To amend title 11, United States Code, to improve protections for employees and retirees in business bankruptcies.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. FRANKEN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

A BILL

To amend title 11, United States Code, to improve protections for employees and retirees in business bankruptcies.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

4 (a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Protecting Employees and Retirees in Business Bank-
6 ruptcies Act of 2014”.

7 (b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents of

8 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
TITLE I—IMPROVING RECOVERIES FOR EMPLOYEES AND RETIREES

Sec. 101. Increased wage priority.
Sec. 102. Claim for stock value losses in defined contribution plans.
Sec. 103. Priority for severance pay.
Sec. 104. Financial returns for employees and retirees.
Sec. 105. Priority for WARN Act damages.

TITLE II—REDUCING EMPLOYEES’ AND RETIREES’ LOSSES

Sec. 201. Rejection of collective bargaining agreements.
Sec. 202. Payment of insurance benefits to retired employees.
Sec. 203. Protection of employee benefits in a sale of assets.
Sec. 204. Claim for pension losses.
Sec. 205. Payments by secured lender.
Sec. 206. Preservation of jobs and benefits.
Sec. 207. Termination of exclusivity.
Sec. 208. Claim for withdrawal liability.

TITLE III—RESTRICTING EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

Sec. 301. Executive compensation upon exit from bankruptcy.
Sec. 302. Limitations on executive compensation enhancements.
Sec. 303. Assumption of executive benefit plans.
Sec. 304. Recovery of executive compensation.
Sec. 305. Preferential compensation transfer.

TITLE IV—OTHER PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Union proof of claim.
Sec. 402. Exception from automatic stay.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Business bankruptcies have increased sharply in recent years and remain at high levels.
These bankruptcies include several of the largest business bankruptcy filings in history. As the use of
bankruptcy has expanded, job preservation and retirement security are placed at greater risk.

(2) Laws enacted to improve recoveries for employees and retirees and limit their losses in bankrupt-
cracy cases have not kept pace with the increasing
and broader use of bankruptcy by businesses in all sectors of the economy. However, while protections for employees and retirees in bankruptcy cases have eroded, management compensation plans devised for those in charge of troubled businesses have become more prevalent and are escaping adequate scrutiny.

(3) Changes in the law regarding these matters are urgently needed as bankruptcy is used to address increasingly more complex and diverse conditions affecting troubled businesses and industries.

TITLE I—IMPROVING RECOVERIES FOR EMPLOYEES AND RETIREES

SEC. 101. INCREASED WAGE PRIORITY.

Section 507(a) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking “$10,000” and inserting “$20,000”; 

(B) by striking “within 180 days”; and 

(C) by striking “or the date of the cessation of the debtor’s business, whichever occurs first,”;

(2) in paragraph (5)(A), by striking—

(A) “within 180 days”; and
(B) “or the date of the cessation of the
debtor’s business, whichever occurs first”; and

(3) in paragraph (5), by striking subparagraph
(B) and inserting the following:

“(B) for each such plan, to the extent of
the number of employees covered by each such
plan, multiplied by $20,000.”.

SEC. 102. CLAIM FOR STOCK VALUE LOSSES IN DEFINED
CONTRIBUTION PLANS.

Section 101(5) of title 11, United States Code, is
amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or” at
the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period
at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) right or interest in equity securities
of the debtor, or an affiliate of the debtor, held
in a defined contribution plan (within the mean-
ing of section 3(34) of the Employee Retire-
1002(34))) for the benefit of an individual who
is not an insider, a senior executive officer, or
any of the 20 next most highly compensated
employees of the debtor (if 1 or more are not
insiders), if such securities were attributable to either employer contributions by the debtor or an affiliate of the debtor, or elective deferrals (within the meaning of section 402(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), and any earnings thereon, if an employer or plan sponsor who has commenced a case under this title has committed fraud with respect to such plan or has otherwise breached a duty to the participant that has proximately caused the loss of value.”.

SEC. 103. PRIORITY FOR SEVERANCE PAY.

Section 503(b) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(10) severance pay owed to employees of the debtor (other than to an insider, other senior management, or a consultant retained to provide services to the debtor), under a plan, program, or policy generally applicable to employees of the debtor (but not under an individual contract of employment), or
owed pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, for layoff or termination on or after the date of the filing of the petition, which pay shall be deemed earned in full upon such layoff or termination of employment; and”.

SEC. 104. FINANCIAL RETURNS FOR EMPLOYEES AND RETIREES.

Section 1129(a) of title 11, United States Code is amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following:

“(17) The plan provides for recovery of damages payable for the rejection of a collective bargaining agreement, or for other financial returns as negotiated by the debtor and the authorized representative under section 1113 (to the extent that such returns are paid under, rather than outside of, a plan).”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (13) and inserting the following:

“(13) With respect to retiree benefits, as that term is defined in section 1114(a), the plan—

“(A) provides for the continuation after its effective date of payment of all retiree benefits at the level established pursuant to subsection (e)(1)(B) or (g) of section 1114 at any time be-
fore the date of confirmation of the plan, for
the duration of the period for which the debtor
has obligated itself to provide such benefits, or
if no modifications are made before confirma-
tion of the plan, the continuation of all such re-
tiree benefits maintained or established in whole
or in part by the debtor before the date of the
filing of the petition; and

“(B) provides for recovery of claims arising
from the modification of retiree benefits or for
other financial returns, as negotiated by the
debtor and the authorized representative (to the
extent that such returns are paid under, rather
than outside of, a plan).”.

SEC. 105. PRIORITY FOR WARN ACT DAMAGES.

Section 503(b)(1)(A)(ii) of title 11, United States
Code is amended to read as follows:

“(ii) wages and benefits awarded pursuant
to a judicial proceeding or a proceeding of the
National Labor Relations Board as back pay or
damages attributable to any period of time oc-
curring after the date of commencement of the
case under this title, as a result of a violation
of Federal or State law by the debtor, without
regard to the time of the occurrence of unlawful
conduct on which the award is based or to whether any services were rendered on or after the commencement of the case, including an award by a court under section 2901 of title 29, United States Code, of up to 60 days’ pay and benefits following a layoff that occurred or commenced at a time when such award period includes a period on or after the commencement of the case, if the court determines that payment of wages and benefits by reason of the operation of this clause will not substantially increase the probability of layoff or termination of current employees or of nonpayment of domestic support obligations during the case under this title;”.

**TITLE II—REDUCING EMPLOYEES’ AND RETIREES’ LOSSES**

**SEC. 201. REJECTION OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.**

Section 1113 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (a) through (f) and inserting the following:

“(a) The debtor in possession, or the trustee if one has been appointed under this chapter, other than a trustee in a case covered by subchapter IV of this chapter and
by title I of the Railway Labor Act, may reject a collective
bargaining agreement only in accordance with this section.
In this section, a reference to the trustee includes the
debtor in possession.

“(b) No provision of this title shall be construed to
permit the trustee to unilaterally terminate or alter any
provision of a collective bargaining agreement before com-
plying with this section. The trustee shall timely pay all
monetary obligations arising under the terms of the collec-
tive bargaining agreement. Any such payment required to
be made before a plan confirmed under section 1129 is
effective has the status of an allowed administrative ex-
pense under section 503.

“(c)(1) If the trustee seeks modification of a collec-
tive bargaining agreement, the trustee shall provide notice
to the labor organization representing the employees cov-
ered by the agreement that modifications are being pro-
posed under this section, and shall promptly provide an
initial proposal for modifications to the agreement. There-
after, the trustee shall confer in good faith with the labor
organization, at reasonable times and for a reasonable pe-
riod in light of the complexity of the case, in attempting
to reach mutually acceptable modifications of such agree-
ment.
“(2) The initial proposal and subsequent proposals by the trustee for modification of a collective bargaining agreement shall be based upon a business plan for the reorganization of the debtor, and shall reflect the most complete and reliable information available. The trustee shall provide to the labor organization all information that is relevant for negotiations. The court may enter a protective order to prevent the disclosure of information if disclosure could compromise the debtor’s position with respect to its competitors in the industry, subject to the needs of the labor organization to evaluate the trustee’s proposals and any application for rejection of the agreement or for interim relief pursuant to this section.

“(3) In consideration of Federal policy encouraging the practice and process of collective bargaining and in recognition of the bargained-for expectations of the employees covered by the agreement, modifications proposed by the trustee—

“(A) shall be proposed only as part of a program of workforce and nonworkforce cost savings devised for the reorganization of the debtor, including savings in management personnel costs;

“(B) shall be limited to modifications designed to achieve a specified aggregate financial contribution for the employees covered by the agreement
(taking into consideration any labor cost savings negotiated within the 12-month period before the filing of the petition), and shall be not more than the minimum savings essential to permit the debtor to exit bankruptcy, such that confirmation of a plan of reorganization is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the debtor (or any successor to the debtor) in the short term; and

“(C) shall not be disproportionate or overly burden the employees covered by the agreement, either in the amount of the cost savings sought from such employees or the nature of the modifications.

“(d)(1) If, after a period of negotiations, the trustee and the labor organization have not reached an agreement over mutually satisfactory modifications, and further negotiations are not likely to produce mutually satisfactory modifications, the trustee may file a motion seeking rejection of the collective bargaining agreement after notice and a hearing. Absent agreement of the parties, no such hearing shall be held before the expiration of the 21-day period beginning on the date on which notice of the hearing is provided to the labor organization representing the employees covered by the agreement. Only the debtor and the labor organization may appear and be heard at such
hearing. An application for rejection shall seek rejection effective upon the entry of an order granting the relief.

“(2) In consideration of Federal policy encouraging the practice and process of collective bargaining and in recognition of the bargained-for expectations of the employees covered by the agreement, the court may grant a motion seeking rejection of a collective bargaining agreement only if, based on clear and convincing evidence—

“(A) the court finds that the trustee has complied with the requirements of subsection (e);

“(B) the court has considered alternative proposals by the labor organization and has concluded that such proposals do not meet the requirements of paragraph (3)(B) of subsection (e);

“(C) the court finds that further negotiations regarding the trustee’s proposal or an alternative proposal by the labor organization are not likely to produce an agreement;

“(D) the court finds that implementation of the trustee’s proposal shall not—

“(i) cause a material diminution in the purchasing power of the employees covered by the agreement;
“(ii) adversely affect the ability of the debtor to retain an experienced and qualified workforce; or

“(iii) impair the debtor’s labor relations such that the ability to achieve a feasible reorganization would be compromised; and

“(E) the court concludes that rejection of the agreement and immediate implementation of the trustee’s proposal is essential to permit the debtor to exit bankruptcy, such that confirmation of a plan of reorganization is not likely to be followed by liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the debtor (or any successor to the debtor) in the short term.

“(3) If the trustee has implemented a program of incentive pay, bonuses, or other financial returns for insiders, senior executive officers, or the 20 next most highly compensated employees or consultants providing services to the debtor during the bankruptcy, or such a program was implemented within 180 days before the date of the filing of the petition, the court shall presume that the trustee has failed to satisfy the requirements of subsection (c)(3)(C).

“(4) In no case shall the court enter an order rejecting a collective bargaining agreement that would result in
modifications to a level lower than the level proposed by
the trustee in the proposal found by the court to have com-
plied with the requirements of this section.

“(5) At any time after the date on which an order
rejecting a collective bargaining agreement is entered, or
in the case of an agreement entered into between the
trustee and the labor organization providing mutually sat-
isfactory modifications, at any time after such agreement
has been entered into, the labor organization may apply
to the court for an order seeking an increase in the level
of wages or benefits, or relief from working conditions,
based upon changed circumstances. The court shall grant
the request only if the increase or other relief is not incon-
sistent with the standard set forth in paragraph (2)(E).

“(e) During a period in which a collective bargaining
agreement at issue under this section continues in effect,
and if essential to the continuation of the debtor’s busi-
ness or in order to avoid irreparable damage to the estate,
the court, after notice and a hearing, may authorize the
trustee to implement interim changes in the terms, condi-
tions, wages, benefits, or work rules provided by the collec-
tive bargaining agreement. Any hearing under this sub-
section shall be scheduled in accordance with the needs
of the trustee. The implementation of such interim
changes shall not render the application for rejection moot.

“(f)(1) Rejection of a collective bargaining agreement constitutes a breach of the agreement, and shall be effective no earlier than the entry of an order granting such relief.

“(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), solely for purposes of determining and allowing a claim arising from the rejection of a collective bargaining agreement, rejection shall be treated as rejection of an executory contract under section 365(g) and shall be allowed or disallowed in accordance with section 502(g)(1). No claim for rejection damages shall be limited by section 502(b)(7). Economic self-help by a labor organization shall be permitted upon a court order granting a motion to reject a collective bargaining agreement under subsection (d) or pursuant to subsection (e), and no provision of this title or of any other provision of Federal or State law may be construed to the contrary.

“(g) The trustee shall provide for the reasonable fees and costs incurred by a labor organization under this section, upon request and after notice and a hearing.

“(h) A collective bargaining agreement that is assumed shall be assumed in accordance with section 365.”. 
SEC. 202. PAYMENT OF INSURANCE BENEFITS TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES.

Section 1114 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “, without regard to whether the debtor asserts a right to unilaterally modify such payments under such plan, fund, or program” before the period at the end;

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting after “section” the following: “, and a labor organization serving as the authorized representative under subsection (c)(1),”;

(3) by striking subsection (f) and inserting the following:

“(f)(1) If a trustee seeks modification of retiree benefits, the trustee shall provide a notice to the authorized representative that modifications are being proposed pursuant to this section, and shall promptly provide an initial proposal. Thereafter, the trustee shall confer in good faith with the authorized representative at reasonable times and for a reasonable period in light of the complexity of the case in attempting to reach mutually satisfactory modifications.

“(2) The initial proposal and subsequent proposals by the trustee shall be based upon a business plan for the reorganization of the debtor and shall reflect the most
complete and reliable information available. The trustee shall provide to the authorized representative all information that is relevant for the negotiations. The court may enter a protective order to prevent the disclosure of information if disclosure could compromise the debtor’s position with respect to its competitors in the industry, subject to the needs of the authorized representative to evaluate the trustee’s proposals and an application pursuant to subsection (g) or (h).

“(3) Modifications proposed by the trustee—

“(A) shall be proposed only as part of a program of workforce and nonworkforce cost savings devised for the reorganization of the debtor, including savings in management personnel costs;

“(B) shall be limited to modifications that are designed to achieve a specified aggregate financial contribution for the retiree group represented by the authorized representative (taking into consideration any cost savings implemented within the 12-month period before the date of filing of the petition with respect to the retiree group), and shall be no more than the minimum savings essential to permit the debtor to exit bankruptcy, such that confirmation of a plan of reorganization is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial
reorganization, of the debtor (or any successor to
the debtor) in the short term; and

“(C) shall not be disproportionate or overly bur-
den the retiree group, either in the amount of the
cost savings sought from such group or the nature
of the modifications.”;

(4) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking “(g)” and all that follows
through the semicolon at the end of paragraph

(3) and inserting the following:

“(g)(1) If, after a period of negotiations, the trustee
and the authorized representative have not reached agree-
ment over mutually satisfactory modifications and further
negotiations are not likely to produce mutually satisfac-
tory modifications, the trustee may file a motion seeking
modifications in the payment of retiree benefits after no-
tice and a hearing. Absent agreement of the parties, no
such hearing shall be held before the expiration of the 21-
day period beginning on the date on which notice of the
hearing is provided to the authorized representative. Only
the debtor and the authorized representative may appear
and be heard at such hearing.

“(2) The court may grant a motion to modify the
payment of retiree benefits only if, based on clear and con-
vincing evidence—
“(A) the court finds that the trustee has complied with the requirements of subsection (f);

“(B) the court has considered alternative proposals by the authorized representative and has determined that such proposals do not meet the requirements of subsection (f)(3)(B);

“(C) the court finds that further negotiations regarding the trustee’s proposal or an alternative proposal by the authorized representative are not likely to produce a mutually satisfactory agreement;

“(D) the court finds that implementation of the proposal shall not cause irreparable harm to the affected retirees; and

“(E) the court concludes that an order granting the motion and immediate implementation of the trustee’s proposal is essential to permit the debtor to exit bankruptcy, such that confirmation of a plan of reorganization is not likely to be followed by liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the debtor (or a successor to the debtor) in the short term.

“(3) If a trustee has implemented a program of incentive pay, bonuses, or other financial returns for insiders, senior executive officers, or the 20 next most highly compensated employees or consultants providing services
to the debtor during the bankruptcy, or such a program was implemented within 180 days before the date of the filing of the petition, the court shall presume that the trustee has failed to satisfy the requirements of subparagraph (f)(3)(C).”;

(B) by striking “except that in no case” and inserting the following:
“(4) In no case”; and
(5) by striking subsection (k) and redesignating subsections (l) and (m) as subsections (k) and (l), respectively.

SEC. 203. PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS IN A SALE OF ASSETS.

Section 363(b) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(3) In approving a sale under this subsection, the court shall consider the extent to which a bidder has offered to maintain existing jobs, preserve terms and conditions of employment, and assume or match pension and retiree health benefit obligations in determining whether an offer constitutes the highest or best offer for such property.”.

SEC. 204. CLAIM FOR PENSION LOSSES.

Section 502 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(l) The court shall allow a claim asserted by an active or retired participant, or by a labor organization representing such participants, in a defined benefit plan terminated under section 4041 or 4042 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, for any shortfall in pension benefits accrued as of the effective date of the termination of such pension plan as a result of the termination of the plan and limitations upon the payment of benefits imposed pursuant to section 4022 of such Act, notwithstanding any claim asserted and collected by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation with respect to such termination.

“(m) The court shall allow a claim of a kind described in section 101(5)(C) by an active or retired participant in a defined contribution plan (within the meaning of section 3(34) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(34))), or by a labor organization representing such participants. The amount of such claim shall be measured by the market value of the stock at the time of contribution to, or purchase by, the plan and the value as of the commencement of the case.”.

SEC. 205. PAYMENTS BY SECURED LENDER.

Section 506(e) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “If employees have not received wages, accrued vacation, severance, or
other benefits owed under the policies and practices of the debtor, or pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement, for services rendered on and after the date of the commencement of the case, such unpaid obligations shall be deemed necessary costs and expenses of preserving, or disposing of, property securing an allowed secured claim and shall be recovered even if the trustee has otherwise waived the provisions of this subsection under an agreement with the holder of the allowed secured claim or a successor or predecessor in interest.”.

SEC. 206. PRESERVATION OF JOBS AND BENEFITS.

Chapter 11 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting before section 1101 the following:

“§ 1100. Statement of purpose

“A debtor commencing a case under this chapter shall have as its principal purpose the reorganization of its business to preserve going concern value to the maximum extent possible through the productive use of its assets and the preservation of jobs that will sustain productive economic activity.”;

(2) in section 1129(a), as amended by section 104, by adding at the end the following:
“(18) The debtor has demonstrated that the reorganization preserves going concern value to the maximum extent possible through the productive use of the debtor’s assets and preserves jobs that sustain productive economic activity.”;

(3) in section 1129(e)—

(A) by inserting “(1)” after “(e)”; and

(B) by striking the last sentence and inserting the following:

“(2) If the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) are met with respect to more than 1 plan, the court shall, in determining which plan to confirm—

“(A) consider the extent to which each plan would preserve going concern value through the productive use of the debtor’s assets and the preservation of jobs that sustain productive economic activity; and

“(B) confirm the plan that better serves such interests.

“(3) A plan that incorporates the terms of a settlement with a labor organization representing employees of the debtor shall presumptively constitute the plan that satisfies this subsection.”; and

(4) in the table of sections, by inserting before the item relating to section 1101 the following:

“1100. Statement of purpose.”.
SEC. 207. TERMINATION OF EXCLUSIVITY.

Section 1121(d) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) For purposes of this subsection, cause for reducing the 120-day period or the 180-day period includes the following:

“(A) The filing of a motion pursuant to section 1113 seeking rejection of a collective bargaining agreement if a plan based upon an alternative proposal by the labor organization is reasonably likely to be confirmed within a reasonable time.

“(B) The proposed filing of a plan by a proponent other than the debtor, which incorporates the terms of a settlement with a labor organization if such plan is reasonably likely to be confirmed within a reasonable time.”.

SEC. 208. CLAIM FOR WITHDRAWAL LIABILITY.

Section 503(b) of title 11, United States Code, as amended by section 103 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(11) with respect to withdrawal liability owed to a multiemployer pension plan for a complete or partial withdrawal pursuant to section 4201 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1381) where such withdrawal occurs on or after the commencement of the case, an amount
equal to the amount of vested benefits payable from such pension plan that accrued as a result of employees’ services rendered to the debtor during the period beginning on the date of commencement of the case and ending on the date of the withdrawal from the plan.”.

TITLE III—RESTRICTING EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 301. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION UPON EXIT FROM BANKRUPTCY.

Section 1129(a) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following: “Except for compensation subject to review under paragraph (5), payments or other distributions under the plan to or for the benefit of insiders, senior executive officers, and any of the 20 next most highly compensated employees or consultants providing services to the debtor, shall not be approved except as part of a program of payments or distributions generally applicable to employees of the debtor, and only to the extent that the court determines that such payments are not excessive or
disproportionate compared to distributions to the
debtor’s nonmanagement workforce.”; and
(2) in paragraph (5)—
(A) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking
“and” at the end;
(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the
period at the end and inserting “; and”;
(C) by adding at the end the following:
“(C) the compensation disclosed pursuant
to subparagraph (B) has been approved by, or
is subject to the approval of, the court as rea-
sonable when compared to individuals holding
comparable positions at comparable companies
in the same industry and not disproportionate
in light of economic concessions by the debtor’s
nonmanagement workforce during the case.”.

SEC. 302. LIMITATIONS ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION EN-
HANCEMENTS.

Section 503(c) of title 11, United States Code, is
amended—
(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding
subparagraph (A)—
(A) by inserting “, a senior executive offi-
cer, or any of the 20 next most highly com-
pensated employees or consultants” after “an insider’’;

(B) by inserting “or for the payment of performance or incentive compensation, or a bonus of any kind, or other financial returns designed to replace or enhance incentive, stock, or other compensation in effect before the date of the commencement of the case,” after “remain with the debtor’s business,”; and

(C) by inserting “clear and convincing” before “evidence in the record”; and

(2) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) other transfers or obligations, to or for the benefit of insiders, senior executive officers, managers, or consultants providing services to the debtor, in the absence of a finding by the court, based upon clear and convincing evidence, and without deference to the debtor’s request for such payments, that such transfers or obligations are essential to the survival of the debtor’s business or (in the case of a liquidation of some or all of the debtor’s assets) essential to the orderly liquidation and maximization of value of the assets of the debtor, in either case, because of the essential nature of the services pro-
vided, and then only to the extent that the court finds such transfers or obligations are reasonable compared to individuals holding comparable positions at comparable companies in the same industry and not disproportionate in light of economic concessions by the debtor’s nonmanagement workforce during the case.”.

SEC. 303. ASSUMPTION OF EXECUTIVE BENEFIT PLANS.

Section 365 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “and (d)” and inserting “(d), (q), and (r)”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(q) No deferred compensation arrangement for the benefit of insiders, senior executive officers, or any of the 20 next most highly compensated employees of the debtor shall be assumed if a defined benefit plan for employees of the debtor has been terminated pursuant to section 4041 or 4042 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, on or after the date of the commencement of the case or within 180 days before the date of the commencement of the case.

“(r) No plan, fund, program, or contract to provide retiree benefits for insiders, senior executive officers, or any of the 20 next most highly compensated employees
SEC. 304. RECOVERY OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

(a) In General.—Subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 562 the following:

§ 563. Recovery of executive compensation

“(a) If a debtor has obtained relief under subsection (d) of section 1113, or subsection (g) of section 1114, by which the debtor reduces the cost of its obligations under a collective bargaining agreement or a plan, fund, or program for retiree benefits as defined in section 1114(a), the court, in granting relief, shall determine the percentage diminution in the value of the obligations when compared to the debtor’s obligations under the collective bargaining agreement, or with respect to retiree benefits, as of the date of the commencement of the case under this title before granting such relief. In making its determination, the court shall include reductions in benefits, if any,
as a result of the termination pursuant to section 4041
or 4042 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act
of 1974, of a defined benefit plan administered by the
debtor, or for which the debtor is a contributing employer,
effective at any time on or after 180 days before the date
of the commencement of a case under this title. The court
shall not take into account pension benefits paid or pay-
able under such Act as a result of any such termination.

“(b) If a defined benefit pension plan administered
by the debtor, or for which the debtor is a contributing
employer, has been terminated pursuant to section 4041
or 4042 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act
of 1974, effective at any time on or after 180 days before
the date of the commencement of a case under this title,
but a debtor has not obtained relief under subsection (d)
of section 1113, or subsection (g) of section 1114, the
court, upon motion of a party in interest, shall determine
the percentage diminution in the value of benefit obliga-
tions when compared to the total benefit liabilities before
such termination. The court shall not take into account
pension benefits paid or payable under title IV of the Em-
ployee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 as a result
of any such termination.

“(c) Upon the determination of the percentage dimi-
nution in value under subsection (a) or (b), the estate shall
have a claim for the return of the same percentage of the
compensation paid, directly or indirectly (including any
transfer to a self-settled trust or similar device, or to a
nonqualified deferred compensation plan under section
409A(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) to any
officer of the debtor serving as member of the board of
directors of the debtor within the year before the date of
the commencement of the case, and any individual serving
as chairman or lead director of the board of directors at
the time of the granting of relief under section 1113 or
1114 or, if no such relief has been granted, the termi-
nation of the defined benefit plan.

“(d) The trustee or a committee appointed pursuant
to section 1102 may commence an action to recover such
claims, except that if neither the trustee nor such com-
mittee commences an action to recover such claim by the
first date set for the hearing on the confirmation of plan
under section 1129, any party in interest may apply to
the court for authority to recover such claim for the ben-
efit of the estate. The costs of recovery shall be borne by
the estate.

“(e) The court shall notaward postpetition com-
pensation under section 503(e) or otherwise to any person
subject to subsection (c) if there is a reasonable likelihood
that such compensation is intended to reimburse or re-
place compensation recovered by the estate under this sec-
tion.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
The table of sections for chapter 5 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relat-
ing to section 562 the following:

“563. Recovery of executive compensation.”.

SEC. 305. PREFERENTIAL COMPENSATION TRANSFER.

Section 547 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j)(1) The trustee may avoid a transfer—

“(A) made—

“(i) to or for the benefit of an insider (in-
cluding an obligation incurred for the benefit of an insider under an employment contract) made in anticipation of bankruptcy; or

“(ii) in anticipation of bankruptcy to a consultant who is formerly an insider and who is retained to provide services to an entity that becomes a debtor (including an obligation under a contract to provide services to such entity or to a debtor); and

“(B) made or incurred on or within 1 year be-
fore the filing of the petition.
“(2) No provision of subsection (c) shall constitute a defense against the recovery of a transfer described in paragraph (1).

“(3) The trustee or a committee appointed pursuant to section 1102 may commence an action to recover such transfer, except that, if neither the trustee nor such committee commences an action to recover such transfer by the time of the commencement of a hearing on the confirmation of a plan under section 1129, any party in interest may apply to the court for authority to recover the claims for the benefit of the estate. The costs of recovery shall be borne by the estate.”

TITLE IV—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. UNION PROOF OF CLAIM.

Section 501(a) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, including a labor organization,” after “A creditor”.

SEC. 402. EXCEPTION FROM AUTOMATIC STAY.

Section 362(b) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (27), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (28), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:
“(29) of the commencement or continuation of a grievance, arbitration, or similar dispute resolution proceeding established by a collective bargaining agreement that was or could have been commenced against the debtor before the filing of a case under this title, or the payment or enforcement of an award or settlement under such proceeding.”