 - (a) payments or loans made by any national or State bank, credit union, insurance company, savings and loan association or other credit institution and
 - (b) payments of the kind referred to in section 302 (c) of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended;
 - (2) any payment (including reimbursed expenses) to any of his employees, or any group or committee of such employees, for the purpose of causing such employee or group or committee of employees to persuade other employees to exercise or not to exercise, or as the manner of exercising, the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing unless such payments were contemporaneously or previously disclosed to such other employees;
 - (3) any expenditure, during the fiscal year, where an object thereof, directly or indirectly, is to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, or is to obtain information concerning the activities of employees, or a labor organization in connection with a labor dispute involving such employer, except for use solely in conjunction with an administrative or arbitral proceeding or a criminal or civil judicial proceeding;
 - (4) any agreement or arrangement with a labor relations consultant or other independent contractor or organization pursuant to which such person undertakes activities where an object thereof, directly or indirectly, is to persuade employees to exercise or not to exercise, or persuade employees as to the manner of exercising, the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, or undertakes to supply such employer with information concerning the activities of

employees or a labor organization in connection with a labor dispute involving such employer, except information for use solely in conjunction with an administrative or arbitral proceeding or a criminal or civil judicial proceeding; or

- (5) any payment (including reimbursed expenses) pursuant to an agreement or arrangement described in subdivision (4);

shall file with the Secretary a report, in a form prescribed by him, signed by its president and treasurer or corresponding principal officers showing in detail the date and amount of each such payment, loan, promise, agreement, or arrangement and the name, address, and position, if any, in any firm or labor organization of the person to whom it was made and a full explanation of the circumstances of all such payments, including the terms of any agreement or understanding pursuant to which they were made.

(b) Every person who pursuant to any agreement or arrangement with an employer undertakes activities where an object thereof is, directly or indirectly-

- (1) to persuade employees to exercise or not to exercise, or persuade employees as to the manner of exercising, the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing; or
- (2) to supply an employer with information concerning the activities of employees or a labor organization in connection with a labor dispute involving such employer, except information for use solely in conjunction with an administrative or arbitral proceeding or a criminal or civil judicial proceeding;

shall file within thirty days after entering into such agreement or arrangement a report with the Secretary, signed by its president and treasurer or corresponding principal officers, containing the name under which such person is engaged in doing business and the address of its principal office, and a detailed statement of the terms and conditions of such agreement or arrangement. Every such person shall file annually, with respect to each fiscal year during which payments were made as a result of such an agreement or arrangement, a report with the Secretary, signed by its president and treasurer or corresponding principal officers, containing a statement (A) of its receipts of any kind from employers on account of labor relations advice or services, designating the sources thereof, and (B) of its disbursements of any kind, in connection with such services and the purposes thereof. In each such case such information shall be set forth in such categories as the Secretary may prescribe.

- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to of arbitration or engaging or agreeing to engage in collective bargaining on behalf of such employer with respect to wages, hours, or other terms or

conditions of employment or the negotiation of an agreement or any question arising thereunder.

- (d) Nothing contained in this section shall be require any employer or other person to file a report covering the services of such person by reason of his giving or agreeing to give advice to such employer or representing or agreeing to represent such employer before any court, administrative agency, or tribunal construed to require an employer to file a report under subsection (a) unless he has made an expenditure, payment, loan, agreement, or arrangement of the kind described therein. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require any other person to file a report under subsection (b) unless he was a party to an agreement or arrangement of the kind described therein.
- (e) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require any regular officer, supervisor, or employee of an employer to file a report in connection with services rendered to such employer nor shall any employer be required to file a report covering expenditures made to any regular officer, supervisor, or employee of an employer as compensation for service as a regular officer, supervisor, or employee of such employer.
- (f) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as an amendment to, or modification of the rights protected by, section 8 (c) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended
- (g) The term "interfere with, restrain, or coerce" as used in this section means interference, restraint, and coercion which, if done with respect to the exercise of rights guaranteed in section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, would, under section 8(a) of such Act, constitute an unfair labor practice.

SECTION 302(c) OF THE LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947, AS AMENDED

"(c) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable (1) in respect to any money or other thing of value payable by an employer to any of his employees whose established duties include acting openly for such employer in matters of labor relations or personnel administration or to any representative of his employees, or to any officer or employee of a labor organization, who is also an employee or former employee of such employer, as compensation for, or by reason of, his service 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; (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 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 employees may agree upon and in the event of 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; or (6) with respect to money or other thing of value paid by any employer to a trust fund established by such a representative for the purpose of pooled vacation, holiday, severance or similar benefits, or defraying costs of apprenticeship or other training programs: Provided, That the requirements of clause (B) of the proviso to clause (5) of this subsection shall apply to such trust funds; (7) with respect to money or other thing of value paid by any employer to a pooled or individual trust fund established by such representative for the purpose of (A) scholarships for the benefit of employees, their families, and dependents for study at educational institutions, or (B) child care centers for preschool and school age dependents of employees: Provided, That no labor organization or employer shall be required to bargain on the establishment of any such trust

fund, and refusal to do so shall not constitute an unfair labor practice: Provided further, That the requirements of clause (B) of the proviso to clause (5) of this subsection shall apply to such trust funds; (8) with respect to money or any other thing of value paid by any employer to a trust fund established by such representative for the purpose of defraying the costs of legal services for employees, their families, and dependents for counsel or plan of their choice: Provided, That the requirements of clause (B) of the proviso to clause (5) of this subsection shall apply to such trust funds: Provided further, That no such legal services shall be furnished: (A) to initiate any proceeding directed (i) against any such employer or its officers or agents except in workman's compensation cases, or (ii) against such labor organization, or its parent or subordinate bodies, or their officers or agents, or (iii) against any other employer or labor organization, or their officers or agents, in any matter arising under the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, or this Act; and (B) in any proceeding where a labor organization would be prohibited from defraying the costs of legal services by the provisions of the Labor- Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959; or (9) with respect to money or other things of value paid by an employer to a plant, area or industry-wide labor management committee established for one or more of the purposes set forth in section 5(b) of the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978."

OLMS has adopted the following definitions from Executive Order 13496 Implementing Regulations at 29 CFR § 471.1

Contract means, unless otherwise indicated, any Government contract or subcontract.

Contracting agency means any department, agency, establishment, or instrumentality in the executive branch of the Government, including any wholly owned Government corporation, that enters into contracts.

Contractor means, unless otherwise indicated, a prime contractor or subcontractor.

Government contract means any agreement or modification thereof between any contracting agency and any person for the purchase, sale, or use of personal property or non-personal services. The term "personal property," as used in this section, includes supplies, and contracts for the use of real property (such as lease arrangements), unless the contract for the use of real property itself constitutes real property (such as easements). The term "non-personal services" as used in this section includes, but is not limited to, the following services: utilities, construction, transportation, research, insurance, and fund depository. The term Government contract does not include:

(1) Agreements in which the parties stand in the relationship of employer and employee; and

(2) Federal financial assistance, as defined in 29 CFR 31.2.

Modification of a Contract means any alteration in the

terms and conditions of that contract, including amendments, renegotiations, and renewals.

Prime Contractor means any person holding a contract with a contracting agency, and, for the purposes of subparts B and C of [29 C.F.R. part 471], includes any person who has held a contract subject to the Executive Order and [29 C.F.R. part 471].

Subcontract means any agreement or arrangement between a contractor and any person (in which the parties do not stand in the relationship of an employer and an employee):

(1) For the purchase, sale or use of personal property or non-personal services that, in whole or in part, is necessary to the performance of any one or more contracts; or

(2) Under which any portion of the contractor's obligation under any one or more contracts is performed, undertaken or assumed.

Subcontractor means any person holding a subcontract and, for the purposes of subparts B and C of [29 C.F.R. part 471], any person who has held a subcontract subject to the Executive Order and [29 C.F.R. part 471].

If You Need Assistance

The Office of Labor-Management Standards has field offices located in the following cities to assist you if you have any questions concerning LMRDA and Civil Service Reform Act (CSRA) reporting requirements.

Atlanta-Nashville
Boston-Buffalo
Chicago
Cincinnati-Cleveland
Dallas-New Orleans
Denver-St. Louis
Detroit-Milwaukee
Los Angeles
Philadelphia-Pittsburgh
New York
San Francisco-Seattle
Washington, D.C.

Copies of labor organization annual financial reports, employer reports, and labor relations consultant reports filed for the year 2000 and after can be viewed and printed at <http://www.unionreports.gov>.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) documents are also available on the Internet at: <http://www.dol.gov/olms>.

Additionally, you can call the OLMS national office at (202) 693-0123 or email OLMS-Public@dol.gov.

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