SENATE BILL 60

49TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2010

INTRODUCED BY

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AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES; ENACTING THE HAZARDOUS DUTY
OFFICERS' EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS ACT; PROVIDING PROCEDURES
FOR EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES TO FOLLOW IN CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE
ACTIONS; PROVIDING CERTAIN RIGHTS TO HAZARDOUS DUTY OFFICERS IN
CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES; PROVIDING TIME LIMITATIONS FOR PURSUING
CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS; PROVIDING FOR CIVIL PENALTIES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. SHORT TITLE.--This act may be cited as the "Hazardous Duty Officers' Employer-Employee Relations Act".

Section 2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Hazardous Duty Officers' Employer-Employee Relations Act:

A. "emergency medical technician" means an individual who has been licensed by the department of health as an emergency medical technician;

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- В. "firefighter" means an individual who is employed as a non-volunteer firefighter and who has taken the oath prescribed for firefighters;
- "hazardous duty officer" or "officer" means an individual who is employed full-time by the state or a political subdivision of the state as a firefighter, emergency medical technician or paramedic, provided that "hazardous duty officer" does not include an individual who has not completed the probationary period established by the individual's employer as a condition of employment; and
- "paramedic" means an individual who has been licensed by the department of health as a paramedic.
- INVESTIGATIONS OF HAZARDOUS DUTY OFFICERS--Section 3. REQUIREMENTS -- LIMITATION . --
- When a hazardous duty officer is under investigation by the officer's employer for alleged actions that could result in administrative sanctions being levied against the officer, any interrogation of the officer shall be conducted:
- when the officer is on duty or during the officer's normal waking hours, unless the urgency of the investigation requires otherwise; and
- at the employer's facility, unless the (2) urgency of the investigation requires otherwise.
- Prior to commencement of an interrogation .179573.1GR

session:

- (1) the officer shall be informed of the name and rank of the person in charge of the interrogation and all other persons who will be present during the interrogation;
- (2) the officer shall be informed of the nature of the investigation, and the names of all known complainants shall be disclosed to the officer unless the chief administrator of the officer's employer determines that the identification of the complainant shall not be disclosed because it is necessary for the protection of an informant or because disclosure would jeopardize or compromise the integrity or security of the investigation; and
- (3) a reasonable attempt shall be made to notify the officer's immediate superior of the pending interrogation.
- C. During an interrogation session, the following requirements shall be adhered to:
- (1) each interrogation session shall not exceed two hours unless the parties mutually consent to continuation of the session;
- (2) there shall not be more than two interrogation sessions within a twenty-four-hour period, unless the parties mutually consent to additional sessions, provided that there shall be at least a one-hour rest period between the sessions;

- (3) the combined duration of the officer's work shift and an interrogation session shall not exceed fourteen hours within a twenty-four-hour period, unless the urgency of the investigation requires otherwise;
- (4) there shall not be more than two interrogators at any given time;
- (5) the officer shall be allowed to attend to physical necessities as they occur in the course of an interrogation session; and
- (6) the officer shall not be subjected to offensive language or illegal coercion by the officer's interrogator in the course of an interrogation session.
- D. An interrogation of an officer shall be recorded, and the complete interrogation shall be published as a transcript; provided that any recesses called during the interrogation shall be noted in the transcript. An accurate copy of the transcript or tape shall be provided to the officer, upon written request, no later than fifteen working days after the investigation has been completed.
- E. Punitive action or denial of promotion on grounds other than merit shall not be undertaken for misconduct if the investigation of an allegation is not completed within one year of discovery by the employer; provided that the one-year limitation period shall apply only if the discovery of the misconduct occurred on or after July 1, 2010. If the

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employer determines that discipline may be taken, it shall complete its investigation and notify the officer of its proposed disciplinary action within that year, except in any of the following circumstances:

- if the officer voluntarily waives the (1) one-year time period in writing, the time period shall be tolled for the period of time specified in the written waiver;
- if the alleged misconduct is also the (2) subject of a criminal investigation or criminal prosecution, the time during which the criminal investigation or criminal prosecution is pending shall toll the one-year time period;
- if the investigation is a multi-(3) jurisdictional investigation that requires a reasonable extension for coordination of the involved agencies;
- if the investigation involves an employee (4) who is incapacitated or otherwise unavailable;
- if the investigation involves a matter in (5) civil litigation in which the officer is named as a party defendant, the one-year time period shall be tolled while that civil action is pending;
- if the investigation involves a matter in (6) criminal litigation in which the complainant is a criminal defendant, the one-year time period shall be tolled during the period of that defendant's criminal investigation and prosecution; or

(7) if the investigation involves an allegation of workers' compensation fraud on the part of the officer.

Section 4. POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS.--

- A. A hazardous duty officer shall not be compelled to submit to a polygraph examination against the officer's will.
- B. Disciplinary action shall not be taken against an officer refusing to submit to a polygraph examination.
- C. No comment shall be entered anywhere in the investigator's notes, or anywhere else, that an officer refused to take, or did not take, a polygraph examination.
- D. Testimony or evidence to the effect that an officer refused to take, or was subjected to, a polygraph examination shall not be admissible at a subsequent judicial or administrative proceeding.
- Section 5. RIGHT TO PRODUCE EVIDENCE.--When a hazardous duty officer is under investigation for an administrative matter, the officer shall be permitted to produce any relevant documents, witnesses or other evidence to support the officer's case and the officer may cross-examine any adverse witnesses during any grievance process or appeal involving disciplinary action.

Section 6. PERSONNEL FILES. --

A. No document containing comments adverse to a .179573.1GR

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hazardous duty officer shall be entered into the officer's personnel file unless the officer has read and signed the document. When an officer refuses to sign a document containing adverse comments, the document may be entered into an officer's personnel file if:

- the officer's refusal to sign is noted on (1) the document by the chief administrator of the officer's employer; and
- (2) the notation regarding the officer's refusal to sign the document is witnessed by a third party.
- A hazardous duty officer may file a written response to any document containing adverse comments entered into the officer's personnel file, and the response shall be filed with the officer's employer within thirty days after the document was entered into the officer's personnel file. A hazardous duty officer's written response shall be attached to the document.
- Upon the request of a hazardous duty officer, an employer shall, at reasonable times and at reasonable intervals during usual business hours and with no loss of compensation to the officer, permit that officer to inspect personnel files that are used or have been used to determine that officer's qualifications for employment, promotion, additional compensation or termination or other disciplinary action.

FORCED DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION. --Section 7. .179573.1GR

An employer shall not require a hazardous duty officer to disclose any information concerning the officer's property, income, assets, source of income, debts or personal or domestic expenditures, including those of any member of the officer's family or household, unless that information is otherwise required to be furnished under state law or obtained pursuant to court order.

Section 8. SEARCH OF PERSONAL EFFECTS.--No employer shall search a locker or other space for storage that has been assigned to a hazardous duty officer except in the presence of the officer or with the officer's consent unless a valid search warrant has been obtained or unless the officer has been notified that a search will be conducted.

Section 9. POLITICAL ACTIVITY.--

- A. A hazardous duty officer shall not be prohibited by an employer from engaging in any political activity when the officer is off duty, except as otherwise provided by law.
- B. A hazardous duty officer who is an employee of a political subdivision of the state shall not, as a condition of that employment, be prohibited from seeking election to, or serving as a member of, the governing body of any other political subdivision of the state.

Section 10. EXERCISE OF RIGHTS.--A hazardous duty officer shall not be subjected to any retaliation by an employer due to the officer's lawful exercise of the officer's rights under the .179573.1GR

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Hazardous Duty Officers' Employer-Employee Relations Act.

Section 11. CIVIL PENALTY .-- In addition to remedies that may be otherwise available, upon a finding by a district court that an employer or one of its employees, agents or assigns, with respect to acts taken within the scope of employment, maliciously violated any provision of the Hazardous Duty Officers' Employer-Employee Relations Act with the intent to injure a hazardous duty officer, the employer shall, for each violation, be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to be awarded to the officer whose right or protection was denied and for reasonable attorney fees as may be determined by the court.

Section 12. APPLICABILITY. -- The provisions of the Hazardous Duty Officers' Employer-Employee Relations Act govern the relationships between hazardous duty officers, as employees, and the state or any of its political subdivisions, including home rule municipalities and class H counties, as employers; provided that nothing in that act shall supersede or otherwise affect the application of any statute or local ordinance relating to criminal investigations or procedure.

Section 13. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2010.

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