

ROGER PEERY

According to New Mexico Department of workforce solutions (<https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Portals/0/LMRApr24.pdf>), 150,400 workers including construction, mining, and logging were employed in 2023. No information was provided on the number of agriculture or landscape workers

The Heat Rule fact sheet indicates that 1,150 workers compensation claims were filed over the 3 year period from 2022 to 2024; which is an average of 383.3 workers/year.

The fact sheet also indicates that NM had over 390 workers may have been affected by heat in 2023, but this value is an assumed number of workers, and is not related to actual data.

Of the 150,400 workers that had heat related workers compensation claims, the percentage of affected workers was only 0.25 percent of the workforce.

If the number of agriculture, landscaping, and other classes of outdoor workers were included, the percent of affected workers would be lower.

It is unreasonable to force employers to implement new work requirements for heat stress given the extremely low percentage of workers adversely affected by working outside.

These types of extreme rules do not protect workers in any meaningful way, and will certainly increase the costs for all projects and services; thereby making our already poor State more economically miserable than it already is.