

(2) TTY.—The term “TTY” means a text-telephone used in the transmission of coded signals through the nationwide telecommunications system.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1290.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
18101	40:762.	Pub. L. 100–542, §2, Oct. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 2721.

§ 18102. Federal telecommunications system

(a) REGULATIONS TO ENSURE ACCESSIBILITY.—The Administrator of General Services, after consultation with the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, the Interagency Committee on Computer Support of Handicapped Employees, the Federal Communications Commission, and affected federal agencies, shall prescribe regulations to ensure that the federal telecommunications system is fully accessible to hearing-impaired and speech-impaired individuals, including federal employees, for communications with and within federal agencies.

(b) FEDERAL RELAY SYSTEM.—The Administrator shall provide for the continuation of the existing federal relay system for users of TTY’s.

(c) DIRECTORY.—The Administrator shall assemble, publish, and maintain a directory of TTY’s and other devices used by federal agencies to comply with regulations prescribed under subsection (a).

(d) PUBLICATION OF ACCESS NUMBERS.—The Administrator shall publish access numbers of TTY’s and such other devices in federal agency directories.

(e) LOGO.—After consultation with the Board, the Administrator shall adopt the design of a standard logo to signify the presence of a TTY or other device used by a federal agency to comply with regulations prescribed under subsection (a).

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1290.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
18102(a)	40:762a(a).	Pub. L. 100–542, §3, Oct. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 2721.
18102(b)	40:762a(b)(1).	
18102(c), (d)	40:762a(b)(2)–(5), (c).	
18102(e)	40:762a(b)(6).	

In subsection (a), the words “prescribe regulations to ensure” are substituted for “by regulation, take such actions in accordance with this section as may be necessary to assure” to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (c), the text of 40:762a(b)(2)–(4) and (c) is omitted as executed and obsolete. The words “In carrying out subsection (a) of this section” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 18103. Research and development

(a) SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH.—The Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Federal Communications Commission, shall seek to promote research by federal agencies, state agencies, and private entities to reduce the cost and improve the capabilities of tele-

communications devices and systems that provide accessibility to hearing-impaired and speech-impaired individuals.

(b) PLANNING TO ASSIMILATE TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS.—In planning future alterations to and modifications of the federal telecommunications system, the Administrator shall take into account—

(1) modifications that the Administrator determines are necessary to achieve the objectives of section 18102(a) of this title; and

(2) technological improvements in telecommunications devices and systems that provide accessibility to hearing-impaired and speech-impaired individuals.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1291.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
18103	40:762b.	Pub. L. 100–542, §4, Oct. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 2722.

Subsection (b)(1) is substituted for “results of the analysis required by section 762a(b)(3) of this title” because 40:762a(b)(3), which is omitted as executed and obsolete (see the revision note for section 18102(b) of the revised title), provided for an analysis and report regarding modifications that the Administrator determined were necessary to achieve the objectives of 40:762a(a), which is restated in section 18102(a) of the revised title.

§ 18104. TTY installation by Congress

Each House of Congress shall establish a policy under which Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate may obtain TTY’s for use in communicating with hearing-impaired and speech-impaired individuals, and for the use of hearing-impaired and speech-impaired employees.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1291.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
18104	40:762d.	Pub. L. 100–542, §6, Oct. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 2722.

The words “As soon as practicable” and “as the case may be” are omitted as unnecessary.

CHAPTER 183—NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA INTEREST ARBITRATION STANDARDS

- Sec. 18301. Findings and purposes.
- 18302. Definitions.
- 18303. Standards for arbitrators.
- 18304. Procedures for enforcement of awards.

§ 18301. Findings and purposes

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) affordable public transportation is essential to the economic vitality of the national capital area and is an essential component of regional efforts to improve air quality to meet environmental requirements and to improve the health of both residents of and visitors to the national capital area as well as to preserve the beauty and dignity of the Nation’s capital;

(2) use of mass transit by both residents of and visitors to the national capital area is

substantially affected by the prices charged for mass transit services, prices that are substantially affected by labor costs, since more than two-thirds of operating costs are attributable to labor costs;

(3) labor costs incurred in providing mass transit in the national capital area have increased at an alarming rate and wages and benefits of operators and mechanics currently are among the highest in the Nation;

(4) higher operating costs incurred for public transit in the national capital area cannot be offset by increasing costs to patrons, since this often discourages ridership and thus undermines the public interest in promoting the use of public transit;

(5) spiraling labor costs cannot be offset by the governmental entities that are responsible for subsidy payments for public transit services since local governments generally, and the District of Columbia government in particular, are operating under severe fiscal constraints;

(6) imposition of mandatory standards applicable to arbitrators resolving arbitration disputes involving interstate compact agencies operating in the national capital area will ensure that wage increases are justified and do not exceed the ability of transit patrons and taxpayers to fund the increase; and

(7) federal legislation is necessary under section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution to balance the need to moderate and lower labor costs while maintaining industrial peace.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this chapter is to adopt standards governing arbitration that must be applied by arbitrators resolving disputes involving interstate compact agencies operating in the national capital area in order to lower operating costs for public transportation in the Washington metropolitan area.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1291.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
18301	40:1301.	Pub. L. 104–50, title IV, § 402, Nov. 15, 1995, 109 Stat. 463.

In subsection (a)(7), the reference is to section 8 of article I of the United States Constitution to correct an error in the source provision.

§ 18302. Definitions

In this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) ARBITRATION.—The term “arbitration”—

(A) means the arbitration of disputes, regarding the terms and conditions of employment, that is required under an interstate compact governing an interstate compact agency operating in the national capital area; but

(B) does not include the interpretation and application of rights arising from an existing collective bargaining agreement.

(2) ARBITRATOR.—The term “arbitrator” refers to either a single arbitrator, or a board of arbitrators, chosen under applicable procedures.

(3) INTERSTATE COMPACT AGENCY OPERATING IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA.—The term “interstate compact agency operating in the national capital area” means any interstate compact agency that provides public transit services and that was established by an interstate compact to which the District of Columbia is a signatory.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1292.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
18302	40:1302(1), (2), (4), (5).	Pub. L. 104–50, title IV, § 403(1), (2), (4), (5), Nov. 15, 1995, 109 Stat. 464.

The text of 40:1302(4) and (5) is combined to eliminate unnecessary words.

§ 18303. Standards for arbitrators

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “public welfare” includes, with respect to arbitration under an interstate compact—

(1) the financial ability of the individual jurisdictions participating in the compact to pay for the costs of providing public transit services; and

(2) the average per capita tax burden, during the term of the collective bargaining agreement to which the arbitration relates, of the residents of the Washington metropolitan area, and the effect of an arbitration award rendered under that arbitration on the respective income or property tax rates of the jurisdictions that provide subsidy payments to the interstate compact agency established under the compact.

(b) FACTORS IN MAKING ARBITRATION AWARD.—An arbitrator rendering an arbitration award involving the employees of an interstate compact agency operating in the national capital area may not make a finding or a decision for inclusion in a collective bargaining agreement governing conditions of employment without considering the following factors:

(1) The existing terms and conditions of employment of the employees in the bargaining unit.

(2) All available financial resources of the interstate compact agency.

(3) The annual increase or decrease in consumer prices for goods and services as reflected in the most recent consumer price index for the Washington metropolitan area, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(4) The wages, benefits, and terms and conditions of the employment of other employees who perform, in other jurisdictions in the Washington standard metropolitan statistical area, services similar to those in the bargaining unit.

(5) The special nature of the work performed by the employees in the bargaining unit, including any hazards or the relative ease of employment, physical requirements, educational qualifications, job training and skills, shift assignments, and the demands placed upon the employees as compared to other employees of the interstate compact agency.

(6) The interests and welfare of the employees in the bargaining unit, including—