1	HOUSE BILL 629					
2	44TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1999					
3	INTRODUCED BY					
4	James G. Taylor					
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10	AN ACT					
11	RELATING TO LABOR; ENACTING THE JOB PROTECTION ACT TO PROVIDE					
12	BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES WHO LOSE THEIR JOBS DUE TO PLANT CLOSINGS					
13	AND MASS LAYOFFS.					
14						
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:					
16	Section 1. SHORT TITLEThis act may be cited as the "Job Protection Act".					
17	Section 2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Job Protection Act:					
18	A. "affected employees" means employees who may reasonably be expected to					
19	experience an employment loss as a consequence of a proposed plant closing or mass layoff;					
20	B. "employer" means a business enterprise that employs either:					
21	(1) two hundred or more employees, excluding part-time employees; or					
22	(2) two hundred or more employees who in the aggregate work at least					
23	eight thousand hours per week;					
24	C. "employment loss" means:					
25	(1) an employment termination, other than a discharge for cause,					
	voluntary departure or retirement;					
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- (3) a reduction in hours of work of more than fifty percent during each month of any six-month period; or
- (4) a reduction in salary of more than thirty-three and one-third percent during each month of a six- month period;
- D. "group health plan" means an employee welfare benefit plan providing medical care, as defined in Section 213(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, to participants, beneficiaries or dependents, directly or through insurance, reimbursement or otherwise;
- E. "location assistance" includes any subsidy, infrastructure development or improvement, tax relief, site preparation assistance, hiring and training assistance or other economic benefit offered by this state or any political subdivision of this state to induce an employer to locate at, remain at or expand its operations at a site of employment within the jurisdiction of this state or any political subdivision of this state;
 - F. "mass layoff" means a reduction in force that:
 - (1) is not the result of a plant closing; and
- (2) results in an employment loss at the single site of employment, or one or more facilities or operating units within a single site of employment, during any thirtyday period for at least twelve full-time employees;
- G. "plant closing" means the permanent or temporary shutdown of a single site of employment, or operating units within a single site of employment, if the shutdown results in an employment loss at the single site of employment during any thirty-day period for twelve or more full-time employees; and
- H. "site of employment" means any factory, mine, business office, facility or other operating unit, or its functional equivalent.

Section 3. LIMITATION ON WORK TRANSFER TO LOW-WAGE FOREIGN

COUNTRIES--DEFINITION.--

A. An employer may not implement a plant closing or mass layoff at a site of employment due to a transfer of work to a low-wage foreign country that occurs one year before or after the closing or mass layoff unless the employer provides notice at least one hundred eighty days before the closing or mass layoff in accordance with Section 4 of the Job Protection Act.

- B. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, work is considered to be transferred to a low-wage foreign country for purposes of Subsection A of this section if the employer:
- (1) increases the amount of work performed at one or more sites of employment in one or more low-wage foreign countries, and this work is substantially similar to the work performed at the site of employment referred to in Subsection A of this section; or
- (2) increases the amount of products or services that are imported from one or more low-wage foreign countries, and these products or services are substantially similar to the products or services produced or provided at the site of employment referred to in Subsection A of this section.
- C. If an employer who orders a plant closing or mass layoff at a site of employment referred to in Subsection A of this section proves that the increase in work that is performed in a low-wage foreign country or the increase in products or services that are imported to this state from a low-wage foreign country is not related to the plant closing or mass layoff at such site of employment, the employer is not required to provide notice in accordance with Section 4 of the Job Protection Act or benefits to the employees in accordance with Section 5 of that act.
- D. If an increase described in Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of this section is carried out by a person that owns at least ten percent of an employer described in Subsection A of this section or by any person, ten percent of which is owned by the employer, that employer

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shall be considered to have carried out the increase.

- E. For purposes of this section, "low-wage foreign country" means:
- (1) a country in which the average wage is less than fifty percent of the average wage in the United States, as determined by the United States secretary of labor; or
- (2) a country in which the employment standards relating to the payment of overtime compensation, child labor or employee safety and health that are in effect and enforced in the country are substantially less effective than the standards under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. Section 201 et seq., and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, 29 U.S.C. Section 651 et seq., as determined by the United States secretary of labor.

Section 4. NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.--

- A. An employer who implements a plant closing or mass layoff subject to Section 3 of the Job Protection Act shall provide written notice of the closing or mass layoff to:
- (1) each representative of the affected employees as of the time of the notice or, if there is no such representative at that time, to each affected employee;
- (2) the state dislocated worker unit as designated or created under Title III of the federal Job Training Partnership Act, 29 U.S.C. Section 1651 et seq., and the chief elected official of the unit of local government having jurisdiction of the geographical area in which the affected site of employment is located; and
- (3) if there is more than one unit of local government, as described in Paragraph (2) of this subsection, the unit of local government that the employer shall notify is the unit of local government to which the employer paid the greatest amount of gross receipts taxes for the year preceding the year for which the determination is made.
- B. The notice required under Subsection A of this section shall include a statement of:
 - (1) the nature of the site of employment at which the plant closing or

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mass layoff is to be undertaken;

- (2) the reasons for undertaking the plant closing or mass layoff;
- (3) any alternative to undertaking the plant closing or mass layoff;
- (4) any request made by the employer to this state or the unit of general local government for location assistance to avoid the plant closing or mass layoff with respect to such site of employment;
- (5) the estimated extent of the employment loss within the employer that will result from the plant closing or mass layoff;
- (6) any plan to minimize the effects of the plant closing or mass layoff on employees at the site of employment and on any unit of local government having jurisdiction over the geographical area in which the site of employment is located;
- (7) the economic circumstances of the site of employment, including the level of profitability of operations at the site of employment, and any plans for future investment, employment and production at the site of employment;
- (8) the economic circumstances of the employer and the feasibility of transferring employees affected by the plant closing or mass layoff to other sites of employment of the employer; and
- (9) the names and addresses of all employees who will suffer an employment loss as a result of the plant closing or mass layoff.

Section 5. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS .--

- A. An employer shall provide the following benefits to an employee who suffers an employment loss due to a plant closing or mass layoff subject to the requirements of Section 3 of the Job Protection Act:
 - (1) severance pay equal to the product of:
- (a) the amount equal to four weeks' wages of the employee, calculated at the average wage that the employee received in the final twenty-six weeks of

employment with the employer; and

(b) the number of years the employee was employed by the employer;

- (2) continuation of benefits under the same terms and conditions of a group health plan previously provided to the employee for the period ending eighteen months after the date of the plant closing or mass layoff;
- (3) reimbursement, not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), for retraining, job search and relocation expenses incurred during the period ending two years after the date of the notice of the plant closing or mass layoff;
- (4) incentive payments equal to twenty-five percent of one week's wages of the employee for each week during which the employee participates in a job training program during the period ending two years after the date of the notice of the plant closing or mass layoff; and
- (5) in any case in which, as of the date of the plant closing or mass layoff, the employee is a participant in an employee pension benefit plan, as defined in Section 3(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. Section 1002(2), and has attained an age that is at or above five years before early or normal retirement age, as defined in Section 3(24) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, 29 U.S.C. Section 1002(24) under the plan, benefits that are the actuarial equivalent or benefit accruals that would occur under the plan if the employee had continued in full-time service under the plan for five years after that date at the same rate of pay and had made all required contributions for that period.
- B. An employer who implements a plant closing or mass layoff subject to the requirements of Section 3 of the Job Protection Act shall establish an employee benefit account into which the employer shall make payments sufficient to fund the amount of the benefits to be provided under Subsection A of this section. The account established under this subsection

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shall be managed by five individuals, consisting of:

- (1) two individuals selected by the employer;
- (2) two individuals selected by the affected employees; and
- (3) one individual selected by the four individuals referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

C. The secretary of labor shall adopt rules with respect to the establishment and management of accounts under this section.

Section 6. RESTRICTION ON EMPLOYER CONTRACTS--FAILURE TO PROVIDE NOTICE OR BENEFITS.--An employer who implements a plant closing or mass layoff subject to the requirements of Section 3 of the Job Protection Act and who does not provide the notice or benefits in accordance with Sections 4 and 5 of that act may not enter into a contract with this state for the provision of products or services that were involved in the work transfer described in Section 3 of that act or that are substantially similar to those products or services.

Section 7. INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY.--

- A. To ensure compliance with the Job Protection Act or any rule adopted under that act, the labor department may investigate any alleged or suspected violation of that act.
- B. An employer shall keep and preserve records in accordance with rules adopted by the secretary of labor.
- C. For the purposes of any investigation provided, the labor department may issue and enforce subpoenas.

Section 8. ENFORCEMENT OF ACT .--

A. An employer who implements a plant closing or mass layoff in violation of Section 3 of the Job Protection Act is liable to each employee who suffers an employment loss due to the closing or mass layoff for:

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(a) the amount of any wages, salary, employment benefits or other compensation denied or lost to the employee by reason of the violation;

(b) the interest on the amount described in Subparagraph (a) of this paragraph calculated at the prevailing rate; and

(c) an additional amount as liquidated damages equal to the sum of the amount described in Subparagraph (a) of this paragraph and the interest described in Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, except that if the employer proves to the satisfaction of the court that the act or omission that violates Section 3 of the Job Protection Act was in good faith and that the employer had reasonable grounds for believing that the act or omission was not a violation of that section, the court may reduce the amount of the liability to the amount and interest determined under Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph;

- (2) damages equal to any actual monetary loss sustained by the employee as a direct result of the violation, such as the cost of providing health care; and
- (3) equitable relief as may be appropriate, including employment, reinstatement and promotion.
- B. An action to recover the damages or equitable relief described in Subsection A of this section may be maintained against an employer in any court of competent jurisdiction by one or more employees who suffer an employment loss due to the closing or mass layoff for and in behalf of either:
 - (1) those employees; or
 - (2) those employees and other similarly situated employees.
- C. In addition to any judgment awarded to the plaintiff, the court in an action brought pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall allow reasonable attorney fees, reasonable expert witness fees and other costs of the action to be paid by the defendant.
 - D. An employer who implements a plant closing or mass layoff in violation of

Section 3 of the Job Protection Act is liable to this state or the unit of local government in which the employer is located for damages equal to the difference between:

- (1) the location assistance provided to the employer by this state or the unit of local government; and
- (2) the amount of the benefit, if any, that this state or the unit of local government will continue to receive as a result of the provision of the assistance to the employer.
- E. An action to recover the damages described in Subsection D of this section may be maintained against any employer in any court of competent jurisdiction by the state or the unit of local government.
- F. In addition to any judgment awarded to the plaintiff, the court in an action brought pursuant to Subsection D of the section shall allow reasonable attorney fees, reasonable expert witness fees and other costs of the action to be paid by the defendant.
- G. The labor department shall receive, investigate and attempt to resolve complaints of violations of Section 3 of the Job Protection Act.
- H. The labor department may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the damages described in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section on behalf of each employee who suffers an employment loss due to a plant closing or mass layoff in violation of Section 3 of the Job Protection Act.
- I. Any amounts recovered by the labor department on behalf of an employee pursuant to Subsection H of this section shall be held in a special deposit account and shall be paid, on order of the secretary of labor, directly to the employee. Any such amounts that are not paid to an employee because of inability to do so within a period of three years from the date of recovery by the labor department shall be transmitted to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund.
 - J. An action may be brought pursuant to this section not later than three years

after the date of the last event constituting the alleged violation for which the action is brought.

An action is commenced on the date a complaint is filed in court.

K. The district court has jurisdiction of an action brought by the labor department to restrain violations of Section 3 of the Job Protection Act, including actions to restrain the withholding of the payment of wages, salary, employment benefits or other compensation, plus interest, found by the court to be due to employees who suffer an employment loss due to a plant closing or mass layoff in violation of that section.

Section 9. OTHER RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES NOT AFFECTED.--The rights and remedies provided to employees pursuant to the Job Protection Act are in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other contractual or statutory rights and remedies of the employees and are not intended to alter or affect those rights and remedies, except that the period of notification required by Subsection A of Section 3 of the Job Protection Act runs concurrently with any period of notification required by contract or by any other law.

Section 10. NOTICE--POSTING AT THE SITE OF EMPLOYMENT.--

A. Each employer shall post and keep posted, in conspicuous places at the site of employment of the employer where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted, a notice that is prepared or approved by the labor department, setting forth excerpts from, or summaries of, the pertinent provisions of the Job Protection Act and information pertaining to the filing of a charge.

B. Any employer that knowingly violates the requirements prescribed in Subsection A of this section may be assessed a civil penalty by the labor department of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each separate offense after an adjudicatory hearing on the violation.

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2 FIRST SESSION, 1999 3 4 5 6 March 2, 1999 7 8 Mr. Speaker: 9 10 Your LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE, to 11 whom has been referred 12 13 **HOUSE BILL 629** 14 15 has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**, 16 amended as follows: 17 18 1. On page 14, line 11, after the period insert "The department shall be represented by the 19 office of the attorney general, it's own in-house, council or outside council retained by contract." 20 21 2. On page 15, line 8 after "violation" insert "subject to a right of appeal by an aggrieved 22 party to the district court pursuant to the statutory provision governing administrative agency 23 appeals"., 24 and thence referred to the BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE. 25

FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE

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1 FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1999 2 HLC/HB 629 Page 12 4 Respectfully submitted, 5 6 7 8 9 Sheryl Williams Stapleton, **10** Chairwoman 11 **12** 13 Adopted _____ Not Adopted _____ 14 (Chief Clerk) (Chief Clerk) 15 16 Date ____ **17** 18 The roll call vote was 5 For 4 Against 19 Yes: 20 No: Foley, Roberts, Thompson, Tripp Excused: None 21 Absent: None 22 23 24 25 :\99BillsWP\H0629

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FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1999 March 11, 1999 Mr. Speaker: Your BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred HOUSE BILL 629, as amended has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it DO PASS. Respectfully submitted, Debbie A. Rodella, Vice Chairwoman

FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1999

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FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE

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7 H	IOUSE FLOOR AMENDMENT number to HOUSE BILL 629	
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9 A	mendment sponsored by Representative R. David Pederson	
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12	1. On page 6, strike lines 22 through 25 and on page 7, strike lines 4 through 20.	
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14	2. Renumber the succeeding paragraph accordingly.	
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FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION

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