# WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE 

2024 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

## Senate Bill 159

By Senators Weld, Boley, Chapman, Deeds, Oliverio, Phillips, Roberts, Rucker, Swope, Tarr, Woodrum, Hamilton, Trump, Stuart, Grady, and<br>Jeffries

[Introduced January 10, 2024]

A BILL to amend and reenact §3-5-7 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; to amend and reenact $\S 18-2-1$ of said code; and to amend and reenact $\S 18-5-1$ a of said code, all relating to prohibiting persons who have been convicted of certain crimes against minors from holding positions on boards of education; and requiring that a candidate for county board of education include a statement on the certificate of announcement that he or she swears and affirms that he or she has not been convicted of certain crimes against minors. Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

## CHAPTER 3. ELECTIONS.

## ARTICLE 5. PRIMARY ELECTIONS AND NOMINATING PROCEDURES.

## §3-5-7. Filing certificates of announcements of candidacies; requirements; withdrawal of

 candidates when section applicable.(a) Any person who is eligible and seeks to hold an office or political party position to be filled by election in any primary or general election held under the provisions of this chapter shall file a certificate of announcement declaring his or her candidacy for the nomination or election to the office.
(b) The certificate of announcement shall be filed as follows:
(1) Candidates for the House of Delegates, the State Senate, circuit judge, family court judge, and any other office or political position to be filled by the voters of more than one county shall file a certificate of announcement with the Secretary of State.
(2) Candidates for an office or political position to be filled by the voters of a single county or a subdivision of a county, except for candidates for the House of Delegates, State Senate, circuit judge or family court judge, shall file a certificate of announcement with the clerk of the county commission.
(3) Candidates for an office to be filled by the voters of a municipality shall file a certificate of announcement with the recorder or city clerk.
(c) The certificate of announcement shall be filed with the proper officer not earlier than the second Monday in January before the primary election day and not later than the last Saturday in January before the primary election day and must be received before midnight, eastern standard time, of that day or, if mailed, shall be postmarked by the United States Postal Service before that hour. This includes the offices of Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Judge of the Intermediate Court of Appeals, circuit court judge, family court judge and magistrate, which are to be filled on a nonpartisan and division basis at the primary election: Provided, That on the final day of a political filing period, the office of the Secretary of State shall be open from 9:00 a.m. until 11:59 p.m. The offices of the county clerk in all counties of the state shall be open on that final day of a political filing period from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 p.m.
(d) The certificate of announcement shall be on a form prescribed by the Secretary of State on which the candidate shall make a sworn statement before a notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths, containing the following information:
(1) The date of the election in which the candidate seeks to appear on the ballot;
(2) The name of the office sought; the district, if any; and the division, if any;
(3) The legal name of the candidate and the exact name the candidate desires to appear on the ballot, subject to limitations prescribed in §3-5-13 of this code;
(4) The county of residence and a statement that the candidate is a legally qualified voter of that county; and the magisterial district of residence for candidates elected from magisterial districts or under magisterial district limitations;
(5) The specific address designating the location at which the candidate resides at the time of filing, including number and street or rural route and box number and city, state, and zip code;
(6) For partisan elections, the name of the candidate's political party and a statement that the candidate: (A) Is a member of and is affiliated with that political party as evidenced by the candidate's current registration as a voter affiliated with that party; and (B) has not been registered
as a voter affiliated with any other political party for a period of 60 days before the date of filing the announcement;
(7) For candidates for delegate to national convention, the name of the presidential candidate to be listed on the ballot as the preference of the candidate on the first convention ballot; or a statement that the candidate prefers to remain "uncommitted";
(8) For candidates for county board of education, a statement that the candidate swears and affirms that he or she has not been convicted of an offense under §61-8A-1 et seq., §61-8B1 et seq., and \$61-8C-1 et seq. of this code in which the victim was a minor;
(8) (9) A statement that the person filing the certificate of announcement is a candidate for the office in good faith; and
(9) (10) The words "subscribed and sworn to before me this ___ day of
$\qquad$ $20 \ldots \quad$ " and a space for the signature of the officer giving the oath.
(e) The Secretary of State or the board of ballot commissioners, as the case may be, may refuse to certify the candidacy or may remove the certification of the candidacy upon receipt of a certified copy of the voter's registration record of the candidate showing that the candidate was registered as a voter in a party other than the one named in the certificate of announcement during the 60 days immediately preceding the filing of the certificate: Provided, That unless a signed formal complaint of violation of this section and the certified copy of the voter's registration record of the candidate are filed with the officer receiving that candidate's certificate of announcement no later than 10 days following the close of the filing period, the candidate may not be refused certification for this reason.
(f) The certificate of announcement shall be subscribed and sworn to by the candidate before some an officer qualified to administer oaths, who shall certify the same. Any person who knowingly provides false information on the certificate is guilty of false swearing and shall be punished in accordance with §3-9-3 of this code.
(g) Any candidate for delegate to a national convention may change his or her statement of presidential preference by notifying the Secretary of State by letter, received by the Secretary of State no later than the third Tuesday following the close of candidate filing. When the rules of the political party allow each presidential candidate to approve or reject candidates for delegate to convention who may appear on the ballot as committed to that presidential candidate, the presidential candidate or the candidate's committee on his or her behalf may file a list of approved or rejected candidates for delegate and the Secretary of State shall list as "uncommitted" any candidate for delegate who is disapproved by the presidential candidate.
(h) A person may not be a candidate for more than one office or office division at any election: Provided, That a candidate for an office may also be a candidate for President of the United States, for membership on political party executive committees or for delegate to a political party national convention: Provided, however, That an unsuccessful candidate for a nonpartisan office in an election held concurrently with the primary election may be appointed under the provisions of $\S 3-5-19$ of this code to fill a vacancy on the general ballot.
(i) A candidate who files a certificate of announcement for more than one office or division and does not withdraw, as provided by $\S 3-5-11$ of this code, from all but one office prior to the close of the filing period may not be certified by the Secretary of State or placed on the ballot for any office by the board of ballot commissioners.

## CHAPTER 18. EDUCATION.

## ARTICLE 2. STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

§18-2-1. Creation; composition; appointment, qualifications, terms, and removal of members; offices.

There is a State Board of Education, to be known as the West Virginia Board of Education, which is a corporation and as such may contract and be contracted with, plead and be impleaded, sue and be sued, and have and use a common seal. The state board consists of 12 members, of
whom one is the state Superintendent of Schools, ex officio; one of whom is the Chancellor of the Higher Education Policy Commission, ex officio; and one of whom is the Chancellor of the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education, ex officio, none of whom is entitled to vote. The other nine members are citizens of the state, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for overlapping terms of nine years. Terms of office begin on November 5 of the appropriate year and end on November 4 of the appropriate year. Not more than five members are appointed from any one congressional district.

No more than five of the appointive members may belong to the same political party and no person is eligible for appointment to membership on the state board who is a member of any political party executive committee or holds any other public office or public employment under the federal government or under the government of this state or any of its political subdivisions, or who is an appointee or employee of the board. Members are eligible for reappointment. Any vacancy on the board shall be filled by the Governor by appointment for the unexpired term.

Notwithstanding the provisions of $\S 6-6-4$ of this code, a member of the state board may not be removed from office by the Governor except for official misconduct, incompetence, neglect of duty, or gross immorality and then only in the manner prescribed by law for the removal by the Governor of state elective officers.

Before exercising any authority or performing any duties as a member of the state board, each member shall qualify as such by taking and subscribing to the oath of office prescribed by section five, article IV of the Constitution of West Virginia, the certificate whereof shall be filed with the Secretary of State. A suitable office in the state Department of Education at the State Capitol shall be provided for use by the state board.

Notwithstanding the provisions of $\S 6-5-5$ of this code, no person who has been convicted of an offense under the provisions of §61-8A-1 et seq., §61-8B-1 et seq., §61-8C-1 et seq., and §61-8D-1 et seq. of this code in which the victim is a minor may hold office as a member of the state board.

## ARTICLE 5. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

## §18-5-1a. Eligibility of members; training requirements.

(a) A person who is a member of a county board:
(1) Shall be a citizen and resident in the county in which he or she serves on the county board. Also, a person who is a candidate for membership on a county board or who is a memberelect of a county board shall be a citizen and resident in the county in which he or she seeks to serve on the county board;
(2) May not be employed by the county board on which he or she serves, including employment as a teacher or service person;
(3) May not engage in the following political activities:
(A) Become a candidate for or hold any other public office, other than to succeed him or herself as a member of a county board subject to the following:
(i) A candidate for a county board, who is not currently serving on a county board, may hold another public office while a candidate if he or she resigns from the other public office prior to taking the oath of office as a county board member.
(ii) The term "public office" as used in this section does not include service on any other board, elected or appointed, profit or nonprofit, under the following conditions:
(I) The person does not receive compensation; and
(II) The primary scope of the board is not related to public schools.
(B) Become a candidate for, or serve as, an elected member of any political party executive committee;
(C) Become a candidate for, or serve as, a delegate, alternate or proxy to a national political party convention;
(D) Solicit or receive political contributions to support the election of, or to retire the campaign debt of, any candidate for partisan office;
(4) May engage in any or all of the following political activities:
(A) Make campaign contributions to partisan or bipartisan candidates;
(B) Attend political fund raisers for partisan or bipartisan candidates;
(C) Serve as an unpaid volunteer on a partisan campaign;
(D) Politically endorse any candidate in a partisan or bipartisan election; or
(E) Attend a county, state, or national political party convention.
(b) A member or member-elect of a county board, or a person desiring to become a member of a county board, may make a written request to the West Virginia Ethics Commission for an advisory opinion to determine if another elected or appointed position held or sought by the person is an office or public office which would bar service on a county board pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.
(1) Within 30 days of receipt of the request, the Ethics Commission shall issue a written advisory opinion in response to the request and also shall publish the opinion in a manner which, to the fullest extent possible, does not reveal the identity of the person making the request.
(2) A county board member who relies in good faith upon an advisory opinion issued by the West Virginia Ethics Commission to the effect that holding a particular office or public office is not a bar from membership on a county board and against whom proceedings are subsequently brought for removal from the county board on the basis of holding that office or offices, is entitled to reimbursement by the county board for reasonable attorney's fees and court costs incurred by the member in defending against these proceedings, regardless of the outcome of the proceedings.
(3) A vote cast by the member at a meeting of the county board may not be invalidated due to a subsequent finding that holding the particular office or public office is a bar to membership on the county board.
(4) Good faith reliance on a written advisory opinion of the West Virginia Ethics Commission that a particular office or public office is not a bar to membership on a county board is an absolute defense to any civil suit or criminal prosecution arising from any proper action taken
within the scope of membership on the county board, becoming a member-elect of the county board or seeking election to the county board.
(c) To be eligible for election or appointment as a member of a county board, a person shall possess at least a high school diploma or a general educational development (GED) diploma. This provision does not apply to members or members-elect who have taken office prior to May 5, 1992, and who serve continuously from that date forward.
(d) A person elected to a county board after July 1, 1990, may not assume the duties of county board member unless he or she has first attended and completed a course of orientation relating to boardsmanship and governance effectiveness which shall be given between the date of election and the beginning of the member's term of office under the following conditions:
(1) A portion or portions of subsequent training such as that offered in orientation may be provided to members after they have commenced their term of office;
(2) Attendance at the session of orientation given between the date of election and the beginning of the member's term of office permits the member-elect to assume the duties of county board member, as specified in this section;
(3) Members appointed to the county board shall attend and complete the next orientation course offered following their appointment; and
(4) The provisions of this subsection relating to orientation do not apply to members who have taken office prior to July 1, 1988, and who serve continuously from that date forward.
(e) Annually, each member of a county board shall receive seven clock hours of training in areas relating to boardsmanship, governance effectiveness, and school performance issues including, but not limited to, pertinent state and federal statutes such as the "Process for Improving Education" set forth in section five, article two-e of this chapter §18-2E-5 of this code and the "No Child Left Behind Act" and their respective administrative rules.
(1) The orientation and training shall be approved by the state board and conducted by the West Virginia School Board Association or other organization or organizations approved by the state board:
(A) The state board may exclude time spent in training on school performance issues from the requisite seven hours herein required; and
(B) If the state board elects to exclude time spent in training on school performance issues from the requisite seven hours, the state board shall limit the training to a feasible and practicable amount of time.
(2) Failure to attend and complete the approved course of orientation and training relating to boardsmanship and governance effectiveness without good cause, as determined by the state board by duly promulgated legislative rules, constitutes neglect of duty under section seven, article six, chapter six §6-6-7 of this code.
(f) In the final year of any four-year term of office, a member shall satisfy the annual training requirement before January 1. Failure to comply with the training requirements of this section without good cause, as defined by the state board by duly promulgated legislative rules, constitutes neglect of duty under $\$ 6-6-7$ of this code.
(g) The state board shall appoint a committee named the "County Board Member Training Standards Review Committee" whose members shall meet at least annually. Subject to state board approval, the committee shall determine which particular trainings and training organizations shall be approved, and whether county board members have satisfied the annual training requirement. Members of the committee serve without compensation but may be reimbursed by their agencies or employers for all reasonable and necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties under this subsection.
(h) Notwithstanding the provisions of \$6-5-5 of this code, no person who has been convicted of an offense under the §61-8A-1 et seq., §61-8B-1 et seq., §61-8C-1 et seq., and §61-

8D-1 et seq. of this code in which the victim is a minor may hold office as a member of a county
board.
NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to require that the party affiliation for county school board members be displayed beside their name on the ballot for election.

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

