

Syllabus

MOHASCO CORP. v. SILVER

CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
SECOND CIRCUIT

No. 79-616. Argued March 25, 1980—Decided June 23, 1980

Section 706 (c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Act) provides that in the case of an alleged unlawful employment practice occurring in a State having a law prohibiting such practices no charge may be “filed” with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) before the expiration of 60 days after proceedings have been commenced in the appropriate state agency unless such proceedings have been earlier terminated. Section 706 (e) requires that an unlawful employment practice charge be “filed” in such a State within 300 days after the alleged practice occurred or within 30 days after the aggrieved person receives notice that the state agency has terminated its proceedings, whichever is earlier. Petitioner employer discharged respondent employee on August 29, 1975. On June 15, 1976—291 days later—the EEOC received a letter from respondent claiming that petitioner had discriminated against him because of his religion, and this letter was promptly referred to the appropriate New York agency, which in due course determined that there was no merit to the charge. Meanwhile, on August 20, 1976—more than 60 days after respondent’s letter had been submitted to the EEOC and 357 days after respondent’s discharge—the EEOC notified petitioner that respondent had filed an employment discrimination charge. About a year later, on August 24, 1977, the EEOC issued its determination that there was no reasonable cause to believe respondent’s charge was true and notified respondent that he had a statutory right to file a private action. Respondent then commenced such an action 91 days later in Federal District Court. Granting summary judgment for petitioner, the District Court held that § 706 (c) precluded any filing with the EEOC until a date 60 days after June 15, 1976, and because that date was 51 days beyond § 706 (e)’s 300-day time limit for filing in so-called “deferral States,” the charge was not timely filed. The Court of Appeals reversed, holding that the District Court’s literal reading of the Act did not give sufficient weight to the Act’s overriding purpose of insuring that employment discrimination is redressed, that it was necessary to conclude that a charge is “filed” for purposes of § 706 (e) when received, and “filed” as required by § 706 (c) when the state deferral period ends, and that therefore the letter received by the EEOC

on June 15, 1976, had been filed within 300 days as required by § 706 (e) but had not been filed during the 60-day deferral period for purposes of § 706 (c).

Held: A literal reading of §§ 706 (c) and (e) so as to give the word “filed” the same meaning in both subsections gives full effect to the several policies reflected in the Act. Under this literal reading, respondent’s charge was not timely filed, because it was “filed” on the 351st day (60 days after June 15, 1976, or the earliest date upon which the EEOC could allow the charge to be filed), by which time the applicable 300-day limitations period had run. Pp. 815–826.

(a) The Act’s legislative history is entirely consistent with the wording of the Act itself, there being nothing to indicate that complainants in some States were to be allowed to proceed with less diligence than those in other States or to give deferral state complainants any advantage over nondeferral state complainants with respect to the time for filing unlawful employment practice charges. Pp. 818–824.

(b) A literal reading of the statute is not unfair to victims of employment discrimination who often proceed without the assistance of counsel. P. 825.

(c) There is no merit to respondent’s argument based on the EEOC’s interpretation, since that agency’s interpretation cannot supersede the language chosen by Congress. P. 825.

(d) Nor is there any merit to the argument that a less literal reading of the statute allowing the EEOC to treat a letter received on the 291st day as “filed” and interpreting § 706 (c)’s prohibition as merely requiring the EEOC to postpone any action on a charge for at least 60 days, would adequately effectuate the policy of deferring to state agencies. Congress clearly intended to encourage the prompt processing of all employment discrimination charges. To accept respondent’s position would add a 60-day period to the schedule mandated by Congress and would unreasonably give the word “filed” two different meanings in the same section of the Act. Pp. 825–826.

602 F. 2d 1083, reversed.

STEVENS, J., delivered the opinion of the Court, in which BURGER, C. J., and STEWART, WHITE, POWELL, and REHNQUIST, JJ., joined. BLACKMUN, J., filed a dissenting opinion, in which BRENNAN and MARSHALL, JJ., joined, *post*, p. 826.

Thomas Mead Santoro argued the cause for petitioner. With him on the briefs was *Francis J. Holloway*.

Judith P. Vladeck argued the cause for respondent. With her on the brief was *Sheldon Engelhard*. *Edwin S. Kneedler* argued the cause for the United States et al. as *amici curiae* urging affirmance. With him on the brief were *Solicitor General McCree*, *Assistant Attorney General Days*, *Deputy Solicitor General Claiborne*, *Leroy D. Clark*, *Joseph T. Eddins*, and *Lutz Alexander Prager*.*

MR. JUSTICE STEVENS delivered the opinion of the Court.

The question in this Title VII case is whether Congress intended the word "filed" to have the same meaning in subsections (c)¹ and (e)² of § 706 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,

**Robert E. Williams* and *Douglas S. McDowell* filed a brief for the Equal Employment Advisory Council as *amicus curiae* urging reversal.

¹"In the case of an alleged unlawful employment practice occurring in a State, or political subdivision of a State, which has a State or local law prohibiting the unlawful employment practice alleged and establishing or authorizing a State or local authority to grant or seek relief from such practice or to institute criminal proceedings with respect thereto upon receiving notice thereof, no charge may be filed under subsection [(b)] by the person aggrieved before the expiration of sixty days after proceedings have been commenced under the State or local law, unless such proceedings have been earlier terminated, provided that such sixty-day period shall be extended to one hundred and twenty days during the first year after the effective date of such State or local law. If any requirement for the commencement of such proceedings is imposed by a State or local authority other than a requirement of the filing of a written and signed statement of the facts upon which the proceeding is based, the proceeding shall be deemed to have been commenced for the purposes of this subsection at the time such statement is sent by registered mail to the appropriate State or local authority." 86 Stat. 104.

²"A charge under this section shall be filed within one hundred and eighty days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred and notice of the charge (including the date, place and circumstances of the alleged unlawful employment practice) shall be served upon the person against whom such charge is made within ten days thereafter, except that in a case of an unlawful employment practice with respect to which the person aggrieved has initially instituted proceedings with a State or local agency with authority to grant or seek relief from such practice

78 Stat. 260, as amended in 1972, 86 Stat. 104–105, 42 U. S. C. §§ 2000e–5 (c) and (e). The former subsection prohibits the filing of an unfair employment practice charge with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) until after a state fair employment practices agency has had an opportunity to consider it. The latter subsection requires that in all events the charge must be filed with the EEOC within 300 days of the occurrence. We hold that a literal reading of the two subsections gives full effect to the several policies reflected in the statute.

On August 29, 1975, Mohasco Corp. discharged the respondent from his position as senior marketing economist.³ On June 15, 1976—291 days later—the EEOC received a letter from respondent asserting that Mohasco had discriminated against him because of his religion. The letter was promptly referred to the New York State Division of Human Rights. That state agency reviewed the matter⁴ and, in due course, determined that there was no merit in the charge.⁵

Meanwhile, on August 20, 1976—a date more than 60 days after respondent's letter had been submitted to the EEOC and

or to institute criminal proceedings with respect thereto upon receiving notice thereof, such charge shall be filed by or on behalf of the person aggrieved within three hundred days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred, or within thirty days after receiving notice that the State or local agency has terminated the proceedings under the State or local law, whichever is earlier, and a copy of such charge shall be filed by the Commission with the State or local agency." 86 Stat. 105.

³ According to respondent's complaint, he holds a master's degree in economics from Columbia University. Record Item No. 1, p. 3.

⁴ The District Court stated that "[t]he period of limitation for filing a complaint with the New York State Division of Human Rights is one year. N. Y. Exec. Law § 297 (5) (McKinney Supp. 1977)." App. to Pet. for Cert. A14.

⁵ The determination by the New York State Division of Human Rights that there was no probable cause to believe Mohasco had engaged in the discriminatory conduct described by respondent was issued on February 9, 1977. That determination was upheld by order of the New York State Human Rights Appeal Board on December 22, 1977.

357 days after respondent's discharge—the EEOC notified Mohasco that respondent had filed a charge of employment discrimination.⁶

About a year later, on August 24, 1977, the EEOC issued its determination that “there is not reasonable cause to believe the charge is true,”⁷ and formally notified respondent that if he wished to pursue the matter further, he had a statutory right to file a private action in a federal district court within 90 days.⁸ Respondent commenced this litigation 91 days later⁹ in the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York.¹⁰

The District Court granted Mohasco's motion for summary judgment on the ground that respondent's failure to file a

⁶ The notice was on a printed form which merely advised Mohasco of the name of the charging party, the date of the alleged violation, and that the nature of the charge was an alleged discharge on the basis of religion. The notice further advised Mohasco that “[b]ecause of the Commission's volume of pending work, we are unable to tell you when we are able to schedule investigation of this charge” App. 18. One might therefore infer that as of 1976, the EEOC had not overcome its enormous backlog as documented in 1971. See H. R. Rep. No. 92-238, p. 64 (1971), Legislative History of Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (Committee Print compiled for the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by the Subcommittee on Labor), p. 124 (1972) (hereinafter 1972 Leg. Hist.); S. Rep. No. 92-415, p. 23, 1972 Leg. Hist. 432; *Occidental Life Ins. Co. v. EEOC*, 432 U. S. 355, 369, n. 24.

⁷ App. to Pet. for Cert. A49.

⁸ App. 19.

⁹ Petitioner did not assert respondent's failure to file the action within 90 days as a defense.

¹⁰ The *pro se* complaint prayed for an injunction against alleged continuing unlawful employment practices, compensatory damages against Mohasco and several of its executives jointly and severally in the sum of \$100,000, and punitive damages against Mohasco in the sum of \$1 million and against each individual defendant in the sum of \$100,000. Record Item No. 1, p. 19. The District Court dismissed the complaint against the individual defendants on the ground that they had not been named in the original charge. The validity of that dismissal is not before us.

timely charge with the EEOC deprived the court of subject-matter jurisdiction. The court concluded that June 15, 1976 (the 291st day), could not be treated as the date that respondent's charge was "filed" with the EEOC, because § 706 (c) provides that in States which have their own fair employment practice agencies—and New York is such a State—"no charge may be filed . . . by the person aggrieved before the expiration of sixty days after proceedings have been commenced under the State or local law, unless such proceedings have been earlier terminated" Since no proceedings had been commenced before the New York agency prior to June 15, 1976, and since the proceedings that were commenced at that time did not terminate within 60 days, the District Court read § 706 (c) as precluding any filing with the EEOC until 60 days after June 15, 1976.¹¹ Because that date was 51 days beyond § 706 (e)'s 300-day time limit for filing in so-called "deferral States," the charge was not timely filed.

The District Court refused to apply an EEOC regulation¹²

¹¹ The District Court noted that the EEOC's letter forwarding respondent's charge to the state agency had stated that the EEOC would automatically file the charge "at the expiration date of the deferral period, unless the EEOC was notified of an earlier termination of proceedings by the Division of Human Rights." App. to Pet. for Cert. A15 (emphasis in original). Thus, the Court concluded that the EEOC itself did not deem the charge filed until 60 days after June 15, 1976. *Ibid.*

¹² Title 29 CFR § 1601.12 (b)(1)(v)(A) (1977) states:

"In cases where the document is submitted to the Commission more than 180 days from the date of the alleged violation but within the period of limitation of the particular 706 Agency, the case shall be deferred pursuant to the procedures set forth above: *Provided, however,* That unless the Commission is earlier notified of the termination of the State or local proceedings, the Commission will consider the charge to be filed with the Commission on the 300th day following the alleged discrimination and will commence processing the case. Where the State or local agency terminates its proceedings prior to the 300th day following the alleged act of discrimination, without notification to the Commission of such termination, the Commission will consider the charge to be filed with the Com-

that would have treated respondent's charge as timely because it was submitted to the EEOC within 300 days of the practice complained of and also within the applicable New York limitations period.¹³ The District Court held that the regulation was contrary to the plain language of the statute, and in any event, had not been followed by the EEOC itself in this case.¹⁴

Over the dissent of Judge Meskill, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed. 602 F. 2d 1083 (1979). It recognized that the District Court had read the statute literally, but concluded that a literal reading did not give sufficient weight to the overriding purpose of the Act. In the majority's view, in order to be faithful to "the strong federal policy in insuring that employment discrimination is redressed," *id.*, at 1087, it was necessary "to conclude that a charge is 'filed' for purposes of § 706 (e) when received, and 'filed' as required by § 706 (c) when the state deferral period ends." *Ibid.* By giving the word "filed" two different meanings, the court concluded that the letter received by the EEOC on June 15, 1976, had been filed within 300 days as required by § 706 (e),¹⁵ but had not been filed during the 60-day deferral period for purposes of § 706 (c).

Judge Meskill believed that a literal reading of the statute was not only consistent with its basic purpose, but was also warranted by the additional purpose of "requir[ing] prompt action on the part of Title VII plaintiffs." 602 F. 2d, at 1092. He noted that Congress had imposed a general requirement of filing within 180 days, and that the exceptional period of 300 days for deferral States was merely intended to give the charging party a fair opportunity to invoke his state remedy with-

mission on the date the person making the charge is notified of the termination."

A current regulation to substantially the same effect is found at 29 CFR §§ 1601.13 (a), (c), (d)(2)(iii) (1979).

¹³ See n. 4, *supra*.

¹⁴ App. to Pet. for Cert. A15. See n. 11, *supra*.

¹⁵ The 300-day period expired on June 24, 1976.

out jeopardizing his federal rights; the exception was not intended to allow residents of deferral States to proceed with less diligence than was generally required.

Because there is a conflict among the Courts of Appeals on the proper interpretation of the word "filed" in this statute,¹⁶

¹⁶ The decision of the Court of Appeals in this case is consistent with the decision of the Tenth Circuit in *Vigil v. American Tel. & Tel. Co.*, 455 F. 2d 1222 (1972), but is in conflict with the decision of the Seventh Circuit in *Moore v. Sunbeam Corp.*, 459 F. 2d 811 (1972). *Anderson v. Methodist Evangelical Hospital, Inc.*, 464 F. 2d 723 (CA6 1972), cited *Vigil* with approval, though the court's conclusion that the plaintiff's filing in that case was timely would have been the same under the construction of § 706 adopted in the *Moore* case.

The approach of the Eighth Circuit, see *Olson v. Rembrandt Printing Co.*, 511 F. 2d 1228 (1975), also conflicts with the decision of the Second Circuit in this case, but in a way that substantially differs from that of the Seventh Circuit decision in *Moore*. *Olson* held that in order to preserve his rights under Title VII, a complainant must under all circumstances initially file his charge with either a state fair employment practices agency or the EEOC within 180 days of the discriminatory occurrence. See also *Geromette v. General Motors Corp.*, 609 F. 2d 1200 (CA6 1979) (citing *Olson* with approval, thus perhaps signalling a retreat from *Anderson's* endorsement of *Vigil*); *Rodriguez v. Southern Pacific Transp. Co.*, 587 F. 2d 980 (CA9 1978). Cf. *Ciccone v. Textron Inc.*, 616 F. 2d 1216 (CA1 1980) (substantially same approach under similar provisions in the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, 29 U. S. C. §§ 621-634).

As indicated in n. 19, *infra*, we believe that the restrictive approach exemplified by *Olson*, is not supported by the statute. Under the *Moore* decision, which we adopt today, a complainant in a deferral State having a fair employment practices agency over one year old need only file his charge within 240 days of the alleged discriminatory employment practice in order to insure that his federal rights will be preserved. If a complainant files later than that (but not more than 300 days after the practice complained of), his right to seek relief under Title VII will nonetheless be preserved if the State happens to complete its consideration of the charge prior to the end of the 300-day period. In a State with a fair employment practices agency less than one year old, however, a complainant must file within 180 days in order to be sure that his federal rights will be preserved, since the EEOC must defer consideration during

we granted certiorari. 444 U. S. 990.¹⁷ We now reverse.

We first review the plain meaning of the relevant statutory language; we next examine the legislative history of the 1964 Act and the 1972 amendments for evidence that Congress intended the statute to have a different meaning; and finally we consider the policy arguments in favor of a less literal reading of the Act.

I

Section 706 (e) begins with the general rule that a “charge under this section shall be filed within one hundred and eighty days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred”¹⁸ Since respondent’s letter was submitted to the EEOC 291 days after the occurrence, he plainly did not exercise the diligence required by that general rule. Nor, as we shall explain, did he have to; but it should be pointed out that had he sent his charge to either the state agency or the EEOC within 180 days, he would have had no difficulty in complying with the terms of the exception to that general rule allowing a later filing with the EEOC in deferral States.

That exception allows a filing with the EEOC after 180 days if “the person aggrieved has initially instituted proceedings with a State or local agency with authority to grant

proceedings before such a new agency for up to 120 days. See 42 U. S. C. § 2000e-5 (c), n. 1, *supra*.

¹⁷ The District Court refused to consider respondent’s allegations that discrimination in the form of blacklisting had continued beyond the date of his discharge, since in its view that allegation was not fairly comprised by respondent’s June 15, 1976, letter to the EEOC. The Court of Appeals unanimously reversed on that point, and remanded the case to the District Court. Petitioner sought review of that ruling in this Court, but we limited our grant of certiorari to the timeliness question discussed in today’s opinion. For purposes of decision, we assume that the discrimination complained of ended with respondent’s discharge on August 29, 1975.

¹⁸ Section 706 (e) is quoted in full in n. 2, *supra*.

or seek relief from such practice”¹⁹ When respondent submitted his letter to the EEOC, he had not yet instituted any state proceedings. Under the literal terms of the statute, it could therefore be argued that he did not bring himself within the exception to the general 180-day requirement. But in *Love v. Pullman Co.*, 404 U. S. 522, 525, we held that “[n]othing in the Act suggests that the state proceedings may not be initiated by the EEOC acting on behalf of the complainant rather than by the complainant himself” Here, state proceedings were instituted by the EEOC when it immediately forwarded his letter to the state agency on June 15, 1976. Accordingly, we treat the state proceedings as having been instituted on that date. Since the EEOC could not proceed until either state proceedings had ended or 60 days had passed, the proceedings were “initially instituted with a State . . . agency” prior to their official institution with the

¹⁹ This language has been construed to require that the filing with the state agency be made within 180 days. *Olson v. Rembrandt Printing Co.*, see n. 16, *supra*. Although that construction is consistent with the general rule announced at the beginning of § 706 (e), and is supported by one Congressman’s understanding of the procedures at the time of the 1972 amendment to that section, see 1972 Leg. Hist. 1863 (remarks of Rep. Dent), Congress included no express requirement that state proceedings be initiated by any specific date in the portion of the subsection that relates to time limitations in deferral States. Further, there are contemporaneous indications in the legislative history, which, while not authoritative, contradict Representative Dent’s views. See nn. 41–43, *infra*. See also *Doski v. M. Goldseker Co.*, 539 F. 2d 1326, 1330–1332 (CA4 1976) (rejecting both *Olson* and its reliance on the analysis of Rep. Dent).

In any event, we do not believe that a court should read in a time limitation provision that Congress has not seen fit to include, see *Occidental Life Ins. Co. v. EEOC*, 432 U. S. 355, at least when dealing with “a statutory scheme in which laymen, unassisted by trained lawyers initiate the process.” *Love v. Pullman Co.*, 404 U. S. 522, 527. In contrast to the construction of the statute we adopt today, the *Olson* approach, urged upon us by petitioner and *amici*, is not compelled by the plain meaning of the statutory language.

EEOC. Therefore, respondent came within § 706 (e)'s exception allowing a federal filing more than 180 days after the occurrence.

That exception states that "such charge shall be filed by or on behalf of the person aggrieved within three hundred days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred, or within thirty days after receiving notice that the State or local agency has terminated the proceedings under the State or local law, whichever is earlier" Since the state proceedings did not terminate until well after the expiration of the 300-day period, see n. 5, *supra*, the 300-day limitations period is the one applicable to respondent's charge. The question, then, is whether the June 15, 1976, letter was "filed" when received by the EEOC within the meaning of subsection (e) of § 706.

The answer is supplied by subsection (c), which imposes a special requirement for cases arising in deferral States: "no charge may be filed under subsection [(b)] by the person aggrieved before the expiration of sixty days after proceedings have been commenced under the State or local law, unless such proceedings have been earlier terminated" Thus, in terms, the statute prohibited the EEOC from allowing the charge to be filed on the date the letter was received. Although, as the Court held in *Love v. Pullman Co.*, *supra*, it was proper for the EEOC to hold respondent's "complaint in 'suspended animation,' *automatically filing it upon termination of the State proceedings*,"²⁰ 404 U. S., at 526 (emphasis added), that means that the charge was filed on the 351st day, not the 291st. By that time, however, the 300-day period had run and the filing was therefore untimely.

²⁰ The Court further noted that "[i]t is clear that Congress found nothing wrong, in this circumstance, with EEOC's holding the charge in abeyance until a state agency is given a chance to act." 404 U. S., at 526, n. 6.

II

In contrast to this rather straightforward reading of the statute, respondent urges us to give the word "filed" two different meanings within the same statutory section in order better to effectuate Congress' purpose underlying Title VII. Essentially, his argument is that a rule permitting filings for up to 300 days after the discriminatory occurrence—regardless of the rule against filing during the deferral period—would help further the cause of eliminating discriminatory employment practices. We therefore turn to the legislative history, but in doing so we emphasize that the words of the statute are not ambiguous. Nor does a literal reading of them lead to "absurd or futile results," *United States v. American Trucking Assns.*, 310 U. S. 534, 543. For time limitations are inevitably arbitrary to some extent; and the limitations at issue here are not so short²¹ that a plaintiff's remedy is effectively denied for all practical purposes without an opportunity for a hearing.²²

A

It is unquestionably true that the 1964 statute was enacted to implement the congressional policy against discriminatory employment practices,²³ and that that basic policy must inform construction of this remedial legislation. It must also be recognized, however, in light of the tempestuous legislative proceedings that produced the Act, that the ultimate product reflects other, perhaps countervailing, purposes that some Members of Congress sought to achieve. The present lan-

²¹ Compare the 6-month limitations provision for filing complaints with the National Labor Relations Board under the Labor Management Relations Act, 29 U. S. C. § 160 (b).

²² We are not confronted with a case in which it is claimed that the plaintiff was reasonably unaware of the existence of his cause of action until after the expiration of the limitations period. Cf. *United States v. Kubrick*, 444 U. S. 111 (medical malpractice action).

²³ See, e. g., S. Rep. No. 867, 88th Cong., 2d Sess., 1 (1964) (hereinafter 1964 Senate Report).

guage was clearly the result of a compromise. It is our task to give effect to the statute as enacted. See *Toussie v. United States*, 397 U. S. 112, 123-124.²⁴

The typical time limitations provision in the numerous proposed civil rights bills required the filing of a charge with the new federal fair employment practices agency within six months of the discriminatory conduct.²⁵ These initial proposals did not provide for mandatory deferral by the federal agency during comparable state administrative proceedings,²⁶ though some proposals would have authorized the federal agency to enter agreements of cooperation with state agencies, under which the federal agency would refrain from processing charges in specified cases.²⁷

On February 10, 1964, the House of Representatives passed H. R. 7152, its version of the comprehensive Civil Rights Act. Title VII of that bill contained a 6-month limitations provision for the filing of charges with the EEOC, and directed the EEOC to enter into agreements with state agencies providing for suspension of federal enforcement.²⁸ In the Senate, H. R. 7152 met with exceptionally strong opposition. The principal opposition focused not on the details of the bill, but on its fundamental purpose. During the course of one of the longest filibusters in the history of the Senate, the bipartisan leadership of the Senate carefully forged the compromise substitute

²⁴ See also *Hodgson v. Lodge 851, Int'l Assn. of Machinists & Aerospace Workers*, 454 F. 2d 545, 562 (CA7 1971) (Stevens, J., dissenting).

²⁵ See, e. g., Hearings on Miscellaneous Proposals Regarding the Civil Rights of Persons within the Jurisdiction of the United States before Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee, 88th Cong., 1st Sess., 97, 188, 899, 2294 (1963) (hereinafter 1963 House Judiciary Committee Hearings). Others contained 1-year provisions, see *id.*, at 10, 50, and at one point the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare Committee recommended a bill with a 2-year provision. See 1964 Senate Report, at 13.

²⁶ See, e. g., 1963 House Judiciary Committee Hearings, at 9-10, 50.

²⁷ *Id.*, at 2296; 1964 Senate Report, at 16.

²⁸ See 110 Cong. Rec. 2511-2512, 12598 (1964).

(Dirksen compromise) that was ultimately to become in substantial part the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The purpose of the compromise was to attract sufficient support to achieve the two-thirds vote necessary for cloture.²⁹ This effort was successful. Fifteen days after the Dirksen compromise was offered as an amendment, a cloture motion carried the necessary votes.³⁰

Section 706 (d)³¹ of the compromise provided for a 90-day limitations period for filing discrimination claims with the EEOC in nondeferral States, the period ultimately adopted in the 1964 version of the Act. It was the first time the 90-day figure appeared in any proposed bill, and its appearance was unaccompanied by any explanation. Section 706 (b) of the compromise introduced the mandatory deferral concept for the first time, providing that during a 60-day deferral period, "no charge may be filed"—language that figures so prominently in this case. In such deferral States, § 706 (d) extended the time for filing with the EEOC to 210 days.

Since the Senate did not explain why it adopted a time limitation of only half that adopted by the House, one can only speculate. But it seems clear that the 90-day provision to some must have represented a judgment that most genuine claims of discrimination would be promptly asserted and that the costs associated with processing and defending stale or dormant claims outweigh the federal interest in guaranteeing a remedy to every victim of discrimination. To others it must have represented a necessary sacrifice of the rights of some victims of discrimination in order that a civil rights bill could be enacted. Section 706 (b) was rather clearly intended to increase the role of States and localities in resolving charges

²⁹ *Id.*, at 12593–12594 (remarks of Sen. Clark).

³⁰ See *id.*, at 11926, 13327.

³¹ The 1972 amendment added a new subsection (a) to § 706. Subsections (b) and (d) in the 1964 version with certain changes thus became the current subsections (c) and (e) in the amended 1972 version.

of employment discrimination.³² And § 706 (d)'s longer time of 210 days for filing with the EEOC in deferral States was included to prevent forfeiture of a complainant's federal rights while participating in state proceedings.³³

But neither this latter provision nor anything else in the legislative history contains any "suggestion that complainants in some States were to be allowed to proceed with less diligence than those in other states." *Moore v. Sunbeam Corp.*, 459 F. 2d 811, 825, n. 35 (CA7 1972). The history identifies only one reason for treating workers in deferral States differently from workers in other States: to give state agencies an opportunity to redress the evil at which the federal legislation was aimed, and to avoid federal intervention unless its need was demonstrated.³⁴ The statutory plan was not designed to give the worker in a deferral State the option of choosing between his state remedy and his federal remedy, nor indeed simply to allow him additional time in which to obtain state relief. Had that been the plan, a simple statute prescribing a 90-day period in nondeferral States and a 210-day period in deferral States would have served the legislative purpose. Instead, Congress chose to prohibit the filing of any federal charge until after state proceedings had been completed or until 60 days had passed, whichever came sooner.

To be sure, in deferral States having fair employment practices agencies over one year old, Congress in effect gave com-

³² See 110 Cong. Rec. 11937 (1964) (remarks of Sen. Humphrey); *id.*, at 8193, 13087 (remarks of Sen. Dirksen): "[W]ith respect to the enforcement of the title, we undertook to keep primary, exclusive jurisdiction in the hands of the State commissions for a sufficient period of time to let them work out their own problems at the local level."

³³ See *id.*, at 12819.

³⁴ At the time, it was believed that 60 days was more than sufficient time for state administrative resolution of employment discrimination complaints. See *id.*, at 13087 (remarks of Sen. Dirksen): "In the case of California, FEPC [Fair Employment Practice Commission] cases are disposed of in an average of about 5 days. In my own State [Illinois] it is approximately 14 days."

plainants an additional 60 days in which initially to file a charge and still ensure preservation of their federal rights. In other words, under the 1964 Act, a complainant in such a deferral State could have filed on the 150th day, and then filed with the EEOC on the 210th day at the end of the 60-day deferral period, while a complainant in a nondeferral State had to file on the 90th day with the EEOC. But there is no reason to believe that the 1964 Congress intended deferral state complainants to have the additional advantage of being able to ignore the 210-day limitations period when they failed to invoke their rights early enough to allow the 60-day deferral period to expire within the 210-day period.

In sum, the legislative history of the 1964 statute is entirely consistent with the wording of the statute itself.

B

In 1972, Congress amended § 706 by changing the general limitations period from 90 days to 180 days and correspondingly extended the maximum period for deferral States from 210 days to 300 days.³⁵ The amendment did not make any change in the procedural scheme, however, although such a change was proposed and rejected.

As initially introduced in the House of Representatives, the proposed 1972 amendments to Title VII would have deleted § 706 (b)'s prohibition against the filing of a federal charge until 60 days after the institution of state proceedings, and would have substituted language merely prohibiting the EEOC from taking any action on the charge until the prescribed period had elapsed.³⁶ The House, however, concluded that no change in this aspect of the 1964 statute should be made, and deleted the amendment prior to passage.³⁷ The Senate version of the amendments passed with

³⁵ 86 Stat. 104-105.

³⁶ H. R. 1746, 92d Cong., 1st Sess. (Jan. 22, 1972), 1972 Leg. Hist. 4.

³⁷ H. R. 1746, *supra*, 1972 Leg. Hist. 326.

the provision merely prohibiting the EEOC from taking any action on a charge in the deferral period.³⁸ But at conference, the position of the House prevailed on the understanding that the law as interpreted in *Love v. Pullman Co.*, 404 U. S. 522, was controlling.³⁹ As already noted, our literal reading of the word "filed" in § 706 is fully supported by the *Love* opinion.⁴⁰

It is true that a section-by-section analysis of the 1972 amendments filed by Senator Williams refers to the then recent decision of the Tenth Circuit in *Vigil v. American Tel. & Tel. Co.*, 455 F. 2d 1222 (1972), see n. 16, *supra*, with approval, and that that case supports respondent's reading of the Act. But we do not find that isolated reference—which was first inserted into the legislative history after the completion of the work of both the Senate Committee and House Committee, as well as after the Report of the joint conference just referred to⁴¹—to represent either a sound interpretation of the 1964 enactment⁴² or a conscious intention of Congress to

³⁸ S. 2515, 92d Cong., 2d Sess. (Feb. 21, 1971), 1972 Leg. Hist. 1781.

³⁹ S. Rep. No. 92-681, p. 17 (1972), 1972 Leg. Hist. 1815:

"The Senate amendment contained two provisions allowing the Commission to defer to state and local equal employment opportunity agencies. It deleted the language of existing law providing that no charge may be filed during the 60-day period allowed for the deferral and substituted a provision prohibiting the Commission from acting on such a charge until the expiration of the 60-day period. *The House bill made no change in existing law.* The Senate receded with an amendment that would restate the existing law on the deferral of charges to state agencies. The conferees left existing law intact with the understanding that the decision in *Love v. Pullman* [*Co.*, 404] U. S. [522 (1972)] interpreting the existing law to allow the Commission to receive a charge (but not act on it) during such deferral period is controlling." (Emphasis added.)

⁴⁰ See n. 20, *supra*.

⁴¹ The section-by-section analysis is dated March 6, 1972. The Conference Report quoted in n. 39, *supra*, is dated March 2, 1972.

⁴² In *Oscar Mayer & Co. v. Evans*, 441 U. S. 750, 758, we rejected a similar argument: "Respondent argues finally that a Committee Report

change existing law. The point at which it appears in the legislative history simply refutes any notion that Congress focused on the precise issue, much less adopted the approach of the *Vigil* case.⁴³ To the extent that Congress focused on the issue at all in 1972, it expressly rejected the language that would have mandated the exact result that respondent urges.

III

Finally we consider the additional points advanced in support of respondent's position: (1) that it is unfair to victims of discrimination who often proceed without the assistance of counsel; (2) that it is contrary to the interpretation of the Act by the agency charged with responsibility for its enforce-

that accompanied 1978 ADEA amendments[, which made no change in the language at issue in the case,] supports his construction of § 14 (b). This Committee Report suggested that resort to state remedies should be optional under § 14 (b). See S. Rep. No. 95-493, pp. 6-7 (1978), adopted in Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference, H. R. Conf. Rep. No. 95-950, pp. 7, 12 (1978).

"We are not persuaded. The Senate Report No. 95-493 was written 11 years after the ADEA was passed in 1967, and such '[l]egislative observations . . . are in no sense part of the legislative history.' *United Airlines, Inc. v. McMann*, 434 U. S. 192, 200 n. 7 (1977). 'It is the intent of the Congress that enacted [the section] . . . that controls.' *Teamsters v. United States*, 431 U. S. 324, 354 n. 39 (1977). Whatever evidence is provided by the 1978 Committee Report of the intent of Congress in 1967, it is plainly insufficient to overcome the clear and convincing evidence that Congress intended § 14 (b) to have the same meaning as § 706 (c). We therefore hold that under § 14 (b) of the ADEA, as under § 706 (c) of Title VII, resort to administrative remedies in deferral States by individual claimants is mandatory, not optional." (Footnotes omitted.)

See also *Consumer Product Safety Comm'n v. GTE Sylvania, Inc.*, *ante*, at 116-120.

⁴³ Indeed as we pointed out in n. 19, *supra*, Congressman Dent had an entirely different understanding of the limitations period that Congress adopted. Representative Dent's remarks are dated March 8, 1972.

ment; and (3) that a less literal reading of the Act would adequately effectuate the policy of deferring to state agencies.

The unfairness argument is based on the assumption that a lay person reading the statute would assume that he had 300 days in which to file his first complaint with either a state or federal agency. We find no merit in this argument. We believe that a lay person would be more apt to regard the general obligation of filing within 180 days as the standard of diligence he must satisfy, and that one who carefully read the entire section would understand it to mean exactly what it says.

We must also reject any suggestion that the EEOC may adopt regulations that are inconsistent with the statutory mandate. As we have held on prior occasions, its "interpretation" of the statute cannot supersede the language chosen by Congress.⁴⁴

Finally, we reject the argument that the timeliness requirements would be adequately served by allowing the EEOC to treat a letter received on the 291st day as "filed" and interpreting the § 706 (c) prohibition as merely requiring it to postpone any action on the charge for at least 60 days. There are two reasons why this interpretation is unacceptable.

By choosing what are obviously quite short deadlines, Congress clearly intended to encourage the prompt processing of all charges of employment discrimination.⁴⁵ Under a literal reading of the Act, the EEOC has a duty to commence its investigation no later than 300 days after the alleged occurrence; under respondent's "interpretation" of § 706 (c), that duty might not arise for 360 days. Perhaps the addition of another 60-day delay in the work of an already seriously overburdened agency is not a matter of critical importance. But in a statutory scheme in which Congress carefully prescribed a series of deadlines measured by numbers of days—rather

⁴⁴ See *General Electric Co. v. Gilbert*, 429 U. S. 125, 140-142.

⁴⁵ S. Rep. No. 92-415, p. 24 (1971), 1972 Leg. Hist. 433.

than months or years—we may not simply interject an additional 60-day period into the procedural scheme. We must respect the compromise embodied in the words chosen by Congress. It is not our place simply to alter the balance struck by Congress in procedural statutes by favoring one side or the other in matters of statutory construction.

In the end, we cannot accept respondent's position without unreasonably giving the word "filed" two different meanings in the same section of the statute. Even if the interests of justice might be served in this particular case by a bifurcated construction of that word, in the long run, experience teaches that strict adherence to the procedural requirements specified by the legislature is the best guarantee of evenhanded administration of the law.

Accordingly, the judgment of the Court of Appeals is reversed.

So ordered.

MR. JUSTICE BLACKMUN, with whom MR. JUSTICE BRENNAN and MR. JUSTICE MARSHALL join, dissenting.

This might be viewed as "one of those cases that occasionally appears in the procedural area where it is more important that it be decided (in order to dispel existing conflict . . .) than that it be decided correctly." *Oscar Mayer & Co. v. Evans*, 441 U. S. 750, 766 (1979) (concurring opinion). But I cannot concur in the result the Court reaches today. For reasons set out below, I believe that the Court's decision neither is correct as a matter of statutory construction, nor does it dispel the existing decisional conflict, see *ante*, at 814–815, n. 16, in an acceptable fashion. I would affirm the holding of the Court of Appeals that, in a deferral State, a Title VII complaint is timely filed with the EEOC if it is "filed by or on behalf of the person aggrieved within three hundred days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred." § 706 (e), 42 U. S. C. § 2000e–5 (e).

I

The Court finds its interpretation of the interplay between §§ 706 (c) and (e) of Title VII, 42 U. S. C. §§ 2000e-5 (c) and (e), to be based upon a “rather straightforward reading of the statute.” *Ante*, at 818. That finding is cast into some doubt when one carefully considers the language, structure, and purpose of § 706. Moreover, the relevant legislative history leaves no room whatsoever for doubt that the Court’s perception of Congress’ intent is erroneous.

The rule the Court adopts today requires a Title VII complainant residing in a deferral State to file a charge of employment discrimination within 240 days of the allegedly unlawful act, in order to be certain that his complaint is timely. Yet the numeral “240” nowhere appears in Title VII. It seems a bit odd that Congress, in enacting “a statutory scheme in which laymen, unassisted by trained lawyers initiate the process,” *Love v. Pullman Co.*, 404 U. S. 522, 527 (1972); see *ante*, at 816, n. 19, would create a filing rule that a complainant could not locate by reading any single statutory provision. One commentator has observed:

“A case of employment discrimination may require a party to refer to the United States Code for the first and only time in his life. An intelligent, but isolated reading of section 706 (e) could easily lead one to believe that 300 days is the time limitation for filing an initial claim with the EEOC. A complainant should not be penalized for Congressional ambiguity, or because he does not possess the reading ability of one trained in statutory interpretation. This indeed is the level of skill required to find the ‘hidden’ 240-day limitation advocated by the district court in *Silver*.” Comment, 55 *Notre Dame Law*. 396, 410 (1980).

Of course, as was stated just the other day, “[o]ur compass is not to read a statute to reach what we perceive . . . is a ‘sensible result.’” *Bifulco v. United States*, *ante*, at 401

(concurring opinion); yet, where alternative meanings of Congress' words are plausible, we should not close our eyes to those alternatives through a strong-armed invocation of the plain-meaning rule. I believe that an alternative to the Court's interpretation of the interplay between §§ 706 (c) and (e) does exist, and that Congress intended to adopt that alternative.

The Court of Appeals in this case viewed § 706 (e), standing alone, as stating the filing requirements for one who wishes to institute a charge of employment discrimination with the EEOC. It concluded that "the requirement in § 706 (c) that no charge be 'filed' before the deferral period ends simply means that the EEOC may not *process* a Title VII complaint until sixty days after it has been referred to a state agency." 602 F. 2d 1083, 1088 (1979) (emphasis supplied). The dual meaning that the Court of Appeals gave to the word "filed" might seem strained at first blush, but that court's interpretation is supported by the structure of Title VII. Reading the word "filed" to mean two different things in the two subsections avoids an interpretation of the statute that requires a lay person to determine the time requirements for filing a complaint through reference to two separate provisions. Moreover, the Court of Appeals' interpretation of the meaning of the word "filed" in § 706 (c) in no way detracts from Congress' purpose in enacting that subsection—to prevent the EEOC from taking action on a discrimination complaint until the relevant state agencies have had an opportunity to resolve the employee's dispute with his employer. See *ante*, at 821. Given these considerations, I am not willing to reject the Court of Appeals' interpretation of the statute out of hand.

Furthermore, examination of Title VII's legislative history leads me to conclude that Congress, in 1972, adopted the interpretation of the statute that the Court of Appeals was later to espouse. In examining this legislative history, it is important to note that the EEOC, the agency charged by

Congress with administering Title VII, has always treated as timely a charge filed within the 300-day period specified in § 706 (e), without regard to the 60-day deferral period specified in § 706 (c). See 29 CFR § 1601.12 (b)(1)(v)(A) (1977); 29 CFR § 1601.13 (a) (1979). Aside from the fact that the EEOC's consistent interpretation of the filing requirements is " 'entitled to great deference,' " *Oscar Mayer & Co. v. Evans*, 441 U. S., at 761, quoting from *Griggs v. Duke Power Co.*, 401 U. S. 424, 434 (1971), that interpretation was approved by Congress expressly when it re-enacted the forerunners to the present §§ 706 (c) and (e) in 1972. Under such circumstances, this Court is bound to accept the agency's interpretation.¹

In 1971, the pertinent House and Senate Committees both reported bills to amend Title VII that would have deleted the "no charge shall be filed" language from § 706 (c), and substituted in its place a provision that "the Commission shall take no action with respect to the investigation of such charge" until the deferral period had expired. See S. Rep. No. 92-415, p. 56 (1971); H. R. Rep. No. 92-238, p. 43 (1971).² Had either of these bills been enacted, the Court

¹ It seems significant that the Court today "adopts," *ante*, at 814, n. 16, the decision in *Moore v. Sunbeam Corp.*, 459 F. 2d 811 (CA7 1972), the initial opinion in which was filed *prior to* the passage of the 1972 re-enactment of §§ 706 (c) and (e). See *id.*, at 830 (order on petition for rehearing). In *Moore*, the Seventh Circuit stated that the legislative history of the 1972 re-enactment was not relevant to a proper interpretation of Title VII's filing requirements, as they were enacted in 1964. *Ibid.* Today, this Court goes a step further in failing to give that legislative history appropriate weight in interpreting the 1972 re-enactment.

² The Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare explained the need for an amendment to the forerunner of § 706 (c) in the following terms:

"The only change in the present law is to delete the phrase 'no charge may be filed' with the Commission by an aggrieved person in [a deferral] State or locality. The present statute is somewhat ambiguous respecting Commission action on charges filed prior to resort to the State or local agency. The new language clarifies the present statute by permitting the

of Appeals' interpretation of Title VII's filing requirements could not be questioned. The proposed amendments to § 706 (c) generated no controversy during the debates in either House. For reasons completely unrelated to the question presented here, however, the House of Representatives adopted a substitute bill that made no change in the language of § 706 (c). See Legislative History of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (Committee Print compiled for the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by the Subcommittee on Labor), pp. 326-332 (1972).³ The Senate, on the other hand, retained the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare's amendment to the forerunner of § 706 (c). See 118 Cong. Rec. 4945 (1972); Legislative History, p. 1781.

The Conference Committee did not adopt the Senate bill's version of § 706 (c), but its explanation for failing to do so is clear and is critical to an understanding of the effect of the 1972 amendments on the question presented here. The Conference Committee stated:

"The Senate amendment contained two provisions allowing the Commission to defer to state and local equal employment opportunity agencies. It deleted the language of existing law providing that no charge may be filed during the 60-day period allowed for the deferral and substituted a provision prohibiting the Commission from acting on such a charge until the expiration of the 60-day period. The House bill made no change in existing law. The Senate receded with an amendment that

charge to be filed but prohibiting the Commission from taking action with respect thereto until the prescribed period has elapsed." S. Rep. No. 92-415, p. 36 (1971).

³ There is absolutely no support in the reports of the House debates for the Court's implication, *ante*, at 822-823, that the House expressly considered the desirability of effecting a change in the forerunner to § 706 (c) and purposefully rejected the amendment that had been proposed by its Committee on Education and Labor.

would re-state the existing law on the deferral of charges to state agencies. *The conferees left existing law intact with the understanding that the decision in Love v. Pullman [Co., 404] U. S. [522 (1972)] interpreting the existing law to allow the Commission to receive a charge (but not act on it) during such deferral period is controlling.*" S. Conf. Rep. No. 92-681, p. 17 (1972); H. R. Conf. Rep. No. 92-899, p. 17 (1972) (emphasis supplied).

In addition, a section-by-section analysis prepared by Senators Williams and Javits, and presented to both Houses along with the Conference Report, contained the following explanation of re-enacted § 706 (c):

"No change . . . was deemed necessary in view of the recent Supreme Court decision of *Love v. Pullman Co.* . . . which approved the present EEOC deferral procedures as fully in compliance with the intent of the Act. That case held that the EEOC may receive and defer a charge to a State agency on behalf of a complainant and begin to process the charge in the EEOC upon lapse of the 60-day deferral period, even though the language provides that no charge can be filed under § 706 (a) by the person aggrieved before the expiration of sixty days after proceedings have been commenced under the State or local law. *Similarly, the recent circuit court decision in Vigil v. AT&T*, [455] F. 2d [1222] . . . (10th Cir. 1972), *which provided that in order to protect the aggrieved person's right to file with the EEOC within the time periods specified in sections 706 (c) and (d), a charge filed with a State or local agency may also be filed with the EEOC during the 60-day deferral period, is within the intent of this Act.*" 118 Cong. Rec. 7167 (1972) (Senate); *id.*, at 7564 (House) (emphasis supplied).⁴

⁴ The Court fails to credit the Williams-Javits section-by-section analysis as an authoritative interpretation of the 1972 re-enactment of § 706,

In the face of these indicia of Congress' intent, the Court states blithely that "our literal reading of the word 'filed' in § 706 is fully supported by the *Love* opinion." *Ante*, at 823. But even setting aside its questionable dismissal of the Williams-Javits section-by-section analysis, see n. 4, *supra*, the Court here obviously errs in interpreting the Conference Report itself. The relevant inquiry is not what this Court actually held in *Love*, as the Court seems to think, but what the Conference Committee, writing some six weeks after *Love*, thought that the Court held. The passage, quoted above, from the Conference Report makes it clear that the conferees believed the import of the *Love* decision was that the proposed Senate amendment to § 706 (c) was totally unnecessary. Congress thus believed this Court to have held that existing law permitted the EEOC to treat as timely those charges filed in a deferral State within 300 days, without regard to the "no charge may be filed" language of § 706 (c), and intended that that interpretation should continue to be considered "controlling."

The Court concludes that Congress in 1972 "expressly rejected the language that would have mandated the exact

primarily because it fails to recognize the Conference Committee's intent that the re-enacted section be interpreted differently from the Court's perception of what would constitute "a sound interpretation of the 1964 enactment." *Ante*, at 823. It is the legislative history of the 1972 amendments that is of primary relevance here, and the compilation of that history prepared by the Subcommittee on Labor for use of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (cited throughout the Court's opinion), endorses the Williams-Javits section-by-section analysis as "a more detailed explanation of all the provisions of the bill as viewed by the sponsors and legislative leaders." Legislative History of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (Committee Print compiled for the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by the Subcommittee on Labor), p. xv, n. 3 (1972). The analysis of re-enacted § 706 presented to the House by Representative Dent, discussed by the Court, *ante*, at 816, n. 19, on the other hand, does not purport to speak for the views of the sponsors and managers of the 1972 amendments. See 118 Cong. Rec. 7569 (1972).

result that respondent urges." *Ante*, at 824. But a fair analysis of the legislative history demonstrates that Congress re-enacted §§ 706 (c) and (e) with an expectation that those provisions, as re-enacted, would be interpreted to mandate the result that had long been accepted by the EEOC. The Court's decision today not only ignores Congress' avowed intent but it also is inconsistent with our past opinions recognizing that "[w]hen a Congress that re-enacts a statute voices its approval of an administrative or other interpretation thereof, Congress is treated as having adopted that interpretation, and this Court is bound thereby." *United States v. Sheffield Board of Comm'rs*, 435 U. S. 110, 134 (1978); *Albemarle Paper Co. v. Moody*, 422 U. S. 405, 414, n. 8 (1975) (construing 1972 amendments to Title VII).

II

Despite the Court's failure to give effect to the obvious intent of Congress in enacting the 1972 amendments, one might be tempted to go along with the rule it creates today if that rule had at least the advantage of creating a fixed and settled procedure for the filing of a Title VII complaint. But measured by the standard of practicality and ease of administration, I find the Court's rule sadly wanting.

Contemplate for a moment the plight of the local EEOC officer charged with responsibility for explaining the Court's rule to a prospective Title VII complainant in one of the Nation's 42 deferral States.⁵ The prospective complainant informs the officer that he was fired from his job nine months ago, and now has reason to believe that his discharge was motivated by racial discrimination. He wants to know whether he still may file a timely charge with the EEOC. Under the Court's rule, the EEOC officer will not be able to

⁵The EEOC in its current regulations, 29 CFR § 1601.74 (a) (1979), lists 42 statewide deferral agencies, in addition to deferral agencies for the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and a substantial number of municipalities and counties.

answer the concerned employee with anything more than an equivocal "maybe." He must reply (paraphrasing the words of the Court, *ante*, at 822): "It depends on whether you invoke your rights early enough to allow the 60-day deferral period to expire within 300 days." In other words, if the hypothetical complainant files his charge 270 days after his discharge, and the EEOC refers the charge to the relevant state agency immediately, and that agency terminates its proceedings within 30 days, the federal charge will have been timely filed. But if the state agency does not terminate its proceedings for a year (perhaps due to backlog or, ironically, because the complaint has merit), then the EEOC cannot consider the charge to have been filed until 330 days have elapsed, and the complainant will be unable to invoke his federally protected rights.

The foregoing example demonstrates that the rule the Court adopts today serves only to add more complexity to the already complex procedural provisions of Title VII. To be sure, an employee will be able to guarantee timely filing by bringing a complaint to the attention of the EEOC within 240 days (a time limitation that *nowhere* appears in the text of the statute), but if that employee files his charge between day 240 and day 300, he must await further developments.⁶ This "wait and see" rule seems out of place in the context of a federal statute designed to vindicate workers' rights to be free from invidious discrimination in the workplace. Moreover, the Court's rule will no doubt result in future complications that the courts or Congress will have to disentangle.

One wonders whether the Court has anticipated the prob-

⁶ The Court asserts that the prospective complainant will not be prejudiced unfairly by the adoption of its "240-day maybe" rule because "a lay person would be more apt to regard the general obligation of filing within 180 days as the standard of diligence he must satisfy." *Ante*, at 825. The Court's conclusion that the plain meaning of § 706 (e), standing alone, is that a charge must be filed within 180 days in a deferral State is myopic, at best.

lems that may arise from the indeterminacy of the "240-day maybe" rule it announces. Will complainants in deferral States be permitted to seek artificially speedy terminations of state proceedings in order to preserve their federal rights? Will employers be permitted to oppose such early terminations of state proceedings? Will state and local agencies be permitted to adopt a practice of terminating proceedings immediately whenever a complainant referred to them by the EEOC needs prompt action in order to preserve his federal remedies? These unanswered questions lead me to conclude that the Court's "rather straightforward reading" of § 706 may indeed lead to "absurd or futile results," despite the Court's conclusion to the contrary. *Ante*, at 818. The possible problems that I pose, of course, would cause me less concern were it clear that they result from the scheme that Congress intended to enact. But for the reasons stated in Part I, *supra*, I believe that Congress clearly did not intend to enact the Court's "240-day maybe" rule for judging the timeliness of a charge filed with the EEOC.

It remains for Congress to restrike "the balance," *ante*, at 826, it plainly intended to set when it re-enacted §§ 706 (c) and (e) in 1972. I dissent from the Court's adoption of a rule that both alters that balance and, at the same time, serves no useful end.

