

him that if he has anything to say it should be said in writing with copies to all parties. Any such Board agent who receives, or who makes or knowingly causes to be made, an unauthorized *ex parte* communication shall place or cause to be placed on the public record of the proceeding:

(1) The communication, if it was written,

(2) A memorandum stating the substance of the communication, if it was oral,

(3) All written responses to the prohibited communication, and

(4) Memoranda stating the substance of all oral responses to the prohibited communication.

(b) The executive secretary, if the proceeding is then pending before the Board, the administrative law judge, if the proceeding is then pending before any such judge, or the regional director, if the proceeding is then pending before a hearing officer or the regional director, shall serve copies of all such materials placed on the public record of the proceeding on all other parties to the proceeding and on the attorneys of record for the parties. Within 14 days after the mailing of such copies, any party may file with the executive secretary, administrative law judge, or regional director serving the communication, and serve on all other parties, a statement setting forth facts or contentions to rebut those contained in the prohibited communication. All such responses shall be placed in the public record of the proceeding, and provision may be made for any further action, including reopening of the record which may be required under the circumstances. No action taken pursuant to this provision shall constitute a waiver of the power of the Board to impose an appropriate penalty under § 102.133.

[51 FR 32919, Sept. 17, 1986]

#### **§ 102.133 Penalties and enforcement.**

(a) Where the nature and circumstances of a prohibited communication made by or caused to be made by a party to the proceeding are such that the interests of justice and statutory policy may require remedial action, the Board, administrative law judge, or regional director, as the case

may be, may issue to the party making the communication a notice to show cause, returnable before the Board within a stated period not less than 7 days from the date thereof, why the Board should not determine that the interests of justice and statutory policy require that the claim or interest in the proceeding of a party who knowingly makes a prohibited communication or knowingly causes a prohibited communication to be made, should be dismissed, denied, disregarded or otherwise adversely affected on account of such violation.

(b) Upon notice and hearing, the Board may censure, suspend, or revoke the privilege of practice before the agency of any person who knowingly and willfully makes or solicits the making of a prohibited *ex parte* communication. However, before the Board institutes formal proceedings under this subsection, it shall first advise the person or persons concerned in writing that it proposes to take such action and that they may show cause, within a period to be stated in such written advice, but not less than 7 days from the date thereof, why it should be take such action.

(c) The Board may censure, or, to the extent permitted by law, suspend, dismiss, or institute proceedings for the dismissal of, any Board agent who knowingly and willfully violates the prohibitions and requirements of this rule.

[42 FR 15410, Mar. 22, 1977]

### **Subpart Q—Procedure Governing Matters Affecting Employment-Management Agreements Under the Postal Reorganization Act**

#### **§ 102.135 Employment-management agreements.**

(a) *Employment-management agreements.* All matters within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board pursuant to the Postal Reorganization Act (chapter 12 of title 39, U.S. Code, as revised) shall be governed by the provisions of subparts A, B, C, D, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, O, and P of the rules and regulations insofar as applicable.

(b) *Inconsistencies.* To the extent that any provision of this subpart Q is inconsistent with any provision of title 39, United States Code, the provision of said title 39 shall govern.

(c) *Exceptions.* For the purposes of this subpart, references in the subparts of the rules and regulations cited above to (1) *employer* shall be deemed to include the Postal Service, (2) *Act* shall in the appropriate context mean “Post-al Reorganization Act,” (3) *section 9(c) of the Act* and cited paragraphs thereof shall mean “39 U.S.C. secs. 1203(c) and 1204,” and (4) *section 9(b) of the Act* shall mean “39 U.S.C. sec. 1202.”

[36 FR 12532, July 1, 1971]

### Subpart R—Advisory Committees

#### § 102.136 Establishment and utilization of advisory committees.

Advisory committees may from time to time be established or utilized by the agency in the interest of obtaining advice or recommendations on issues of concern to the agency. The establishment, utilization, and functioning of such committees shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. app. I, sections 1-15, and Office of Management and Budget Circular A-63 (rev. March 27, 1975), Advisory Committee Management Guidance, 39 FR 12389-12391, to the extent applicable.

(49 Stat. 449 (29 U.S.C. 151-166, as amended by Act of June 23, 1947) 61 Stat. 136 (29 U.S.C. Supp. 151-167), act of October 22, 1951, 65 Stat. 601 (29 U.S.C. 158, 159, 168), and Act of September 14, 1959 73 Stat. 519; 29 U.S.C. 141-168); 86 Stat. 770; (5 U.S.C. Appendix I, section 1 *et seq.*)

[40 FR 59728, Dec. 30, 1975]

### Subpart S—Open Meetings

AUTHORITY: Sec. 6, National Labor Relations Act, as amended (49 Stat. 452; 29 U.S.C. 156) and sec. 3(a), Government in the Sunshine Act, Pub. L. 94-409, Sept. 13, 1976, 5 U.S.C. 552b(g).

SOURCE: 42 FR 13550, Mar. 11, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 102.137 Public observation of Board meetings.

Every portion of every meeting of the Board shall be open to public observation, except as provided in § 102.139 of these rules, and Board members shall not jointly conduct or dispose of agency business other than in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

#### § 102.138 Definition of meeting.

For purposes of this subpart, *meeting* shall mean the deliberations of at least three members of the full Board, or the deliberations of at least two members of any group of three Board members to whom the Board has delegated powers which it may itself exercise, where such deliberations determine or result in the joint conduct or disposition of official agency business, but does not include deliberations to determine whether a meeting should be closed to public observation in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

#### § 102.139 Closing of meetings; reasons therefor.

(a) Except where the Board determines that the public interest requires otherwise, meetings, or portions thereof, shall not be open to public observation where the deliberations concern the issuance of a subpoena, the Board's participation in a civil action or proceeding or an arbitration, or the initiation, conduct or disposition by the Board of particular representation or unfair labor practice proceedings under sections 8, 9, or 10 of the Act, or any court proceedings collateral or ancillary thereto.

(b) Meetings, or portions thereof, may also be closed by the Board, except where it determines that the public interest requires otherwise, when the deliberations concern matters or information falling within the reasons for closing meetings specified in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1) (secret matters concerning national defense or foreign policy); (c)(2) (internal personnel rules and practices); (c)(3) (matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute); (c)(4) (privileged or confidential trade secrets and commercial or financial information); (c)(5) (matters of alleged criminal conduct or formal censure);