

# **WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE**

## **2021 REGULAR SESSION**

**Introduced**

### **House Bill 2009**

(BY DELEGATES FOSTER, BURKHAMMER, KIMES,  
HIGGINBOTHAM, FORSHT, KEATON, ESPINOSA, AND PRITT)

[Introduced February 10, 2021; Referred to the  
Committee on the Judiciary]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §3-8-12 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; to amend  
2 and reenact §21-1A-4 of said code; and to amend and reenact §21-5-1 of said code, all  
3 relating to limitations on the use of wages and agency shop fees by employers and labor  
4 organizations for political activities; prohibiting any person from coercing or intimidating  
5 any employee into making a political contribution or engaging in any form of political  
6 activity; prohibiting employers and any other persons responsible for the disbursement of  
7 wages and salaries from withholding or diverting any portion of an employee's wages or  
8 salary for political activities without express, written authorization; providing for employee  
9 modification or withdrawal of wage withholding or diversion authorization; providing that  
10 the prohibition against withholding or diverting wages for political activities applies to any  
11 written or oral contract or agreement entered into, modified, renewed or extended on or  
12 after July 1, 2017, and shall not otherwise apply or abrogate a written or oral contract or  
13 agreement in effect on or before June 30, 2017; providing for criminal penalties; setting  
14 forth requirements for employees to provide written authorization for disbursement of  
15 wages and salaries by an employer or other person for political activities; requiring the  
16 Secretary of State to promulgate forms; defining terms "political activities" and "agency  
17 shop fees"; modifying definition of "deductions" to exclude amounts for union or club dues;  
18 and making it an unfair labor practice under the Labor-Management Relations Act for the  
19 Private Sector for a labor organization to use agency shop fees paid by nonmembers for  
20 political activities, unless expressly authorized by the individual.

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

### **CHAPTER 3. ELECTIONS.**

#### **ARTICLE 8. REGULATION AND CONTROL OF ELECTIONS.**

**§3-8-12. Additional acts forbidden; circulation of written matter; newspaper advertising;  
solicitation of contributions; intimidation and coercion of employees; withholding  
of wages or salaries without express authorization; promise of employment or other**

**benefits; limitations on contributions; public contractors; penalty.**

1 (a) A person may not publish, issue or circulate, or cause to be published, issued or  
2 circulated, any anonymous letter, circular, placard, radio or television advertisement or other  
3 publication supporting or aiding the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate.

4 (b) An owner, publisher, editor or employee of a newspaper or other periodical may not  
5 insert, either in its advertising or reading columns, any matter, paid for or to be paid for, which  
6 tends to influence the voting at any election, unless directly designating it as a paid advertisement  
7 and stating the name of the person authorizing its publication and the candidate in whose behalf  
8 it is published.

9 (c) A person may not, in any room or building occupied for the discharge of official duties  
10 by any officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision of the state, solicit orally or by  
11 written communication delivered within the room or building, or in any other manner, any  
12 contribution of money or other thing of value for any party or political purpose, from any  
13 postmaster or any other officer or employee of the federal government, or officer or employee of  
14 the state, or a political subdivision of the state. An officer, agent, clerk or employee of the federal  
15 government, or of this state, or any political subdivision of the state, who may have charge or  
16 control of any building, office or room, occupied for any official purpose, may not knowingly permit  
17 any person to enter any building, office or room, occupied for any official purpose for the purpose  
18 of soliciting or receiving any political assessments from, or delivering or giving written solicitations  
19 for, or any notice of, any political assessments to, any officer or employee of the state, or a political  
20 subdivision of the state.

21 (d) Except as provided in §3-8-8 of this code, a person entering into any contract with the  
22 state or its subdivisions, or any department or agency of the state, either for rendition of personal  
23 services or furnishing any material, supplies or equipment or selling any land or building to the  
24 state, or its subdivisions, or any department or agency of the state, if payment for the performance  
25 of the contract or payment for the material, supplies, equipment, land or building is to be made,

26 in whole or in part, from public funds may not, during the period of negotiation for or performance  
27 under the contract or furnishing of materials, supplies, equipment, land or buildings, directly or  
28 indirectly, make any contribution to any political party, committee or candidate for public office or  
29 to any person for political purposes or use; nor may any person or firm solicit any contributions  
30 for any purpose during any period.

31 (e) A person may not, directly or indirectly, promise any employment, position, work,  
32 compensation or other benefit provided for, or made possible, in whole or in part, by act of the  
33 Legislature, to any person as consideration, favor or reward for any political activity for the support  
34 of or opposition to any candidate, or any political party in any election.

35 (f) A person may not, directly or indirectly, make any contribution in excess of the amounts  
36 permitted by §3-8-5c of this code, in connection with any campaign for nomination or election to  
37 or on behalf of any statewide office, in connection with any other campaign for nomination or  
38 election to or on behalf of any other elective office in the state or any of its subdivisions, or in  
39 connection with or on behalf of any person engaged in furthering, advancing, supporting or aiding  
40 the nomination or election of any candidate for any of the offices.

41 (g) It is unlawful for any person to create, establish or organize more than one political  
42 committee with the intent to avoid or evade the contribution limitations contained in this article.

43 (h) A person may not, directly or indirectly, make contributions to a state party executive  
44 committee or caucus campaign committee which, in the aggregate, exceed the amounts permitted  
45 by §3-8-5c of this code any calendar year.

46 (i) The limitations on contributions contained in this section do not apply to transfers among  
47 a state party executive committee, a caucus campaign committee, and a national committee of  
48 the same political party: *Provided*, That the moneys transferred may only be used for voter  
49 registration and get-out-the-vote activities of the state committees.

50 (j) A person may not solicit any contribution, other than contributions to a campaign for or  
51 against a county or local government ballot issue, from any nonelective salaried employee of the

52 state government or of any of its subdivisions: *Provided*, That in no event may any person acting  
53 in a supervisory role solicit a person who is a subordinate employee for any contribution. A person  
54 may not coerce or intimidate any ~~nonsalaried employee of the state government or any of its~~  
55 ~~subdivisions~~ into engaging in any form of political activity. The provisions of this subsection may  
56 not be construed to prevent any employee from making a contribution or from engaging in political  
57 activity voluntarily without coercion, intimidation or solicitation.

58 (k) A person may not solicit a contribution from any other person without informing the  
59 other person at the time of the solicitation of the amount of any commission, remuneration, or  
60 other compensation that the solicitor or any other person will receive or expect to receive as a  
61 direct result of the contribution being successfully collected. Nothing in this subsection may be  
62 construed to apply to solicitations of contributions made by any person serving as an unpaid  
63 volunteer.

64 (l) A person may not place any letter, circular, flyer, advertisement, election paraphernalia,  
65 solicitation material or other printed or published item tending to influence voting at any election  
66 in a roadside receptacle unless it is: (1) approved for placement into a roadside receptacle by the  
67 business or entity owning the receptacle; and (2) contains a written acknowledgment of the  
68 approval. This subdivision does not apply to any printed material contained in a newspaper or  
69 periodical published or distributed by the owner of the receptacle. The term "roadside receptacle"  
70 means any container placed by a newspaper or periodical business or entity to facilitate home or  
71 personal delivery of a designated newspaper or periodical to its customers.

72 (m) An employer or any other person or entity responsible for the disbursement of funds  
73 in payment of wages or salaries may not withhold or divert any portion of an employee's wages  
74 or salaries for use as contributions to any candidate or political committee, or for any other political  
75 activities which tend to influence the voting at any election, except upon the express, written  
76 request of the employee. The request must be made on a form prescribed by the Secretary of  
77 State informing the employee of the prohibition against discrimination set forth in subsection (l) of

78 this section. The employee may modify or withdraw such wage withholding or diversion in writing,  
 79 at any time, to take effect on the date such withdrawal or modification is submitted to their  
 80 employer. For purposes of this subsection, "political activities" shall mean any activity to urge any  
 81 person to vote for or against any candidate or ballot issue or to support or oppose a political  
 82 committee, political party or any other organization engaged in electioneering communications or  
 83 independent expenditures as defined in §3-8-1a of this code. This subsection applies to any  
 84 written or oral contract or agreement entered into, modified, renewed or extended on or after July  
 85 1, 2017: *Provided*, That the provisions of this subsection shall not otherwise apply to or abrogate  
 86 a written or oral contract or agreement or any provisions thereof in effect on or before June 30,  
 87 2017.

88 ~~(m)~~ (n) Any person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and,  
 89 upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or confined in jail for not more than  
 90 one year, or both fined and confined.

## CHAPTER 21. LABOR.

### ARTICLE 1A. LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

#### §21-1A-4. Unfair labor practices.

1 (a) It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer:

2 (1) To interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed  
 3 in section three of this article;

4 (2) To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization  
 5 or contribute financial or other support to it: *Provided*, That an employer shall not be prohibited  
 6 from permitting employees to confer with him or her during working hours without loss of time or  
 7 pay;

8 (3) By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of

9 employment, to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization;

10 (4) To discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he or she has  
11 filed charges or given testimony under this article; and

12 (5) To refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his or her employees,  
13 subject to the provisions of subsection (a), section five of this article.

14 (b) It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents:

15 (1) To restrain or coerce: (A) Employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section  
16 three of this article: *Provided*, That this subdivision shall not impair the right of a labor organization  
17 to prescribe its own rules with respect to the acquisition or retention of membership therein; or (B)  
18 an employer in the selection of his or her representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining  
19 or the adjustment of grievances;

20 (2) To cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee in  
21 violation of subdivision (3), subsection (a) of this section or to discriminate against an employee  
22 with respect to whom membership in such organization has been denied or terminated on some  
23 ground other than his or her failure to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly  
24 required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership;

25 (3) To refuse to bargain collectively with an employer, provided it is the representative of  
26 his or her employees subject to the provisions of subsection (a), section five of this article;

27 (4) (i) To engage in, or induce or encourage any individual employed by any person to  
28 engage in, a strike or a refusal in the course of employment to use, manufacture, process,  
29 transport or otherwise handle or work on any goods, articles, materials or commodities or to  
30 perform any services; or (ii) to threaten, coerce or restrain any person, where in either case an  
31 object thereof is:

32 (A) Forcing or requiring any employer or self-employed person to join any labor or  
33 employer organization or to enter into any agreement which is prohibited by subsection (e) of this  
34 section;

35 (B) Forcing or requiring any person to cease using, selling, handling, transporting or  
36 otherwise dealing in the products of any other producer, processor or manufacturer, or to cease  
37 doing business with any other person, or forcing or requiring any other employer to recognize or  
38 bargain with a labor organization as the representative of his or her employees unless such labor  
39 organization has been certified as the representative of such employees under the provisions of  
40 section five of this article: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this paragraph may be construed  
41 to make unlawful, where not otherwise unlawful, any primary strike or primary picketing;

42 (C) Forcing or requiring any employer to recognize or bargain with a particular labor  
43 organization as the representative of his or her employees if another labor organization has been  
44 certified as the representative of such employees under the provisions of section five of this article;

45 (D) Forcing or requiring any employer to assign particular work to employees in a particular  
46 labor organization or in a particular trade, craft or class rather than to employees in another labor  
47 organization or in another trade, craft or class, unless such employer is failing to conform to an  
48 order of certification of the board determining the bargaining representative for employees  
49 performing such work: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to  
50 make unlawful a refusal by any person to enter upon the premises of any employer, other than  
51 his or her own employer, if the employees of such employer are engaged in a strike ratified or  
52 approved by a representative of such employees whom such employer is required by law to  
53 recognize;

54 (5) To require of employees covered by an agreement authorized under subdivision (3),  
55 subsection (a) of this section, the payment, as a condition precedent to becoming a member of  
56 such organization, of a fee in an amount which the board finds excessive or discriminatory under  
57 all the circumstances. In making such a finding, the board shall consider, among other relevant  
58 factors, the practices and customs of labor organizations in the particular industry, and the wages  
59 currently paid to the employees affected;

60 (6) To cause or attempt to cause an employer to pay or deliver or agree to pay or deliver

61 any money or other thing of value, in the nature of an exaction, for services which are not  
62 performed or not to be performed; and

63 (7) To picket or cause to be picketed, or threaten to picket or cause to be picketed, any  
64 employer where an object thereof is forcing or requiring an employer to recognize or bargain with  
65 a labor organization as the representative of his or her employees, or forcing or requiring the  
66 employees of an employer to accept or select such labor organization as their collective  
67 bargaining representative, unless such labor organization is currently certified as the  
68 representative of such employees:

69 (A) Where the employer has lawfully recognized in accordance with this article any other  
70 labor organization and a question concerning representation may not appropriately be raised  
71 under subsection (c), section five of this article;

72 (B) Where within the preceding 12 months a valid election under subsection (c), section  
73 five of this article has been conducted; or

74 (C) Where such picketing has been conducted without a petition under subsection (c),  
75 section five of this article being filed within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 15 days from  
76 the commencement of such picketing: *Provided*, That when such a petition has been filed the  
77 board shall forthwith, without regard to the provisions of said subsection or the absence of a  
78 showing of a substantial interest on the part of the labor organization, direct an election in such  
79 unit as the board finds to be appropriate and shall certify the results thereof. Nothing in this  
80 subdivision shall be construed to permit any act which would otherwise be an unfair labor practice  
81 under this subsection.

82 (c) The expressing of any views, argument or opinion, or the dissemination thereof,  
83 whether in written, printed, graphic or visual form, shall not constitute or be evidence of an unfair  
84 labor practice, or be prohibited under this article, if such expression contains no threat of reprisal  
85 or force or promise of benefit.

86 (d) For the purposes of this section, to bargain collectively is the performance of the mutual

87 obligation of the employer and the representative of the employees to meet at reasonable times  
88 and confer in good faith with respect to wages, hours and other terms and conditions of  
89 employment, or the negotiation of an agreement, or any question arising thereunder, and the  
90 execution of a written contract incorporating any agreement reached if requested by either party,  
91 but such obligation does not compel either party to agree to a proposal or require the making a  
92 concession: *Provided*, That where there is in effect a collective bargaining contract covering  
93 employees, the duty to bargain collectively shall also mean that no party to such contract shall  
94 terminate or modify such contract, unless the party desiring such termination or modification:

95 (1) Gives a written notice to the other party of the proposed termination or modification 60  
96 days prior to the expiration date thereof, or in the event such contract contains no expiration date,  
97 60 days prior to the time it is proposed to make such termination or modification;

98 (2) Offers to meet and confer with the other party for the purpose of negotiating a new  
99 contract or a contract containing the proposed modifications;

100 (3) Notifies the Commissioner of Labor of the existence of a dispute;

101 (4) Continues in full force and effect, without resorting to strike or lockout, all the terms  
102 and conditions of the existing contract for a period of 60 days after such notice is given or until  
103 the expiration date of such contract, whichever occurs later. The duties imposed upon employers,  
104 employees and labor organizations by this subdivision and subdivisions (2) and (3) of this  
105 subsection shall become inapplicable upon an intervening certification of the board, under which  
106 the labor organization or individual, which is a party to the contract, has been superseded as or  
107 ceased to be the representative of the employees subject to the provisions of subsection (a),  
108 section five of this article, and the duties so imposed shall not be construed as requiring either  
109 party to discuss or agree to any modification of the terms and conditions contained in a contract  
110 for a fixed period, if such modification is to become effective before such terms and conditions  
111 can be reopened under the provisions of the contract. Any employee who engages in a strike  
112 within the 60-day period specified in this subsection shall lose his or her status as an employee

113 of the employer engaged in the particular labor dispute, for the purposes of this section and  
114 sections three and five of this article, but such loss of status for such employee shall terminate if  
115 and when he or she is reemployed by such employer.

116 (e) It shall be an unfair labor practice for any labor organization and any employer to enter  
117 into any contract or agreement, express or implied, whereby such employer ceases or refrains or  
118 agrees to cease or refrain from handling, using, selling, transporting or otherwise dealing in any  
119 of the products of any other employer, or to cease doing business with any other person and any  
120 such contract or agreement entered into heretofore or hereafter shall be to such extent  
121 unenforceable and void.

122 (f) It shall be an unfair labor practice for any labor organization to use agency shop fees  
123 paid by an individual who is not a member of the organization to make any contributions or  
124 expenditures to influence an election or to operate a political committee, unless affirmatively  
125 authorized by the individual. The employee may modify or withdraw this authorization in writing,  
126 at any time, to take effect on the date such withdrawal or modification is submitted to their  
127 employer. For purposes of this section, "agency shop fees" shall mean any dues, fees,  
128 assessments or other similar charges, however denominated, of any kind or amount to the labor  
129 organization.

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

### **§21-5-1. Definitions.**

1 As used in this article:

2 (a) The term "firm" includes any partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust,  
3 division of a corporation, the administrator or executor of the estate of a deceased individual, or  
4 the receiver, trustee or successor of any of the same, or officer thereof, employing any person.

5 (b) The term "employee" or "employees" includes any person suffered or permitted to work  
6 by a person, firm or corporation.

7 (c) The term "wages" means compensation for labor or services rendered by an employee,

8 whether the amount is determined on a time, task, piece, commission or other basis of calculation.

9 As used in sections four, five, eight-a, 10 and 12 of this article, the term “wages” shall also include  
10 then accrued fringe benefits capable of calculation and payable directly to an employee: *Provided,*  
11 That nothing herein contained shall require fringe benefits to be calculated contrary to any  
12 agreement between an employer and his or her employees which does not contradict the  
13 provisions of this article.

14 (d) The term “commissioner” means Commissioner of Labor or his or her designated  
15 representative.

16 (e) The term “railroad company” includes any firm or corporation engaged primarily in the  
17 business of transportation by rail.

18 (f) The term “special agreement” means an arrangement filed with and approved by the  
19 commissioner whereby a person, firm or corporation is permitted upon a compelling showing of  
20 good cause to establish regular paydays less frequently than once in every two weeks: *Provided,*  
21 That in no event shall the employee be paid in full less frequently than once each calendar month  
22 on a regularly established schedule.

23 (g) The term “deductions” includes amounts required by law to be withheld, and amounts  
24 authorized for ~~union or club dues~~ pension plans, payroll savings plans, credit unions, charities,  
25 and hospitalization and medical insurance.

26 (h) The term “officer” shall include officers or agents in the management of a corporation  
27 or firm who knowingly permit the corporation or firm to violate the provisions of this article.

28 (i) The term “wages due” shall include at least all wages earned up to and including the  
29 12th day immediately preceding the regular payday.

30 (j) The term “construction” means the furnishing of work in the fulfillment of a contract for  
31 the construction, alteration, decoration, painting or improvement of a new or existing building,  
32 structure, roadway or pipeline, or any part thereof, or for the alteration, improvement or  
33 development of real property: *Provided,* That construction performed for the owner or lessee of a

34 single family dwelling or a family farming enterprise is excluded.

35 (k) The term “minerals” means clay, coal, flagstone, gravel, limestone, manganese, sand,  
36 sandstone, shale, iron ore and any other metallurgical ore.

37 (l) The term “fringe benefits” means any benefit provided an employee or group of  
38 employees by an employer, or which is required by law, and includes regular vacation, graduated  
39 vacation, floating vacation, holidays, sick leave, personal leave, production incentive bonuses,  
40 sickness and accident benefits and benefits relating to medical and pension coverage.

41 (m) The term “employer” means any person, firm or corporation employing any employee.

42 (n) The term “doing business in this state” means having employees actively engaged in  
43 the intended principal activity of the person, firm or corporation in West Virginia.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is limit the use of wages and agency shop fees by employers and labor organizations for political activities; prohibit any person from coercing or intimidating any employee into making a political contribution or engaging in any form of political activity; prohibit employers and any other persons responsible for the disbursement of wages and salaries from withholding or diverting any portion of an employee’s wages or salary for political activities without express, written authorization; provide for employee modification or withdrawal of wage withholding or diversion authorization; provide that the prohibition against withholding or diverting wages for political activities applies to any written or oral contract or agreement entered into, modified, renewed or extended on or after July 1, 2017, and shall not otherwise apply or abrogate a written or oral contract or agreement in effect on or before June 30, 2017; provide for criminal penalties; set forth requirements for employees to provide written authorization for disbursement of wages and salaries by an employer or other person for political activities; require the Secretary of State to promulgate forms; define terms “political activities” and “agency shop fees”; modify definition of “deductions” to exclude amounts for union or club dues; and make it an unfair labor practice under the Labor-Management Relations Act for the Private Sector for a labor organization to use agency shop fees paid by nonmembers for political activities, unless expressly authorized by the individual.

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