1	HOUSE BILL 532
2	52ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2015
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	Larry A. Larrañaga
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT; AMENDING THE WHISTLEBLOWER
12	PROTECTION ACT; REPEALING THE POSTING REQUIREMENT OF THAT ACT.
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14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
15	SECTION 1. Section 10-16C-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010,
16	Chapter 12, Section 1) is amended to read:
17	"10-16C-1. SHORT TITLE[This act] <u>Chapter 10, Article</u>
18	16C NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Whistleblower Protection
19	Act"."
20	SECTION 2. Section 10-16C-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010,
21	Chapter 12, Section 2) is amended to read:
22	"10-16C-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Whistleblower
23	Protection Act:
24	[A. "good faith" means that a reasonable basis
25	exists in fact as evidenced by the facts available to the
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B.] A. "public employee" means a person who works for [or contracts with] a public employer;

[C.] <u>B.</u> "public employer" means:

- (1) any department, agency, office,
 institution, board, commission, committee, branch or district
 of state government;
- (2) any political subdivision of the state, created under either general or special act, that receives or expends public money from whatever source derived;
- (3) any entity or instrumentality of the state specifically provided for by law; and
- (4) every office [or officer] of any entity listed in Paragraphs (1) through (3) of this subsection;
- [Đ.] C. "retaliatory action" means taking any
 [discriminatory or adverse employment] action against a public
 employee [in the terms and conditions of public employment]
 that results in the suspension, demotion or dismissal of the
 public employee; and
- [£.] D. "unlawful or [improper] unethical act" means a practice, procedure, action or failure to act on the part of a public employer that [(1)] violates the Governmental Conduct Act, the Code of Judicial Conduct, a federal law, a federal regulation, [a] other state law, a state administrative rule or a law or ordinance of any political subdivision of the .200284.1

state [(2)	constitutes malfeasance in public office; or (3)
constitutes	gross mismanagement, a waste of funds, an abuse of
authority o	r a substantial and specific danger to the public].

SECTION 3. Section 10-16C-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, Chapter 12, Section 3) is amended to read:

"10-16C-3. PUBLIC EMPLOYER RETALIATORY ACTION PROHIBITED.--

 $\underline{A.}$ A public employer shall not take any retaliatory action against a public employee because the public employee:

[A.] (1) communicates to the public employer or [a third party information about an action or a failure to act that the public employee believes in good faith constitutes an unlawful or improper act] to the media information about the public employer's unlawful or unethical action or unlawful or unethical failure to act or makes a report to law enforcement with jurisdiction to investigate the unlawful or unethical act. Anonymous reports shall not be considered communication for purposes of the Whistleblower Protection Act;

[B.] (2) provides information to, or testifies before, a public body as part of an investigation, hearing or inquiry into an unlawful or [improper] unethical act; or

[6.] (3) objects to or refuses to participate in an [activity, policy or practice] action that constitutes an unlawful or [improper] unethical act.

B. Communication of information shall not .200284.1

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Chapter 12, Section 4) is amended to read: "10-16C-4. 5 DEFENSES -- REMEDY NOT EXCLUSIVE. --7 8 9 10

constitute whistleblowing if providing the information is part of the public employee's job duties."

SECTION 4. Section 10-16C-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010,

RIGHT TO CIVIL ACTION FOR DAMAGES--AFFIRMATIVE

A public employer that violates the provisions of the Whistleblower Protection Act shall be liable to the public employee for actual damages, reinstatement with the same seniority status that the employee would have had but for the violation, two times the amount of back pay with interest on the back pay and compensation for any special damage sustained as a result of the violation. In addition, an employer shall be required to pay the litigation costs and reasonable attorney fees of the employee. [An employee may bring an action pursuant to this section in any court of competent jurisdiction.] Any litigation costs and attorney fees incurred after a written offer of settlement has been made shall be barred unless the public employee receives an award greater than the offer of settlement. Litigation costs and attorney fees shall not be included in determining whether the award exceeds the offer.

It shall be an affirmative defense to a civil В. action brought pursuant to this section that the action taken by a public employer against a public employee was due to the .200284.1

employee's misconduct, the employee's poor job performance, a reduction in work force or other legitimate business purpose [unrelated to conduct prohibited pursuant to the Whistleblower Protection Act and that retaliatory action was not a motivating factor]. The ultimate burden shall remain with the public employee to demonstrate that but for the public employee's actions pursuant to Subsection A of Section 10-16C-3 NMSA 1978, the public employee would not have been dismissed from the public employee's position.

[C. The remedies provided for in the Whistleblower Protection Act are not exclusive and shall be in addition to any other remedies provided for in any other law or available under common law.

D.] C. Nothing in the Whistleblower Protection Act precludes civil actions or criminal sanctions for libel, slander or other civil or criminal claims against a person who files a false claim under that act."

SECTION 5. Section 10-16C-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, Chapter 12, Section 6) is amended to read:

"10-16C-6. LIMITATION ON ACTIONS--REMEDIES.--

A. A civil action pursuant to the Whistleblower Protection Act shall be forever barred unless the action is filed within two years from the date on which the retaliatory action occurred. A public employee's back pay shall not accrue until an action is filed.

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	В.	The remedies provided for in the Whistleblower
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Protection	Act	shall not be available to a public employee
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unless the	pub.	lic employee has first exhausted all available
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grievance a	and o	other administrative remedies."

SECTION 6. REPEAL.--Section 10-16C-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, Chapter 12, Section 5) is repealed.

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