

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
BEFORE THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD  
DIVISION OF JUDGES

ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS, INC. AND  
ECI OF WASHINGTON, LLC, ALTER EGOS

and

Cases 5-CA-36213  
5-CA-36214  
5-CA-36216  
5-CA-36306  
5-CA-36225

PLUMBERS LOCAL NO. 5, UNITED ASSOCIATION  
OF JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE  
PLUMBING AND PIPEFITTING INDUSTRY OF THE  
UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AFL-CIO

STEAMFITTERS LOCAL 602, UNITED ASSOCIATION  
OF JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE  
PLUMBING AND PIPEFITTING INDUSTRY OF THE  
UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AFL-CIO

SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL  
ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 100, AFL-CIO

ASBESTOS WORKERS LOCAL 24 PENSION FUND,  
ASBESTOS WORKERS LOCAL 24 MEDICAL FUND,  
AND ASBESTOS WORKERS LOCAL 24 APPRENTICESHIP  
FUND, AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL  
ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS  
AND ALLIED WORKERS LOCAL 24, AFL-CIO

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for the Acting General Counsel.

*Keith R. Bolek, Esq.,* of Washington, DC,  
for the Charging Party Plumbers and Steamfitters.

*Jonathan D. Newman, Esq.,* of Washington, DC,  
for the Charging Party Sheet Metal Workers.

*Mayoung Nham, Esq.,* of Washington, DC,  
for the Charging Party Asbestos Workers.

*Ken C. Gauvey, Esq.,* of Owings Mills, MD,  
for the Respondents.

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## DECISION

## Statement of the Case

10 Bruce D. Rosenstein, Administrative Law Judge. This case was tried before me  
 on July 11 through 14, 2011, in Washington, DC, pursuant to an order consolidating  
 cases issued by the Regional Director for Region 5 of the National Labor Relations  
 Board (the Board). The complaint, based upon original charges and amended charges  
 filed on various dates in 2010,<sup>1</sup> and 2011 by Plumbers Local No. 5, United Association of  
 15 Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United  
 States and Canada, AFL-CIO (Plumbers or Local No. 5), by Steamfitters Local 602,  
 United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting  
 Industry of the United States and Canada, AFL-CIO (Steamfitters or Local 602), by  
 Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Local No. 100, AFL-CIO (Sheet Metal  
 Workers or Local No.100), and by Asbestos Workers Local 24 Pension Fund, Asbestos  
 20 Workers Local 24 Medical Fund, and Asbestos Workers Local 24, Apprenticeship Fund,  
 affiliated with International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers  
 Local 24, AFL-CIO (Asbestos Workers or Local 24), alleges that Engineering  
 Contractors, Inc. and ECI of Washington, LLC, Alter Egos (the Respondents,  
 Respondent Engineering, or Respondent ECI), has engaged in certain violations of  
 25 Section 8(a)(1), (3), and (5) of the National Labor Relations Act (the Act). The  
 Respondents filed a timely answer to the complaint denying that they had committed any  
 violations of the Act.

## Issues

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The complaint alleges that the Respondents violated Section 8(a)(1) and (3) of  
 the Act when on or about May 7, they discharged or caused the discharge of employees  
 represented by the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers, and Asbestos Workers  
 because the employees engaged in concerted activities on behalf of each of those  
 35 respective labor organizations. The complaint further alleges that the Respondents  
 violated Section 8(a)(1) and (5) of the Act when on or about May 7, they withdrew  
 recognition and repudiated the collective-bargaining agreements that they were parties  
 to with each of the labor organizations mentioned above. Lastly, the complaint in Cases  
 5-CA-36216 and 5-CA-36306 alleges that the Respondents on or about June 15,  
 40 refused to furnish the Sheet Metal Workers with necessary and relevant information in  
 violation of Section 8(a)(1) and (5) of the Act.

On the entire record<sup>2</sup>, including my observation of the demeanor of the  
 witnesses, and after considering the briefs filed by the Acting General Counsel, Charging  
 45 Parties and the Respondents, I make the following

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<sup>1</sup> All dates are in 2010, unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>2</sup> The record establishes that three of the Charging Parties herein have pending  
 litigation in the United States District Court, Southern Division, in Greenbelt MD,  
 involving contractual benefit funds and the Acting General Counsel has also filed a  
 Section 10(j) petition. On August 4, 2011, the District Court issued a memorandum  
 opinion granting the Acting General Counsel's petition for injunctive relief \_\_\_\_, F. Supp.  
 2d \_\_\_\_, 2011 WL 3438078 (D. MD. Aug. 5, 2011).

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## Findings of Fact

## I. Jurisdiction

Respondent Engineering, a corporation with an office and place of business located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland, has been engaged as an engineering and mechanical contractor in the construction industry, performing maintenance and repair of HVAC and mechanical systems for industrial and commercial customers. Respondent Engineering in conducting its business operations performed services valued in excess of \$50,000 in states other than the State of Maryland. Respondent Engineering admits and I find that it is an employer engaged in commerce within the meaning of Section 2(2), (6), and (7) of the Act and that the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers, and Asbestos Workers are labor organizations within the meaning of Section 2(5) of the Act.

Respondent ECI, a limited liability company organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, has offices and conducts business in Washington DC and Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Respondent ECI has been engaged as an engineering and mechanical contractor in the construction industry, performing maintenance and repair of HVAC and mechanical systems for industrial and commercial customers. In conducting its business operations, Respondent ECI performed services valued in excess of \$50,000 in states other than the District of Columbia. Respondent ECI admits and I find that it is an employer engaged in commerce within the meaning of Section 2(2), (6), and (7) of the Act and that the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers, and Asbestos Workers are labor organizations within the meaning of Section 2(5) of the Act.

## II. Alleged Unfair Labor Practices

## A. Background

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At all material times, Steven Griffith held the positions of President of Respondent Engineering and Respondent ECI while Paul Parker held the positions of Vice President of Respondent Engineering and Respondent ECI. Griffith held a 51% ownership position in both Respondent Engineering and Respondent ECI while Parker owns 49% in both companies (GC Exh. 122). On or about November 20, 2009, Respondent ECI was established. At no time were the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers or Asbestos Workers informed of the existence of Respondent ECI. To date, Respondent ECI continues to operate as a non-union mechanical contractor. The record confirms, and Parker admitted, that since November 20, 2009 Respondent ECI has not applied the terms and conditions of the aforementioned collective-bargaining agreements to their employees.

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At all material times, Mechanical Contractors Association of Metropolitan Washington, Inc. (MCAMW), has been an organization composed of approximately 80 employers, one purpose of which is to represent its employer-members, and employers who have authorized the MCAMW to bargain on their behalf, in negotiation and administering collective-bargaining agreements with the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers, and the Asbestos Workers. Respondent Engineering became a member of the MCAMW in April 2009 (GC Exh. 112).

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On or about November 18, 2008 and December 18, 2008, Respondent Engineering entered into Letters of Assent whereby it agreed to comply with, and be

5 bound by, all the terms and conditions of employment contained in the then current  
 collective-bargaining agreements between the MCAMW and the Steamfitters and  
 Plumbers (August 1, 2007 to July 31), and any subsequently negotiated collective-  
 bargaining agreements (August 1 to July 31, 2013 and 2014). The Letters of Assent  
 10 would expire only upon Respondent Engineering's written notice to the Steamfitters and  
 the Plumbers at least one hundred and fifty (150) days prior to the expiration date of the  
 then-current labor agreement (GC Exh. 45 and 48).

Griffith testified that at no time prior to or after March 3, did he or any authorized official  
 15 of the Respondents notify the Steamfitters or the Plumbers that they intended to  
 terminate the Letters of Assent.

Since on or about November 14, 2008, the Sheet Metal Workers have been the  
 designated exclusive collective-bargaining representative of the Unit and since then has  
 been recognized as the Section 9(a) representative by Respondent Engineering. This  
 20 recognition has been embodied in successive collective-bargaining agreements, the  
 most recent of which is effective from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2014 (GC Exh. 44).

Since on or about November 11, 2008, the Asbestos Workers have been the  
 designated exclusive collective-bargaining representative of the Unit and since then has  
 25 been recognized as the Section 9(a) representative by Respondent Engineering (GC  
 Exh. 39). This recognition has been embodied in a collective-bargaining agreement,  
 effective by its terms from October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2009 (GC Exh. 40).  
 By letter dated June 17, 2009, the Asbestos Workers notified Griffith of their intention to  
 modify the parties' collective-bargaining agreement (GC Exh.104). By letters dated May  
 30 7 and June 29, the Asbestos workers sought to engage in negotiations for a successor  
 agreement and notified Griffith that unless they receive a response, they intend to initiate  
 all appropriate legal actions to compel adherence to the terms of the agreement (GC  
 Exh. 57 and 59). Griffith admitted that the Respondents did not reply to those letters or  
 engage in any successor collective bargaining negotiations for a new agreement.

35 On or about May 7, Griffith terminated his entire union workforce comprised of  
 employees represented by the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Asbestos Workers and Sheet  
 Metal Workers (GC Exh. 54). Prior to and concurrent with those terminations,  
 Respondent ECI advertised for workers and made employment applications available at  
 40 its facility in Upper Marlboro, Maryland. While Griffith testified that Respondent  
 Engineering effectively ceased field operations on May 7,<sup>3</sup> he acknowledged that it has  
 not filed any formal paper work with any government agency officially dissolving the  
 business. However, Parker testified that in early July 2011, the State of Maryland  
 revoked Respondent Engineering's Charter for not paying taxes. Official payroll records  
 45 show that Respondent Engineering paid all of its employees through May 13, and on  
 and after that date Respondent ECI assumed the payroll responsibilities for all  
 employees in its employ (GC Exh. 116 and 117). Griffith further acknowledged that

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<sup>3</sup> In his testimony Parker amplified on Griffith's testimony. In this regard, while  
 acknowledging that Respondent Engineering has not performed any actual field work  
 beyond May 7, he asserts it still is a viable concern as it has account receivables due  
 and owing in excess of \$1 million from contracts and prior work performed that has not  
 been received. Under these circumstances, Respondent Engineering continued to write  
 checks to fund continued expenses such as rent and telephone in addition to paying for  
 materials, subcontractors, and labor incurred by Respondent ECI (CP P/S 6-9).

5 while he never complied with the terms of the collective-bargaining agreements on  
 behalf of employees of Respondent ECI, effective with Respondent Engineering ceasing  
 field operations on May 7 he no longer adhered to the terms and conditions of  
 employment contained in the collective-bargaining agreements with the Plumbers,  
 10 Steamfitters, Asbestos Workers, and the Sheet Metal Workers. Griffith also admitted  
 that prior to Respondent Engineering ceasing field operations he was in arrears with  
 payments to the contractual benefit funds under the parties' collective bargaining  
 agreements.

## 15 B. The 8(a)(1) and (5) Allegations

### 1. Single Employer and Alter Ego Status

20 The Acting General Counsel alleges that Respondent Engineering and  
 Respondent ECI have had substantially identical management, officers, business  
 purpose, operations, equipment, customers, and supervision/management and are, and  
 have been at all material times, a single employer or alter egos within the meaning of the  
 Act.

#### Facts

25 The evidence establishes that Griffith and Parker are the principal owners of both  
 Respondent Engineering and Respondent ECI in addition to Griffith holding the position  
 of President for both companies and Parker serving as Vice President. Additionally,  
 Jason Absher and Dave Packianathan have served as Project Managers for both  
 Respondent Engineering and Respondent ECI and Greg Absher was employed in the  
 30 position of Safety Director for both entities while Brian Parker served as Purchasing  
 Manager for both companies. The record also shows that equipment such as  
 computers, ladders, hard hats and safety vests with the "ECI" logo were used and worn  
 by employees of both Respondent Engineering and Respondent ECI. Moreover, the  
 majority of the same trucks and vans used by Respondent Engineering were transferred  
 35 after May 7 to Respondent ECI and are now used in the conduct of their business (GC  
 Exh. 92, 93, 94 and 133). Records confirm that Respondent ECI continues to make the  
 monthly payments for the lease of those vehicles. Likewise, both before and after May  
 7, the same office equipment such as land and mobile telephones, fax machines, and e-  
 mail addresses were used by employees of both Respondent Engineering and  
 40 Respondent ECI. The evidence further establishes that both Respondent Engineering  
 and Respondent ECI share common premises and facilities at their Upper Marlboro,  
 Maryland and Washington DC locations. Indeed, even after Respondent Engineering  
 ceased field operations on May 7, it paid the rent for Respondent ECI at its Washington  
 DC location from October 2009 through August 20 (CP P/S Exh. 5). Both Respondent  
 45 Engineering and Respondent ECI used many of the same vendors and suppliers to  
 purchase equipment and supplies (GC Exh. 129 and 130), and both entities used Old  
 Line Bank for their checking accounts, credit advances and loan applications (GC Exh.  
 128 and CP P/S Exh. 2 and 3). Additionally, the evidence shows that Respondent  
 Engineering and Respondent ECI used the same health insurance company (Care First)  
 50 and Liability/Casualty Insurance Carrier (Cincinnati Insurance and Casualty Co.), and  
 retained the same attorneys to represent both companies for labor relations matters (GC  
 Exh. 151-153).

55 The record further establishes that Respondent ECI assumed a number of open  
 contracts signed by Respondent Engineering as of May 1. Respondent ECI completed

5 several of those jobs, and it still continues to work on a number of the remaining  
assumed contracts (GC Exh. 55).

10 The Acting General Counsel further established that in addition to common  
Management and Supervision two employees (Joe Burnette and Bobby Jones) worked  
for Respondent Engineering and were then employed by Respondent ECI performing  
the identical work (GC Exh. 115). Likewise, the administration of a common labor policy  
has been established by the use of identical employment forms and personnel  
policies/practices that were used for both employees of Respondent Engineering and  
Respondent ECI (GC Exh. 62, 64, 65, 66, 105, 107, and 134).

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#### Discussion

20 In determining whether two nominally separate employing entities constitute a  
single employer, the Board examines four factors: (1) common ownership, (2) common  
management, (3) interrelation of operations, and (4) common control of labor relations.  
No single factor is controlling, and not all need to be present. Rather, single employer  
status ultimately depends on all the circumstances. It is characterized by the absence of  
an arm's length relationship among seemingly independent companies. *Mercy Hospital  
of Buffalo*, 336 NLRB 1282, 1283-1284 (2001) and *Dow Chemical Co.*, 326 NLRB 288  
25 (1998).

30 With respect to the General Counsel's theory that Respondents are alter egos,  
the Board utilizes additional factors and a broader standard in determining whether two  
ostensibly distinct entities are in fact alter egos. The Board considers whether the  
entities in question are substantially identical, including the factors of management,  
business purpose, operating equipment, customers, supervision as well as common  
ownership. *Crawford Door Sales Co.*, 226 NLRB 1144 (1976); *Advance Electric*, 268  
NLRB 1001, 1002 (1984).

35 The Respondents argue that the creation of an enterprise (Respondent ECI) for  
the purpose of obtaining non-union work does not establish an unlawful motive. *First  
Class Maintenance Service, Inc.* 289 NLRB 484 (1988). The fallacy of this argument, in  
comparison to the facts in the subject case, is that the Board held in that case that the  
separate entity did not share supervision, management, or ownership, and the former  
40 company continued as a separate ongoing business. Here, as found above,  
Respondent ECI shares supervision, management and ownership with Respondent  
Engineering but Respondent Engineering no longer continues as a separate ongoing  
business that performs field operations. Moreover, Griffith admitted that he never  
45 informed the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Asbestos Workers, or the Sheet Metal Workers  
that it established Respondent ECI, a factor that indicates unlawful motivation.

50 Based on the forgoing, and particularly noting that the record facts noted above  
conclusively establish the criteria the Board requires for an alter ego relationship, I find  
that the Acting General Counsel has established that Respondent Engineering and  
Respondent ECI are single employers and/or alter egos.

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## 2. Refusal to Negotiate, Withdrawal of Recognition and Repudiation of Collective-Bargaining Agreements

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The Acting General Counsel alleges that since May 7, the Respondents have withdrawn recognition, refused to meet and bargain with the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers, and Asbestos Workers and repudiated the terms and conditions of the most recent collective-bargaining agreements between the parties.

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### Facts

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The record confirms and Griffith and Parker admitted in their testimony that Respondent Engineering did not prior to or after March 3, give written notice as required by the Letters of Assent to cancel those agreements with the Plumbers and the Steamfitters.

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Likewise, both Griffith and Parker testified that at no time since November 20, 2009 did the Respondents ever apply the then current or subsequently negotiated collective-bargaining agreements with the MCAMW and the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Asbestos Workers and the Sheet Metal Workers to Respondent ECI. Additionally, both Griffith and Parker admitted that on and after May 7, Respondents did not adhere to the terms and conditions of the then current or subsequently negotiated collective-bargaining agreements with the MCAMW and the above labor organizations or individual collective-bargaining agreements with the Asbestos Workers and the Sheet Metal Workers. Lastly, Parker admitted that Respondents did not respond to requests of the Asbestos Workers to negotiate a successor collective-bargaining agreement.

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### Discussion

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Based on the admitted testimony of Griffith and Parker, I find that the Respondents were bound to the then current and any subsequently negotiated collective-bargaining agreements between the MCAMW and the Plumbers and the Steamfitters. Likewise, I find that on May 7, the Respondents unilaterally withdrew recognition and repudiated the collective-bargaining agreements then in effect and subsequently negotiated agreements between the MCAMW and the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Asbestos Workers, and the Sheet Metal Workers and/or individual collective-bargaining agreements it had executed with the Asbestos Workers and the Sheet Metal Workers. See *Scheid Electric*, 355 NLRB No. 27 (2010) (holding that an employer is not free to unilaterally repudiate an existing collective-bargaining agreement with an incumbent union, regardless of whether the parties' agreement is based on a Section 9(a) or 8(f) relationship).

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Therefore, since the Respondents have failed and refused to apply the terms and conditions of the collective-bargaining agreements between the MCAMW and the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Asbestos Workers and the Sheet Metal Workers, they have failed and refused to bargain in good faith with the exclusive bargaining representatives of their employees within the meaning of Section 8(d) of the Act, in violation of Section 8(a)(1) and (5) of the Act. *Barnard Engineering Company, Inc.* 295 NLRB 226 (1989) (ordering the respondent and alter ego to comply with agreement in effect at time of unfair labor practice and subsequent agreement then in effect and further ordered both

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5 respondents to pay the wage rates and make contributions to the fringe benefit funds as provided in those agreements).

### 3. Refusal to Provide Information

10 The Acting General Counsel alleges in paragraph 10 of the Sheet Metal Workers complaint (Cases 5-CA-36216 and 5-CA-36306) that since on or about June 16, Respondents have failed and refused to furnish Local No.100 with necessary and relevant information that it had requested.

#### 15 Facts

By letter dated June 15, the Sheet Metal Workers requested Parker to provide necessary and relevant information to substantiate its lay off of 13 employees it represented and to determine if Respondent Engineering continued to operate under the name of Respondent ECI without complying with the collective-bargaining agreement between the parties (GC Exh. 68).

#### Discussion

25 The Board has held that a union is entitled to requested information “if there is a probability that such data is relevant and will be of use to the union in fulfilling its statutory duties as the employees’ exclusive bargaining representative.” *Southern Nevada Builders Assn.*, 274 NLRB 350, 351, (1985). This liberal discovery-type standard nevertheless contains an important limitation: the data must be of use in fulfilling statutory duties. The “duty to furnish . . . information stems from the underlying statutory duty imposed on employers and unions to bargain in good faith with respect to mandatory subjects of bargaining.” *Cowles Communications, Inc.*, 172 NLRB 1909 (1968).

35 It is long-established law that the duty to bargain in good faith embodied in Section 8(a)(5) of the Act includes the obligation of employers to provide their employees’ collective bargaining representatives with requested information which is relevant and necessary to the representative’s duty to bargain on behalf of employees. *NLRB v. Acme Industrial Co.*, 385 U.S. 432 (1967). Such information may be needed for bargaining, for administering and policing collective-bargaining agreements, for communicating with bargaining unit members, or for preserving unit employees’ work, among other reasons. Information pertaining to the terms and conditions of employees in the bargaining unit is presumptively relevant, and must be provided upon request, without need on the part of the requesting party to establish specific relevance or particular necessity. *Iron Workers Local 207(Steel Erecting Contractors)*, 319 NLRB 87, 90 (1995).

The duty to furnish information requires a reasonable good faith effort to respond to the request as promptly as circumstances allow. *Good Life Beverage Co.*, 312 NLRB 1060, 1062 fn. 9 (1993). “An employer must respond to the information request in a timely manner” and [a]n unreasonable delay in furnishing such information is as much of a violation of Section 8(a)(5) as a refusal to furnish the information at all.” *Amersig Graphics, Inc.* 334 NLRB 880, 885 (2000); see also *Newcor Bay City Division*, 345 NLRB 1229, 1237 (2005) (and cases cited therein).

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5 Both Parker and Griffith testified that Respondents did not respond to or provide  
 the information requested in the June 15 letter. Since I find that the information  
 requested by the Sheet Metal Workers is necessary and relevant to administer and  
 police the parties' collective-bargaining agreement in addition to preserving unit  
 10 employees' work, and particularly noting that the Respondents neither responded to or  
 provided the information that was requested, I find that the Respondents violated  
 Section 8(a)(1) and (5) of the Act. *H & R Industrial Services, Inc.* 351 NLRB 1222 (2007)  
 (employer violated the Act by failing to answer questions regarding the relationship  
 between the employer and a suspected single employer/alter ego).

15 C. The 8(a)(1) and (3) Allegations

The Acting General Counsel alleges that on May 7, the Respondents discharged  
 or caused the discharge of employees represented by the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet  
 20 Metal Workers, and Asbestos Workers because of their concerted activities on behalf of  
 each of those labor organizations.

Facts

The record evidence confirms that on May 7, Respondent Engineering ceased  
 field operations and terminated all of its bargaining unit employees represented by the  
 Plumbers, Steamfitters, Asbestos Workers and Sheet Metal Workers.

25 Journeyman sheet metal worker Corey Young testified that Respondent  
 Engineering Superintendent Troy Naylor gave him his discharge notice on May 7, and  
 informed Young that the doors will be closing. On that same day, Young met with  
 Griffith and Parker in their office. Parker apologized for having to close the shop. During  
 30 the conversation, Parker asked Young whether he would work under the table as a non-  
 union employee. Young responded that it would not be in his best interest. Parker  
 replied that he understood.

35 Sheet Metal Workers Business Agent Milo Chaffee testified that he spoke with  
 Parker on May 7 in the office of Respondent Engineering. Parker informed Chaffee that  
 Respondent Engineering could no longer afford to pay the union employees and he was  
 going non-union.

40 Asbestos Worker Bobby Jones was terminated on May 7 along with the other  
 union represented employees of Respondent Engineering. He testified that his foreman,  
 Joe Burnette, informed him that Respondent Engineering was going non-union, and  
 inquired whether Jones had any interest to stay on and become an employee of  
 Respondent ECI. On May 12, Jones filled out an application on behalf of Respondent  
 45 ECI (GC Exh. 56). On the same day, Jones commenced employment at Respondent  
 ECI and filled out required employment forms in addition to receiving Respondent ECI  
 policies (EEO Action Plan, Inclement Weather, Safety Wear, Drug and Alcohol, and  
 Attendance) that were identical to those that he had executed when employed by  
 Respondent Engineering (GC Exh. 62- 65,107, and 135).

50 Jones testified that while employed with Respondent ECI he observed that some  
 of the same trucks and vans previously used by Respondent Engineering were used in  
 the regular course of business by Respondent ECI. He also noted that while working for

5 Respondent ECI he wore the same hard hat and safety vest with the ECI logo that he wore when employed at Respondent Engineering.

Jones remained employed with Respondent ECI until June 11, when he was terminated (GC Exh. 67).

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In May 2010, Elry McKnight testified that he saw an advertisement on behalf of Respondent ECI on "Craigslist" seeking certified plumbers. He replied to the advertisement and Griffith contacted him to set up an interview at the Upper Marlboro facility. During the course of the interview, and before he was hired to work for Respondent ECI, Griffith asked McKnight whether he was a member of a union. Despite being a member of the Plumbers, he answered no. McKnight commenced employment with Respondent ECI in the third week of May 2010, and was assigned to the Bread for the City jobsite in Washington DC (GC Exh. 55 and 60). McKnight testified that while employed at Respondent ECI he wore a hard hat and safety vest that had an ECI logo.

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Sandra Rice testified that she was hired in August 2009 by Respondent Engineering insulation Foreman Joe Burnette and worked for the company on the Towson University job until being laid off on November 24, 2009. She returned to work in December 2009, and worked as a journeyman Asbestos worker until May 5, when Burnette informed her that because Respondent Engineering was going out of business she was being terminated along with all other union represented employees. Rice proceeded to the Upper Marlboro facility to pick up her final paycheck and while in Respondent Engineering's outer office took an application for employment at Respondent ECI from a stack that was placed on an adjacent podium desk. While waiting for her paycheck, Parker and Griffith inquired whether Rice was interested in working at Respondent ECI but informed her that it would be in a non-union capacity. Rice did not respond one way or the other but took the Respondent ECI application to the Asbestos Workers union office. Rice ultimately decided not to apply for a position at Respondent ECI.

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Parker, during his testimony, admitted that in and around May 7, he spoke to a number of Respondent Engineering employees who were selected for discharge, and informed them that they were welcome to stay on after that date but employment at Respondent ECI would be in a non-union setting. Two employees, Burnette and Jones accepted the offer and commenced employment at Respondent ECI.

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#### Discussion

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In *Wright Line*, 251 NLRB 1083 (1980), enfd, 662 F.2d 899 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1981), cert. denied 455 U.S. 989 (1982), the Board announced the following causation test in all cases alleging violations of Section 8(a)(3) or violations of Section 8(a)(1) turning on employer motivation. First, the General Counsel must make a prima facie showing sufficient to support the inference that protected conduct was a "motivating factor" in the employer decision. On such a showing, the burden shifts to the employer to demonstrate that the same action would have taken place even in the absence of the protected conduct. The United States Supreme Court approved and adopted the Board's *Wright Line* test in *NLRB v. Transportation Management Corp.*, 462 U.S. 393, 399-403 (1993). In *Manno Electric*, 321 NLRB 278 fn. 12 (1996), the Board restated the test as follows.

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The General Counsel has the burden to persuade that antiunion sentiment was a

5 substantial or motivating factor in the challenged employer decision. The burden of persuasion then shifts to the employer to prove its affirmative defense that it would have taken the same action even if the employee had not engaged in protected activity.

10 Under the National Labor Relations Act, a traditional constructive discharge occurs when an employee quits because his employer has deliberately made the working conditions unbearable and it is proven that (1) the burden imposed on the employee caused and was intended to cause a change in the employee's working conditions so difficult or unpleasant that the employee is forced to resign, and (2) the burden was imposed because of the employee's union activities. *Grocers Supply Co.* 15 294 NLRB 438, 439 (1089). Under the Hobson's choice theory, an employee's voluntary quit will be considered a constructive discharge when an employer conditions an employee's continued employment on the employee's abandonment of his or her Section 7 rights and the employee quits rather than comply with the condition. *Hoerner Waldorf Corp.*, 227 NLRB 612, 613 (1976).

20 The evidence establishes that on or about May 7, Respondent Engineering terminated its entire work force including all employees that were represented by the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Asbestos Workers and Sheet Metal Workers. Employees Young and Rice credibly testified, without contradiction, that Parker asked them whether 25 they would work under the table or work non-union after Respondent Engineering ceased its field operations on May 7. Parker admitted that he spoke to a number of employees in and around May 7, and inquired whether they would be willing to work non-union going forward with wages and benefits substantially less than under the parties' existing collective-bargaining agreements.

30 In essence, Parker offered the employees the disabling choice of being terminated or accepting terms and conditions of employment that would be substantially reduced if they commenced working for Respondent ECI in a non-union setting. This is a classic case of discriminating against employees because of their current terms and conditions of employment by discouraging membership in a labor organization.

35 Under these circumstances, I find that the Respondents violated Section 8(a)(1) and (3) of the Act.

#### Conclusions of Law

40 1. Respondents are employers engaged in commerce within the meaning of Section 2(2), (6), and (7) of the Act.

45 2. Local No. 5, Local 602, Local No. 100 and Local 24 are labor organizations within the meaning of Section 2(5) of the Act.

50 3. By discharging employees Thomas H. Alston, Thomas M. Bistodeau, Donald Brown, Richard Emery, Francis Hill, Jeffrey Lehman, Jeremy Nicholas, Lovelle Proctor, Brandon Sewell, Tristin Swann, Timothy Capps, Clinton Cupples, Phillip "Andy" Fowler, David Hall, Jr., David Hall, Sr., Nicholas Hamilton, Gary Harper, Jr., Thomas Kay, Clinton W. Parker, Arrington Baines, Gregory F. DeSibour, Florence Gjoka, Dwayne O. Lyons, Eric M. Martin, Scottie L. Moomau, Jr., Troy T. Naylor, Corey Young, John F. Prescott, Charles W. Seville, III, David L. Tabron, Frank R. Young, Victor A. Zeyala, Joe Burnette, Curtis Clark, Bobby

- 5 Jones, Frank Keeler, Sandra Rice, Sean Sprouse, and other employees  
presently unknown, the Respondents have been discriminating in regard to the  
hire, tenure, or terms or conditions of employment of its employees, thereby  
discouraging membership in a labor organization in violation of Section 8(a)(1)  
and (3) of the Act.<sup>4</sup>
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- 15 4. By refusing to provide Local No. 100 with necessary and relevant information that  
it requested on June 15, 2010, by withdrawing recognition and repudiating the  
collective-bargaining agreements with Local No. 5, Local 602, Local No. 100 and  
Local 24, and failing to continue in effect all the terms and conditions of  
employment of its collective-bargaining agreements including by ceasing to make  
contributions to the health and welfare funds and the local pension funds, the  
Respondents have been failing and refusing to bargain collectively and in good  
faith with the limited and Section 9(a) representatives of its employees within the  
meaning of Section 8(d) of the Act, in violation of Section 8(a)(1) and (5) of the  
20 Act.

#### Remedy

25 Having found that the Respondents are a single employer or alter egos who  
engaged in certain unfair labor practices, I shall order them to cease and desist and to  
take certain affirmative action designed to effectuate the policies of the Act.

Specifically, having found that the Respondents violated Section 8(a)(1) and (3)  
of the Act by discharging Thomas H. Alston, Thomas M. Bistodeau, Donald Brown,  
Richard Emery, Francis Hill, Jeffrey Lehman, Jeremy Nicholas, Lovelle Proctor, Brandon  
30 Sewell, Tristin Swann, Timothy Capps, Clinton Cupples, Phillip "Andy" Fowler, David  
Hall, Jr., David Hall, Sr., Nicholas Hamilton, Gary Harper, Jr., Thomas Kay, Clinton W.  
Parker, Arrington Baines, Gregory F. DeSibour, Florence Gjoka, Dwayne O. Lyons, Eric  
M. Martin, Scottie L. Moomau, Jr., Troy T. Naylor, Corey Young, John F. Prescott,  
Charles W. Seville, III, David L. Tabron, Frank R. Young, Victor A. Zeyala, Joe Burnette,  
35 Curtis Clark, Bobby Jones, Frank Keeler, Sandra Rice, Sean Sprouse, and other  
employees presently unknown,<sup>5</sup> I shall order the Respondents to offer them full  
reinstatement to their former jobs or, if those jobs no longer exist, to substantially  
equivalent jobs, without prejudice to their seniority or any other rights or privileges  
previously enjoyed. Further, the Respondents shall make the aforementioned  
40 employees whole for any loss of earnings and other benefits suffered as a result of the  
discrimination against them. Backpay shall be computed in accordance with *F.W.  
Woolworth Co.*, 90 NLRB 289 (1950), with interest as prescribed in *New Horizons for the  
Retarded*, 283 NLRB 1173 (1987), plus daily compound interest as prescribed in  
*Kentucky River Medical Center*, 356 NLRB No. 8 (2010). The Respondents shall also  
45 be required to expunge from its files any and all references to the unlawful discharges of  
the aforementioned employees and to notify them in writing that this has been done and

<sup>4</sup> The Acting General Counsel also alleged that on May 7 employees' \_\_\_\_\_ Frey, Jr., Michael Hamilton, Gary Wood, and Gabi Holley were unlawfully discharged. However, the Acting General Counsel did not submit any evidence to substantiate their discharges. Indeed, these employees were not provided separation notices (GC Exh. 54) nor do they appear on Respondent Engineering list of employees (GC Exh. 114).

<sup>5</sup> I will leave to the compliance stage the identification of any other employees who were unlawfully discharged by the Respondents.

5 that the unlawful discharges will not be used against them in any way.

10 Having further found that the Respondents violated Section 8(a)(1) and (5) by withdrawing recognition from Local No. 5 and failing, from about May 7, 2010, to continue in effect all the terms and conditions of the Local No. 5 agreement, I shall order the Respondents to recognize Local No. 5 as the limited exclusive bargaining representative of employees in the unit and to apply all the terms and conditions of the Local No. 5 agreement, and any automatic extensions thereof. I shall also order the Respondents to make whole unit employees for any loss of earnings and other benefits they may have suffered as a result of the Respondents failure to continue in effect all of the terms and conditions of the Local No. 5 agreement in the manner set forth in *Ogle Protection Service*, 183 NLRB 682 (1970), enfd. 444 F. 2d 502 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1971), with interest as prescribed in *New Horizons for the Retarded* and *Kentucky River Medical Center, supra*.

20 Having also found that the Respondents violated Section 8(a)(1) and (5) by withdrawing recognition from Local 602 and failing, from about May 7, 2010, to continue in effect all the terms and conditions of the Local 602 agreement, I shall order the Respondents to recognize Local 602 as the limited exclusive bargaining representative of employees in the unit and to apply all the terms and conditions of the Local 602 agreement, and any automatic extensions thereof. I shall also order the Respondents to make whole unit employees for any loss of earnings and other benefits they may have suffered as a result of the Respondents failure to continue in effect all of the terms and conditions of the Local 602 agreement in the manner set forth in *Ogle Protection Service*, 183 NLRB 682 (1970), enfd. 444 F. 2d 502 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1971), with interest as prescribed in *New Horizons for the Retarded* and *Kentucky River Medical Center, supra*.

35 Having found that the Respondents violated Section 8(a)(1) and (5) by withdrawing recognition from Local No.100 and failing, from about May 7, 2010, to continue in effect all the terms and conditions of the Local No.100 agreement, I shall order the Respondents to recognize Local No.100 as the exclusive Section 9(a) bargaining representative of employees in the unit and to apply all the terms and conditions of the Local No. 100 agreement, and any automatic extensions thereof. I shall also order the Respondents to make whole unit employees for any loss of earnings and other benefits they may have suffered as a result of the Respondents failure to continue in effect all of the terms and conditions of the Local No.100 agreement in the manner set forth in *Ogle Protection Service*, 183 NLRB 682 (1970), enfd. 444 F. 2d 502 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1971), with interest as prescribed in *New Horizons for the Retarded* and *Kentucky River Medical Center, supra*.

45 Having also found that the Respondents violated Section 8(a)(1) and (5) by withdrawing recognition from Local 24 and failing, from about May 7, 2010, to continue in effect all the terms and conditions of the Local 24 agreement, I shall order the Respondents to recognize Local 24 as the exclusive Section 9(a) bargaining representative of employees in the unit and to apply all the terms and conditions of the Local 24 agreement, and any automatic extensions thereof. I shall also order the Respondents to make whole unit employees for any loss of earnings and other benefits they may have suffered as a result of the Respondents failure to continue in effect all of the terms and conditions of the Local 24 agreement in the manner set forth in *Ogle Protection Service*, 183 NLRB 682 (1970), enfd. 444 F. 2d 502 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1971), with interest as prescribed in *New Horizons for the Retarded* and *Kentucky River Medical*

5 *Center, supra.*

10 In addition, I shall order the Respondents to make all contractually-required contributions to the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers, and Asbestos Workers health and welfare funds and local pension funds that have not been made, including any additional amounts due the funds in accordance with *Merryweather Optical Co.*, 240 NLRB 1213, 1216 fn. 7 (1979). Further, the Respondents shall reimburse unit employees for any expenses ensuing from its failure to make any required contributions, as set forth in *Kraft Plumbing & Heating*, 252 NLRB 891 fn. 2 (1980), enfd, mem. 661 F.2d 940 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1981), such amounts to be computed in the manner set forth in *Ogle Protection Service, supra*, with interest as prescribed in *New Horizons for the Retarded and Kentucky River Medical Center, supra*.<sup>6</sup>

20 Finally, having found that the Respondents violated Section 8(a)(1) and (5) by failing to provide Local No. 100 with necessary and relevant information, I shall order the Respondents to furnish Local No. 100 with the information requested in Local No.100's letter of June 15, 2010.

25 On these findings of fact and conclusions of law and on the entire record, I issue the following recommended<sup>7</sup>

#### ORDER

30 The Respondents, Engineering Contractors, Inc. and ECI of Washington, LLC, Alter Egos of Upper Marlboro. Maryland and Washington DC, its officers, agents, successors, and assigns, shall

- 35 1. Cease and desist from
- (a) Discharging employees because they form, join, or assist the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers and Asbestos Workers, or any other labor organization, or engage in concerted activities, or to discourage employees from engaging in these activities.

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<sup>6</sup> To the extent an employee has made personal contributions to a fund that are accepted by the fund in lieu of the Respondents delinquent contributions during the period of the delinquency, the Respondents will reimburse the employee, but the amount of such reimbursement will constitute a set-off to the amount that the Respondents otherwise owes to the fund. In addition, as argued by the Plumbers and Steamfitters in their post-hearing brief, I find that all employees that were hired by Respondent ECI (GC Exh. 18), should be made whole for their losses suffered as a result of the Respondents' unfair labor practices (difference between what Respondent ECI paid them and the contractual wage rates, along with the benefit contributions required by the collective bargaining agreements. See, *Williamette Industries, Inc.* 341 NLRB 560, 564 (2004) (Board granted make-whole remedy to effectuate the purposes of the Act even if not requested by the General Counsel).

<sup>7</sup> If no exceptions are filed as provided by Sec. 102.46 of the Board's Rules and Regulations, the findings, conclusions, and recommended Order shall, as provided in Sec. 102.48 of the Rules, be adopted by the Board and all objections to them shall be deemed waived for all purposes.

- 5 (b) Failing and refusing to recognize and bargain with the Plumbers and  
Steamfitters as the limited exclusive bargaining representative of employees  
in the unit during the term of their collective-bargaining agreements and any  
automatic extensions thereof, and with the Sheet Metal Workers and  
10 Asbestos Workers as the Section 9(a) exclusive bargaining representative of  
employees in the unit during the term of their collective-bargaining  
agreements and any automatic extensions thereof.
- (c) Repudiating and failing and refusing to continue in effect all the terms and  
conditions of its collective bargaining agreements with the Plumbers,  
15 Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers and Asbestos Workers including by failing,  
since about May 7, 2010, to make payments to the health and welfare funds  
and the local pension funds.
- (d) Failing and refusing to furnish the Sheet Metal Workers with requested  
information that is necessary and relevant to the performance of its duties as  
the exclusive collective-bargaining representative of employees in the unit.
- 20 (e) In any like or related manner interfering with, restraining, or coercing  
employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed them by Section 7 of the  
Act.
2. Take the following affirmative action necessary to effectuate the policies of  
25 the Act.
- (a) Within 14 days from the date of this Order, offer the employees set forth and  
named in the remedy section reinstatement to their former positions or, if  
such positions no longer exist, to substantially equivalent positions, without  
30 prejudice to their seniority or any other rights or privileges previously enjoyed.
- (b) Make the employees set forth and named in the remedy section whole for  
any loss of earnings and other benefits suffered as a result of their unlawful  
discharges, with interest, in the manner set forth in the remedy section of this  
decision.
- 35 (c) Within 14 days from the date of this Order, remove from its files all references  
to the unlawful discharges of the employees set forth and named in the  
remedy section, and within 3 days thereafter, notify them in writing that this  
has been done and that the unlawful discharges will not be used against  
them in any way.
- 40 (d) Recognize and bargain in good faith with the Plumbers and the Steamfitters  
as the limited exclusive collective-bargaining representative of the employees  
in the unit and honor and comply with the terms of the Plumbers and  
Steamfitters agreements with any automatic extensions thereof, and  
recognize and bargain in good faith with the Sheet Metal Workers and the  
45 Asbestos Workers as the Section 9(a) exclusive collective-bargaining  
representative of employees in the unit and honor and comply with the terms  
of the Sheet Metal Workers and the Asbestos Workers agreements with any  
automatic extensions thereof.
- (e) Make whole all bargaining unit employees and all contractually-required  
50 fringe benefit funds for any loss of income contributions, or benefits, and for  
any expenses incurred in connection with those benefit fund losses by those  
employees, in the manner set forth in the remedy section of this decision.
- (f) Make the unit employees whole for any loss of earnings and other benefits, if  
55 any, they may have suffered as a result of the Respondents failure to bargain  
since May 7, 2010, with interest, in the manner set forth in the remedy section

- 5 of this decision.
- (g) Furnish the Sheet Metal Workers with the information requested in its letter of June 15, 2010.
- 10 (h) Preserve and within 14 days of a request or such additional time as the Regional Director may allow for good cause shown, provide at a reasonable place designated by the Board or its agents, all payroll records, social security payment records, timecards, personnel records and reports, and all other records including an electronic copy of such records if stored in electronic form, necessary to analyze the amount of backpay due under the terms of this decision.
- 15 (i) Within 14 days after service by the Region, post at its facilities in Upper Marlboro, Maryland and Washington DC copies of the attached notice marked "Appendix."<sup>8</sup> Copies of the notice, on forms provided by the Regional Director for Region 5, after being signed by the Respondents authorized representative, shall be posted by the Respondents immediately upon receipt and maintained for 60 consecutive days in conspicuous places including all places where notices to employees are customarily posted. In addition to physical posting of paper notices, notices shall be distributed electronically, such as by e-mail, posting on an intranet or an internet site, and/or other electronic means, if the Respondents customarily communicate with their employees by such means. *Picini Flooring*, 356 NLRB No. 9 (2010). Reasonable steps shall be taken by the Respondents to ensure that the notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by any other material. In the event that, during the pendency of these proceedings, the Respondents have gone out of business or closed the facility involved in these proceedings, the Respondents shall duplicate and mail, at its own expense, a copy of the notice to all current employees and former employees employed by the Respondent at any time since May 7, 2010.
- 20
- 25
- 30 (j) Within 21 days after service by the Region, file with the Regional Director a sworn certification of a responsible official on a form provided by the Region attesting to the steps that the Respondents have taken to comply.
- 35

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the complaint is dismissed insofar as it alleges violations of the Act not specifically found.

40 Dated, Washington, D.C. September 1, 2011

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Bruce D. Rosenstein  
Administrative Law Judge

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<sup>8</sup> If this Order is enforced by a Judgment of the United States Court of Appeals, the words in the notice reading "POSTED BY ORDER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD" shall read "POSTED PURSUANT TO A JUDGMENT OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS ENFORCING AN ORDER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD."

5

## APPENDIX

## NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Posted by Order of the  
National Labor Relations Board

10

An Agency of the United States Government

The National Labor Relations Board has found that we violated the National Labor Relations Act and has ordered us to post, mail, and obey this notice.

## FEDERAL LAW GIVES YOU THE RIGHT TO

15

Form, join, or assist a union  
Choose representatives to bargain with us on your behalf  
Act together with other employees for your benefit and protection  
Choose not to engage in any of these protected activities.

20

WE WILL NOT discharge employees because they form, join, or assist the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers and the Asbestos Workers, or any other labor organization, or engage in concerted activities, or to discourage employees from engaging in these activities.

25

WE WILL NOT fail or refuse to recognize and bargain in good faith with the Plumbers and the Steamfitters by repudiating our collective-bargaining agreements with them and by withdrawing recognition from them as the limited exclusive collective-bargaining representative of the unit and WE WILL NOT fail or refuse to recognize and bargain in good faith with the Sheet Metal Workers and the Asbestos Workers by repudiating our collective-bargaining agreements with them and by withdrawing recognition from them as the Section 9(a) exclusive collective-bargaining representative of the unit.

30

WE WILL NOT fail or refuse to continue in effect all the terms and conditions of the collective-bargaining agreements with the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers, and the Asbestos Workers including by failing to make contributions to their health and welfare funds and local pension funds on behalf of our unit employees.

35

WE WILL NOT fail to furnish the Sheet Metal Workers with requested information that is necessary and relevant to its role as the exclusive collective-bargaining representative of our unit employees.

40

WE WILL offer Thomas H. Alston, Thomas M. Bistodeau, Donald Brown, Richard Emery, Francis Hill, Jeffrey Lehman, Jeremy Nicholas, Lovelle Proctor, Brandon Sewell, Tristin Swann, Timothy Capps, Clinton Cupples, Phillip "Andy" Fowler, David Hall, Jr., David Hall, Sr., Nicholas Hamilton, Gary Harper, Jr., Thomas Kay, Clinton W. Parker, Arrington Baines, Gregory F. DeSibour, Florence Gjoka, Dwayne O. Lyons, Eric M. Martin, Scottie L. Moomau, Jr., Troy T. Naylor, Corey Young, John F. Prescott, Charles W. Seville, III, David L. Tabron, Frank R. Young, Victor A. Zeyala, Joe Burnette, Curtis Clark, Bobby Jones, Frank Keeler, Sandra Rice, Sean Sprouse, and other employees presently unknown full reinstatement to their former jobs or, if those jobs no longer exist, to substantially equivalent positions, without prejudice to their seniority or any other rights and privileges previously enjoyed.

50

WE WILL make the above named employees whole for any loss of earnings and other

5 benefits suffered as a result of our unlawful conduct, with interest.

WE WILL, within 14 days, from the date of this Order, remove from our files all references to the unlawful discharges of the above named employees, and WE WILL, within 3 days thereafter, notify them in writing that this has been done and that the  
10 unlawful discharges will not be use against them in any way.

WE WILL recognize and bargain in good faith with the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers and Asbestos Workers as the collective-bargaining representatives of our unit employees, and comply with the terms of our collective-bargaining agreements with  
15 each of them.

WE WILL make whole unit employees for any loss of earnings or other benefits they may have suffered as a result of our failure, since about May 7, 2010, to continue in effect all the provisions of our collective-bargaining agreements with the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers and Asbestos Workers, with interest.  
20

WE WILL continue in effect all the terms and conditions of our collective-bargaining agreements with the Plumbers, Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers and Asbestos Workers, including by making contributions to the health and welfare and the local pension funds that have not been made since May 7, 2010, and WE WILL reimburse unit employees for any expenses ensuing from our failure to make these required payments.  
25

WE WILL furnish the Sheet Metal Workers with the information it requested in its letter of June 15, 2010.  
30

Engineering Contractors, Inc., and ECI of  
Washington, LLC, Single Employer/Alter Egos  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Employer)

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Representative) (Title)

35 The National Labor Relations Board is an independent Federal agency created in 1935 to enforce the National Labor Relations Act. It conducts secret-ballot elections to determine whether employees want union representation and it investigates and remedies unfair labor practices by employers and unions. To find out more about your rights under the Act and how to file a charge or election petition, you may speak confidentially to any agent with the Board's Regional Office set forth below. You may also obtain information  
40 from the Board's website: [www.nlr.gov](http://www.nlr.gov).

103 South Gay Street, The Appraisers Store Building, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Baltimore, MD 21202-4061  
Hours: 8:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.  
410-962-2822.

45 **THIS IS AN OFFICIAL NOTICE AND MUST NOT BE DEFACED BY ANYONE**  
THIS NOTICE MUST REMAIN POSTED FOR 60 CONSECUTIVE DAYS FROM THE DATE OF POSTING AND  
MUST  
NOT BE ALTERED, DEFACED, OR COVERED BY ANY OTHER MATERIAL. ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS

5 NOTICE OR COMPLIANCE WITH ITS PROVISIONS MAY BE DIRECTED TO THE ABOVE REGIONAL OFFICE'S  
COMPLIANCE OFFICER, 410-962-2864.

10

15