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**H. B. 2012**

(By Delegates B. White, E. Nelson, Storch, Zatezalo, Pasdon, Ashley  
Duke, Westfall, McCuskey and Cowles)

[Introduced January 14, 2015; referred to the  
Committee on Industry and Labor then Finance.]

10 A BILL to amend and reenact §21-5-4 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to  
11 the payment of wages by employers and when final wages are required to be paid; requiring  
12 payment of wages to be by the next regular payday; providing an exception; providing that  
13 bonuses and fringe benefits are not covered; reducing the amount of liquidated damages  
14 available; providing an instance when liquidated damages are not available; clarifying that  
15 the section does not address whether overtime pay is due; and authorizing payment by mail  
16 if requested by the employee.

17 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:*

18 That §21-5-4 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted  
19 to read as follows:

20 **ARTICLE 5. WAGE PAYMENT AND COLLECTION.**

21 **§21-5-4. Cash orders; employees separated from payroll before paydays.**

22 (a) In lieu of lawful money of the United States, any person, firm or corporation may  
23 compensate employees for services by cash order which may include checks or money orders on

1 banks convenient to the place of employment where suitable arrangements have been made for the  
2 cashing of the checks by employees for the full amount of wages.

3 (b) Whenever a person, firm or corporation discharges an employee, or whenever an  
4 employee quits or resigns from employment, the person, firm or corporation shall pay the employee's  
5 wages in full no later than the next regular payday or four business days, whichever comes first.  
6 ~~Payment shall be made through the regular pay channels or, if requested by the employee, by mail.~~  
7 due for work that the employee performed prior to the separation of employment, on or before the  
8 next regular payday unless that payday is less than four business days after the date of discharge, in  
9 which case final wages must be paid no later than the following regular payday. However, bonuses  
10 and other fringe benefits of employment, as defined in section one of this article, are not considered  
11 part of the compensation to be paid at the times specified in this section. For purposes of this section,  
12 "business day" means any day other than Saturday, Sunday or any legal holiday as set forth in section  
13 one, article two, chapter two of this code.

14 ~~(c) Whenever an employee quits or resigns, the person, firm or corporation shall pay the~~  
15 ~~employee's wages in full no later than the next regular payday. Payment shall be made through the~~  
16 ~~regular pay channels or, if requested by the employee, by mail. However, if the employee gives at~~  
17 ~~least one pay period's written notice of intention to quit, the person, firm or corporation shall pay all~~  
18 ~~wages earned by the employee at the time of quitting. Payment under this section may be made in~~  
19 person in any manner permissible under section three of this article, through the regular pay channels  
20 or, if requested by the employee, by mail.

21 (d) When work of any employee is suspended as a result of a labor dispute, or when an  
22 employee for any reason whatsoever is laid off, the person, firm or corporation shall pay in full to

1 the employee not later than the next regular payday, either through the regular pay channels or by  
2 mail if requested by the employee, wages earned at the time of suspension or layoff.

3 (e) If a person, firm or corporation fails to pay an employee wages as required under this  
4 section, the person, firm or corporation, in addition to the amount which was unpaid when due, is  
5 liable to the employee for ~~three~~ two times that unpaid amount as liquidated damages. This section  
6 regulates the timing of wage payments upon separation from employment and not whether overtime  
7 pay is due. Liquidated damages that can be awarded under this section are not available to  
8 employees claiming they were misclassified as exempt from overtime under state and federal wage  
9 & hour laws. Every employee shall have a lien and all other rights and remedies for the protection  
10 and enforcement of his or her salary or wages, as he or she would have been entitled to had he or she  
11 rendered service therefor in the manner as last employed; except that, for the purpose of liquidated  
12 damages, the failure shall not be deemed to continue after the date of the filing of a petition in  
13 bankruptcy with respect to the employer if he or she is adjudicated bankrupt upon the petition.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to require employers pay outstanding wages due to separated employees to be by the next regular payday. The bill provides an exception. The bill provides that bonuses and fringe benefits are not covered. The bill reduces the amount of liquidated damages available. The bill provides an instance when liquidated damages are not available. The bill clarifies that the section does not address whether overtime pay is due. The bill authorizes payment by mail if requested by the employee.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.