

**PACIFIC COAST
LONGSHORE
AGREEMENT**

1961-1966



ILWU-PMA

the occurrence of the alleged discrimination. Such grievance shall be investigated by the Joint Port Labor Relations Committee at a regular or special meeting of the Committee at which the individual involved shall be permitted to appear to state his case, at which time he may present oral and written evidence and argument.

17.42 Either the Employers, the Union or the man involved may take an appeal from the decision of the Joint Port Labor Relations Committee. Such appeal shall be to the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committee by letter addressed to the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committee. To be timely, such appeal must be delivered or mailed within seven (7) days of the decision of the Joint Port Labor Relations Committee.

17.421 If such an appeal is taken within the time limits allowed, the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committee shall either confirm or reverse or modify the decision of the Joint Port Labor Relations Committee without any further hearing, or order a further hearing and thereupon issue its decision on the basis of the entire record including that at both hearings.

17.43 An appeal from the decision of the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committee can be presented to the Coast Arbitrator (or by agreement of the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committee to an Area Arbitrator) by the individual involved, the Employers, or the Union. Appeal shall be by a written request for an arbitrator's hearing mailed or deliv-

ered to the Union and the Employer representatives of the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committee if by an individual, or to the individual and the other party's representative on the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committee if by either the Union or the Employer. Such an appeal shall be timely only if such request for an arbitrator's hearing is so filed in writing with the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committee no later than seven (7) days after issuance of the decision of the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committee from which an appeal to an arbitrator is taken.

17.431 The arbitration procedure shall be carried on in accordance with the procedures generally applicable under this Agreement for arbitration before the Coast Arbitrator.

17.5 Arbitrators and awards.

17.51 The parties have an arbitrator for each of the said four port areas and a Coast Arbitrator. If any arbitrator shall at any time be unable or refuse or fail to act, the parties shall select his successor or substitute. If a vacancy occurs and the parties fail to agree on the successor or substitute, he shall be appointed at the request of either party by Mr. E. D. Conklin.

17.52 Powers of arbitrators shall be limited strictly to the application and interpretation of the Agreement as written. The arbitrators shall have jurisdiction to decide any and all disputes arising under the Agreement including cases dealing with the resumption or continuation of work.

17.53 Arbitrators' decisions must be based upon the showing of facts and their application under the specific provisions of the written Agreement and be expressly confined to, and extend only to, the particular issue in dispute. The arbitrators shall have power to pass upon any and all objections to their jurisdiction. If an arbitrator holds that a particular dispute does not arise under the Agreement, then such dispute shall be subject to arbitration only by mutual consent.

17.54 In the event the parties agree that an arbitrator has exceeded his authority and jurisdiction, he shall be disqualified for any further service.

17.55 All decisions of the arbitrators, except as provided in 17.261 and 17.6, shall be final and binding upon all parties. Decisions shall be in writing signed by the arbitrator and delivered to the respective parties.

17.56 All expense and salaries of the arbitrators shall be borne equally by the parties, except where specifically provided herein to the contrary.

17.6 Informal hearings and interim rulings.

17.61 When a grievance or dispute arises on the job and is not resolved through the steps of 17.21 and 17.22, and it is claimed that work is not being continued as required by Section 11, a request by either party shall refer the matter to the Area Arbitrator (or by agreement of the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committee to the Coast Arbitrator) for his consideration in an informal hearing; such referral may be prior to formal disagreement in any

Joint Labor Relations Committee or upon failure to agree on the question in the Joint Area Labor Relations Committee. Such hearing may be ex parte if either party fails or refuses to participate, provided that the arbitrator may temporarily delay an ex parte hearing to permit immediate bona fide efforts to settle an issue without a hearing.

17.62 The arbitrator shall act with his powers limited strictly to the application and interpretation of the Agreement as written. The parties shall have the right to present such views as they wish to the arbitrator, but it shall not be necessary to have a shorthand or stenotype reporter present to report the proceedings nor shall employment of counsel be necessary. The arbitrator, on this basis, shall promptly issue an oral interim ruling with respect to the grievance or dispute and thereafter confirm it in writing. An interim ruling shall be binding on the parties regarding the particular issue on the particular ship on the particular occasion but shall not be a precedent for other cases. Any interim ruling shall be binding unless reversed by a contrary decision after a formal hearing.

17.63 If either party is dissatisfied with the interim ruling, the question shall be immediately referred at the request of such party to the arbitrator for hearing and decision in accordance with the normal procedure under 17.5 of this Agreement; the arbitrator shall then proceed as if there had been a failure to agree on the question by the Joint Area Labor Relations Committee, provided that the arbi-