

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1374

To amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 2017

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. POCAN, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. RICHMOND, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, Ms. LEE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BEYER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. SHERMAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect
to arbitration.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Arbitration Fairness
5 Act of 2017”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) The Federal Arbitration Act (now enacted
4 as chapter 1 of title 9 of the United States Code)
5 was intended to apply to disputes between commer-
6 cial entities of generally similar sophistication and
7 bargaining power.

8 (2) A series of decisions by the Supreme Court
9 of the United States has interpreted the Act so that
10 it now extends to consumer disputes and employ-
11 ment disputes, contrary to the intent of Congress.

12 (3) Most consumers and employees have little
13 or no meaningful choice whether to submit their
14 claims to arbitration. Often, consumers and employ-
15 ees are not even aware that they have given up their
16 rights.

17 (4) Mandatory arbitration undermines the de-
18 velopment of public law because there is inadequate
19 transparency and inadequate judicial review of arbi-
20 trators' decisions.

21 (5) Arbitration can be an acceptable alternative
22 when consent to the arbitration is truly voluntary,
23 and occurs after the dispute arises.

1 **SEC. 3. ARBITRATION OF EMPLOYMENT, CONSUMER, ANTI-**
 2 **TRUST, AND CIVIL RIGHTS DISPUTES.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Title 9 of the United States Code
 4 is amended by adding at the end the following:

5 **“CHAPTER 4—ARBITRATION OF EMPLOY-**
 6 **MENT, CONSUMER, ANTITRUST, AND**
 7 **CIVIL RIGHTS DISPUTES**

“Sec.

“401. Definitions.

“402. Validity and enforceability.

8 **“§ 401. Definitions**

9 “In this chapter—

10 “(1) the term ‘antitrust dispute’ means a dis-
 11 pute—

12 “(A) involving a claim for damages alleg-
 13 edly caused by a violation of the antitrust laws
 14 (as defined in subsection (a) of the first section
 15 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12)) or State
 16 antitrust laws; and

17 “(B) in which the plaintiffs seek certifi-
 18 cation as a class under rule 23 of the Federal
 19 Rules of Civil Procedure or a comparable rule
 20 or provision of State law;

21 “(2) the term ‘civil rights dispute’ means a dis-
 22 pute—

23 “(A) arising under—

1 “(i) the Constitution of the United
2 States or the constitution of a State; or

3 “(ii) a Federal or State statute that
4 prohibits discrimination on the basis of
5 race, sex, disability, religion, national ori-
6 gin, or any invidious basis in education,
7 employment, credit, housing, public accom-
8 modations and facilities, voting, or pro-
9 gram funded or conducted by the Federal
10 Government or State government, includ-
11 ing any statute enforced by the Civil
12 Rights Division of the Department of Jus-
13 tice and any statute enumerated in section
14 62(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of
15 1986 (relating to unlawful discrimination);
16 and

17 “(B) in which at least 1 party alleging a
18 violation of the Constitution of the United
19 States, a State constitution, or a statute pro-
20 hibiting discrimination is an individual;

21 “(3) the term ‘consumer dispute’ means a dis-
22 pute between an individual who seeks or acquires
23 real or personal property, services, securities or
24 other investments, money, or credit for personal,
25 family, or household purposes and the seller or pro-

1 vider of such property, services, securities or other
2 investments, money, or credit;

3 “(4) the term ‘employment dispute’ means a
4 dispute between an employer and employee arising
5 out of the relationship of employer and employee as
6 defined in section 3 of the Fair Labor Standards
7 Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203); and

8 “(5) the term ‘predispute arbitration agree-
9 ment’ means any agreement to arbitrate a dispute
10 that had not yet arisen at the time of the making
11 of the agreement.

12 **“§ 402. Validity and enforceability**

13 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other pro-
14 vision of this title, no predispute arbitration agreement
15 shall be valid or enforceable if it requires arbitration of
16 an employment dispute, consumer dispute, antitrust dis-
17 pute, or civil rights dispute.

18 “(b) APPLICABILITY.—

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—An issue as to whether this
20 chapter applies to an arbitration agreement shall be
21 determined under Federal law. The applicability of
22 this chapter to an agreement to arbitrate and the
23 validity and enforceability of an agreement to which
24 this chapter applies shall be determined by a court,
25 rather than an arbitrator, irrespective of whether the

1 party resisting arbitration challenges the arbitration
2 agreement specifically or in conjunction with other
3 terms of the contract containing such agreement.

4 “(2) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.—

5 Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any arbitra-
6 tion provision in a contract between an employer and
7 a labor organization or between labor organizations,
8 except that no such arbitration provision shall have
9 the effect of waiving the right of an employee to
10 seek judicial enforcement of a right arising under a
11 provision of the Constitution of the United States, a
12 State constitution, or a Federal or State statute, or
13 public policy arising therefrom.”.

14 (b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Title 9 of the United States
16 Code is amended—

17 (A) in section 1, by striking “of seamen,”
18 and all that follows through “interstate com-
19 merce”;

20 (B) in section 2, by inserting “or as other-
21 wise provided in chapter 4” before the period at
22 the end;

23 (C) in section 208—

1 (i) in the section heading, by striking
2 **“Chapter 1; residual application”**
3 and inserting **“Application”**; and

4 (ii) by adding at the end the fol-
5 lowing: “This chapter applies to the extent
6 that this chapter is not in conflict with
7 chapter 4.”; and

8 (D) in section 307—

9 (i) in the section heading, by striking
10 **“Chapter 1; residual application”**
11 and inserting **“Application”**; and

12 (ii) by adding at the end the fol-
13 lowing: “This chapter applies to the extent
14 that this chapter is not in conflict with
15 chapter 4.”.

16 (2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—

17 (A) CHAPTER 2.—The table of sections for
18 chapter 2 of title 9, United States Code, is
19 amended by striking the item relating to section
20 208 and inserting the following:

“208. Application.”.

21 (B) CHAPTER 3.—The table of sections for
22 chapter 3 of title 9, United States Code, is
23 amended by striking the item relating to section
24 307 and inserting the following:

“307. Application.”.

1 (3) TABLE OF CHAPTERS.—The table of chap-
2 ters for title 9, United States Code, is amended by
3 adding at the end the following:

 “4. Arbitration of employment, consumer, antitrust, and civil rights
 disputes 401”.

4 **SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

5 This Act, and the amendments made by this Act,
6 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act and
7 shall apply with respect to any dispute or claim that arises
8 on or after such date.

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