LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA

ONE HUNDRED FIFTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION

## **LEGISLATIVE BILL 261**

Introduced by Hansen, 26.

Read first time January 11, 2017

Committee: Business and Labor

- 1 A BILL FOR AN ACT relating to labor; to adopt the Nebraska Worker
- 2 Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.
- 3 Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,

1	Section 1. <u>Sections 1 to 15 of this act shall be known and may be</u>
2	cited as the Nebraska Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.
3	Sec. 2. <u>The purpose of the Nebraska Worker Adjustment and</u>
4	Retraining Notification Act is to protect workers and communities by
5	requiring advance notification of large-scale employment loss. The
6	Legislature finds that advance notice of employment loss allows displaced
7	workers time to financially plan, time to find other employment, and time
8	<u>to learn of and enroll in retraining programs with less time spent in</u>
9	unemployment.
10	The Legislature also finds that when employers fail to provide such
11	<u>advance notice, the resulting lack of time in which to financially plan,</u>
12	find other employment, and participate in retraining programs causes
13	displaced workers to incur damages that are not sufficiently compensated
14	by lost wages alone. These losses are worsened by the fact that a large-
15	scale employment loss in a community makes it more difficult for
16	displaced workers to find employment, due to the increased competition
17	for jobs and because other employers in the community may be hurt by the
18	<u>large-scale employment loss.</u>
19	The Legislature also finds that advance notice allows all levels of
20	government time to adjust to lost revenue streams and time to develop and
21	<u>deliver services to assist large numbers of affected workers. The</u>
22	Legislature further finds that, while there is already a federal Worker
23	Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, 29 U.S.C. 2101 et seq., the
24	<u>State of Nebraska should enforce its own program so as to provide more</u>
25	meaningful advance notice, to cover more worksites and employees, and to
26	provide for more efficient administrative response and enforcement.
27	Sec. 3. <u>For purposes of the Nebraska Worker Adjustment and</u>
28	Retraining Notification Act:
29	(1) Affected employees means all persons who may reasonably be

(1) Affected employees means all persons who may reasonably be
 expected to experience an employment loss as a consequence of a proposed
 mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations undertaken by

-2-

1	their employer. Affected employees also includes home-based employees
2	<u>that may not work from a single site of employment but who report to such</u>
3	<u>a site or who report to home-based supervisory personnel who report to</u>
4	<u>that site;</u>
5	(2) Commissioner means the Commissioner of Labor;
6	(3) County board means the board of commissioners or supervisors for
7	<u>a_county;</u>
8	(4) Department means the Department of Labor;
9	(5) Employer means any business enterprise that employs twenty-five
10	or more persons, including part-time employees. If a parent corporation
11	directly owns and operates its corporate subsidiary, a parent corporation
12	is an employer to an establishment covered under the act;
13	<u>(6)(a) Employment loss means:</u>
14	<u>(i) An employment termination other than a discharge for cause or</u>
15	voluntary departure. Employees who voluntarily depart from the company
16	during the notice period in anticipation of a mass layoff, worksite
17	closing, or transfer of operations shall be counted toward all minimum
18	numerical thresholds; or
19	<u>(ii) A mass layoff exceeding four months.</u>
20	<u>(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (6)(a) of this section, an employee</u>
21	shall not be considered to have experienced an employment loss if the
22	mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations is the result of
23	the relocation or consolidation of part or all of the employer's business
24	and, prior to the layoff, closing, or transfer:
25	<u>(i) The employer offers to reassign the employee to a different site</u>
26	of employment within a reasonable commuting distance from the employee's
27	current residence with no more than a one-month break in employment; or
28	<u>(ii) The employer offers to reassign the employee to any other site</u>
29	of employment regardless of distance with no more than a two-month break
30	in employment and the employee accepts within thirty days after the offer
31	or after the layoff, closing, or transfer, whichever is later;

1	<u>(7) Local workforce development board means a local workforce</u>
2	development board authorized by the federal Workforce Innovation and
3	<u>Opportunity Act and established in Nebraska;</u>
4	(8) Mass layoff means a reduction in force which:
5	<u>(a) Is not the result of a worksite closing or transfer of</u>
6	operations; and
7	<u>(b) Results in an employment loss at a single site of employment</u>
8	during any thirty-day period of twenty-five or more employees, including
9	part-time employees, or at least one-third of the workforce at that
10	<u>worksite;</u>
11	<u>(9) Mayor means the chief executive of a municipality, whether</u>
12	designated as mayor, chairperson, city manager, or otherwise;
13	(10) Representative means an exclusive representative of employees
14	within the meaning of section 9(a) or 8(f) of the National Labor
15	Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. 159(a) or 158(f), or section 2 of the Railway
16	Labor Act, 45 U.S.C. 152;
17	<u>(11) Transfer of operations means the removal of all or</u>
18	substantially all of the operations of a single site of employment to a
19	different location fifty miles or more away that results in employment
20	loss to twenty-five or more persons, including part-time workers, or at
21	least one-half of the workforce at that worksite; and
22	(12) Worksite closing means the permanent or temporary shutdown of a
23	single site of employment or one or more facilities or operating units
24	that will result in an employment loss for twenty-five or more persons,
25	including part-time employees.
26	Sec. 4. <u>(1) An employer shall not order a mass layoff, worksite</u>
27	closing, or a transfer of operations unless sixty days before the order
28	takes effect the employer gives written notice to:
29	<u>(a) Each affected employee;</u>
30	(b) Each representative of the affected employees;
31	(c) The commissioner:

(d) The local workforce development board for the area within which 1 2 the mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations will occur; 3 and 4 (e) The mayor of the city or village within which the mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations will occur or the county 5 6 board of the affected county if not within a city or village. 7 (2) An employer shall not order a mass layoff, worksite closing, or a transfer of operations that results in employment loss for two hundred 8 9 fifty or more employees unless one hundred twenty days before the order 10 takes effect the employer gives written notice to: (a) Each affected employee; 11 (b) Each representative of the affected employees; 12 (c) The commissioner; 13 (d) The local workforce development board for the area within which 14 15 the mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations will occur; 16 and 17 (e) The mayor of the city or village within which the mass layoff, worksite <u>closing</u>, or transfer of operations will occur or the county 18 19 board of the affected county if not within a city or village. (3) If, within a one-hundred-eighty-day period, separate employment 20 21 losses occur at a single site for two or more groups of employees and if 22 any of the separate employment losses involve fewer affected employees than are necessary to require notice under this section, then the 23 24 separate employment losses shall be aggregated to determine whether the 25 minimum numbers necessary to require notice have been met. If the aggregate numbers require notice, then notice shall be given unless the 26 27 employer can demonstrate that the individual employment losses arose from 28 separate and distinct causes. (4) In the case of the sale of part or all of an employer's 29 business, the seller shall be responsible for providing notice for any 30

31 mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations in accordance

2017	2017
1	with this section, up to and including the effective date of the sale.
2	After the effective date of the sale of part or all of an employer's
3	business, the purchaser shall be responsible for providing notice for any
4	mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations in accordance
5	<u>with this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Nebraska</u>
6	Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, any person who is an
7	employee of the seller as of the effective date of the sale shall be
8	considered an employee of the purchaser immediately after the effective
9	<u>date of the sale.</u>
10	<u>(5) The mailing of notice to an employee's last-known address by</u>
11	either first-class or certified mail or the inclusion of notice in an
12	employee's paycheck shall be considered acceptable methods for
13	fulfillment of the employer's obligation to give notice to each affected
14	employee under this section.
15	Sec. 5. The notification provided pursuant to section 4 of this act
16	shall include the notice elements required by the federal Worker
17	Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, 29 U.S.C. 2101 et seq., and:
18	(1) A statement of the number of employees whose employment will be
19	terminated in connection with the mass layoff, worksite closing, or
20	transfer of operations and the date or dates on which the mass layoff,
21	worksite closing, or transfer of operations and each termination of
22	<u>employment will occur;</u>
23	<u>(2) A statement of the reasons for the worksite closing, mass</u>
24	layoff, or transfer of operations;
25	(3) A statement of any employment available to employees at any
26	other establishment operated by the employer and information regarding
27	the benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of that employment and
28	the location of the other establishment;
29	(4) A statement of any employee rights with respect to wages,
30	severance pay, benefits, pension, or other terms of employment as they

31 <u>relate to the termination, including, but not limited to, any rights</u>

LB261 LB261 2017 based on a collective bargaining agreement or other existing employer 1 2 policy; and 3 (5) A statement of the employees' rights to receive information, referral, and counseling from the rapid response team regarding: Public 4 programs which may make it possible to delay or prevent the mass layoff, 5 worksite closing, or transfer of operations; public programs and benefits 6 7 to assist the employees; and employee rights based on law. Sec. 6. (1) There is established in the department a rapid response 8 9 team. The purpose of this team is to organize meetings in order to 10 provide employers and employee representatives an opportunity to obtain valuable information about dislocated worker services that are available 11 12 locally to eligible employees. 13 (2) If twenty-five or more workers or at least one-half of the workforce at a worksite will suffer an employment loss as the result of a 14 15 mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations, the rapid response team shall: 16 17 (a) Offer to meet with the management or agents of the employer to discuss available public programs which may make it possible to delay or 18 prevent the mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations, 19 including economic development incentives and workforce development 20 21 programs; 22 (b) Facilitate cooperation between the management or agents of the employer and affected employees to most effectively utilize public 23 24 programs which may make it possible to delay or prevent the mass layoff, 25 worksite closing, or transfer of operations or to assist employees if it is not possible to prevent the mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer 26

27 of operations; and

28 (c) Meet onsite with workers, including as much onsite work-time access as necessary to carry out such responsibilities, to provide 29 information, educational materials, referrals, and counseling regarding: 30

(i) Available public programs which may make it possible to delay or 31

prevent the mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations, 1 2 including economic development and workforce development programs, retraining programs, job search assistance, and unemployment compensation 3 4 benefits; and (ii) Informing employees of their rights with respect to wages, 5 severance pay, benefits, pensions, and other terms of employment. 6 7 Sec. 7. (1) The Nebraska Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act shall not apply to a mass layoff, worksite closing, or 8 9 transfer of operations if the action involves a temporary facility or is 10 the result of the completion of a particular project or undertaking, and the affected employees were hired with the understanding that their 11 employment was limited to the duration of the facility, project, or 12 13 undertaking. (2)(a) An employer may order a mass layoff, worksite closing, or 14 15 transfer of operations of a single site of employment before the conclusion of the notice period required by section 4 of this act if: 16 17 (i) As of the time that notice would have been required the employer was actively seeking capital or business which, if obtained, would have 18 19 enabled the employer to avoid or postpone the shutdown and the employer reasonably and in good faith believed that giving the required notice 20 21 would have precluded the employer from obtaining the needed capital or 22 business; or

(ii) The mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations is
caused by any form of physical calamity, natural disaster, or act of war.
(b) An employer relying on this subsection shall give as much notice
as is practicable and, at that time, shall give a brief statement of the
basis for reducing the notification period.
Sec. 8. (1) Any person, including a political subdivision,

29 aggrieved by a suspected violation of the Nebraska Worker Adjustment and 30 Retraining Notification Act shall file with the commissioner a formal 31 complaint in such manner and form as prescribed by the commissioner. Such

complaint shall be filed within two hundred days of the date of the mass 1 2 layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations that is the subject 3 of the alleged violation. The commissioner shall investigate complaints, issue subpoenas, and determine liabilities and civil penalties 4 established under the act. The commissioner shall make an investigation 5 and may initiate an action to enforce the rights of such person under the 6 7 provisions of the act. The commissioner may examine the books and records of any employer that is the subject of an investigation. 8 9 (2) If the commissioner does not initiate an action within one 10 hundred eighty days after receipt of a complaint under subsection (1) of this section, the person aggrieved may bring a civil action pursuant to 11

12 <u>section 9 of this act. Filing of an action by either the commissioner or</u> 13 <u>the person aggrieved shall be a bar to the filing of the action by the</u> 14 other.

15 (3) The requirements of this section do not apply to suits brought
16 by the Attorney General.

17 (4) The commissioner shall adopt and promulgate rules and
 18 regulations for procedures for the review and prosecution of complaints
 19 under this section.

20 Sec. 9. <u>(1) An employee aggrieved by an employer's failure to</u> 21 provide the notice under section 4 of this act, or his or her 22 representative, may proceed with a civil action against the employer in 23 <u>the district court.</u>

(2) Any employer who orders a mass layoff, worksite closing, or
 transfer of operations in violation of the Nebraska Worker Adjustment and
 Retraining Notification Act shall be liable to each aggrieved employee
 who suffers an employment loss as a result of such layoff, closing, or
 transfer for:

29 (a) Double back pay for each calendar day of the violation at a rate
 30 of compensation which is the higher of:

31 (i) The average regular rate received by such employee during the

1	last three years of the employee's employment; or
2	(ii) The final regular rate received by such employee;
3	(b) The value of benefits from the employer's employee benefit plan
4	throughout the entire notice period, including the cost of medical
5	expenses incurred during the employment loss which would have been
6	<u>covered under an employee benefit plan if the employment loss had not</u>
7	<u>occurred;</u>
8	<u>(c) Other economic damages suffered by an employee and shown by a</u>
9	preponderance of the evidence to have been caused by an employer's
10	violation of the act; and
11	<u>(d) Reasonable attorney's fees and costs awarded to a prevailing</u>
12	<u>employee or representative.</u>
13	Sec. 10. <u>(1) The Attorney General, the commissioner, or the</u>
14	affected city, village, or county may proceed with a civil action in the
15	district court for a violation of the Nebraska Worker Adjustment and
16	<u>Retraining Notification Act. The Attorney General or the commissioner may</u>
16 17	Retraining Notification Act. The Attorney General or the commissioner may bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and
17	bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and
17 18	bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and affected employees for violations of the act. An affected political
17 18 19	bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and affected employees for violations of the act. An affected political subdivision may bring suit on its own behalf or on behalf of affected
17 18 19 20	bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and affected employees for violations of the act. An affected political subdivision may bring suit on its own behalf or on behalf of affected employees.
17 18 19 20 21	bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and affected employees for violations of the act. An affected political subdivision may bring suit on its own behalf or on behalf of affected employees. (2) In a suit brought under this section, an employer who orders a
17 18 19 20 21 22	<pre>bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and affected employees for violations of the act. An affected political subdivision may bring suit on its own behalf or on behalf of affected employees. (2) In a suit brought under this section, an employer who orders a mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations in violation of</pre>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	<pre>bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and affected employees for violations of the act. An affected political subdivision may bring suit on its own behalf or on behalf of affected employees. (2) In a suit brought under this section, an employer who orders a mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations in violation of the act shall:</pre>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	<pre>bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and affected employees for violations of the act. An affected political subdivision may bring suit on its own behalf or on behalf of affected employees. (2) In a suit brought under this section, an employer who orders a mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations in violation of the act shall: (a) For failure to timely notify the commissioner, be subject to a</pre>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	<pre>bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and affected employees for violations of the act. An affected political subdivision may bring suit on its own behalf or on behalf of affected employees. (2) In a suit brought under this section, an employer who orders a mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations in violation of the act shall: (a) For failure to timely notify the commissioner, be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of five hundred dollars for each calendar day</pre>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	<pre>bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and affected employees for violations of the act. An affected political subdivision may bring suit on its own behalf or on behalf of affected employees.</pre>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	<pre>bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and affected employees for violations of the act. An affected political subdivision may bring suit on its own behalf or on behalf of affected employees. (2) In a suit brought under this section, an employer who orders a mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations in violation of the act shall: (a) For failure to timely notify the commissioner, be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of five hundred dollars for each calendar day of the violation multiplied by the number of employees who suffered an employment loss as a result of the mass layoff, worksite closing, or</pre>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	<pre>bring suit on behalf of the state, affected political subdivisions, and affected employees for violations of the act. An affected political subdivision may bring suit on its own behalf or on behalf of affected employees. (2) In a suit brought under this section, an employer who orders a mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations in violation of the act shall: (a) For failure to timely notify the commissioner, be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of five hundred dollars for each calendar day of the violation multiplied by the number of employees who suffered an employment loss as a result of the mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations;</pre>

31 of five hundred dollars for each calendar day of the violation multiplied

by the number of employees who suffered an employment loss as a result of 1 2 the mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations; 3 (c) If an employer is found to have acted in bad faith in violating the act or acting to avoid application of the act, be subject to a civil 4 penalty in the amount of one thousand dollars for each calendar day of 5 the violation multiplied by the number of employees who suffered an 6 7 employment loss as a result of the mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations; and 8 9 (d) Be liable to each aggrieved employee who suffers an employment 10 loss as a result of such layoffs, closing, or transfer for: (i) Double back pay for each calendar day of the violation at a rate 11 12 of compensation which is the higher of: 13 (A) The average regular rate received by such employee during the last three years of the employee's employment; or 14 15 (B) The final regular rate received by such employee; 16 (ii) The value of benefits from the employer's employee benefit plan 17 through the entire notice period, including the cost of medical expenses incurred during the employment loss which would have been covered under 18 19 an employee benefit plan if the employment loss had not occurred; and (iii) Other economic damages suffered by an employee and shown by a 20 preponderance of the evidence to have been caused by an employer's 21 22 violation of the act. (3) Any civil penalty collected under subdivision (2)(a), (b), or 23 (c) of this section shall be remitted to the State Treasurer for 24 25 distribution in accordance with Article VII, section 5, of the Constitution of Nebraska. 26 27 Sec. 11. (1) A prevailing party in a suit brought under section 10 of this act shall have a lien upon the business revenue and all real and 28 personal property of the employer for the employer's liability. In order 29 30 for such lien to be valid and effective against the employer's interest in real property, the prevailing party shall record a notice of lien in 31

each county in which the employer holds an interest in real property. In 1 2 order for such lien to be perfected and valid against business revenue and personal property of the employer, the prevailing party shall record 3 4 a notice of lien in the office of the Secretary of State. The notice of 5 lien shall constitute a lien of the prevailing party that is effective as of the date and time of the recording or filing. The prevailing party 6 7 shall send a copy of the notice of lien to the employer by certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid. The commissioner shall 8 9 prescribe the form for the notice of lien which shall include the name 10 and address of the employer, that the lien belongs to the prevailing 11 party, the suit caption, the damages awarded, the amount of the lien, and the date of the judgment. 12

(2) The prevailing party shall hold in trust any proceeds from such
 a lien pending adjudication of any claims to the proceeds by an employer.
 Following the final adjudication of such claims, the prevailing party
 shall distribute any proceeds from the lien on a pro rata basis to the
 employees of the employer or employers against whose business revenue and
 real and personal property the lien was obtained.

19 Whenever the Attorney General has reason to believe that Sec. 12. an employer is violating or is about to violate the Nebraska Worker 20 Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, the Attorney General may 21 22 petition the court for an order of restitution of money or property to any person or class of persons injured thereby. The action may be brought 23 24 in the district court of the county in which the employer allegedly in 25 violation of the act resides or in which the principal place of business is located. Under the act, the state courts do not have authority to 26 27 enjoin a mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations.

Sec. 13. (1) Any agreement to waive the rights of an employee under the Nebraska Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act is voidable before, during, and within thirty days after the advance notification period unless payment is received by the employee in an

1	amount that meets or exceeds the wages and value of benefits to which the
2	employee would have been entitled throughout the advance notification
3	period. If an employee elects to render void such an agreement, the
4	employee shall return any amounts paid by the employer within fourteen
5	<u>days of such election.</u>
6	(2) An employee's acceptance of severance payments cannot be used to
7	offset an award of damages under the act when such payments are:
8	<u>(a) Voluntarily and unconditionally paid in an amount that is less</u>
9	<u>than the value of the wages and benefits to which the employee is</u>
10	entitled during the advance notification period; or
11	(b) Paid pursuant to contractual obligations of the employer owed to
12	the employee.
13	(3) An employee's waiver of claims or acceptance of any severance
14	payment does not absolve or mitigate an employer's obligation to provide
15	notice to other persons or entities entitled to notice under the act.
16	Sec. 14. <u>Claims under the Nebraska Worker Adjustment and Retraining</u>
17	Notification Act shall be brought within three years after the date of
18	the mass layoff, worksite closing, or transfer of operations that was the
19	subject of the violation.
20	Sec. 15. <u>The commissioner may adopt and promulgate rules and</u>
21	regulations to carry out the Nebraska Worker Adjustment and Retraining
22	Notification Act.

22 <u>Notification Act.</u>