WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE 2024 REGULAR SESSION

Committee Substitute

for

Senate Bill 370

By SENATOR WOODRUM

[Originating in the Committee on the Judiciary;

reported February 9, 2024]

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1	A BILL to amend and reenact §6C-2-5 and §6C-2-8 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as
2	amended, all relating to updating Public Employees Grievance Board procedure to reflect
3	that Level 3 decisions be appealed to the Intermediate Court of Appeals; and establishing
4	venue for the enforceability of final orders issued by an administrative law judge.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 2. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE.

§6C-2-5. Enforcement and appeal.

- (a) The decision of the administrative law judge is final upon the parties and is enforceable in the circuit court of Kanawha County circuit court situated in the judicial district in which the grievant is employed.
- (b) An appeal of the decision of the administrative law judge shall be to the Intermediate
 Court of Appeals in accordance with §51-11-4(b)(4) of this code and the Rules of Appellate
 Procedure.
 - (b) A party may appeal the decision of the administrative law judge on the grounds that the decision:
- 9 (1) Is contrary to law or a lawfully adopted rule or written policy of the employer;
- 10 (2) Exceeds the administrative law judge's statutory authority;
- 11 (3) Is the result of fraud or deceit;
- (4) Is clearly wrong in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the whole
 record; or
- (5) Is arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted
 exercise of discretion.
 - (c) A party shall file the appeal in the circuit court of Kanawha County within 30 days of receipt of the administrative law judge's decision. The decision of the administrative law judge is not automatically stayed upon the filing of an appeal, but a stay may be granted by the circuit court upon a separate motion for a stay.

(d) The court shall review the entire record that was before the administrative law judge, and the court may hear oral arguments and require written briefs. The court may reverse, vacate or modify the decision of the administrative law judge, or may remand the grievance to the administrative law judge or the chief administrator for further proceedings.

§6C-2-8. Employee organizations may not be compelled to disclose certain communications; exceptions.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, an employee organization or an agent of an employee organization may not be compelled to disclose any communication or information the employee organization or agent received or acquired in confidence from a public employee, while the employee organization or agent was acting in a representative capacity concerning a public employee grievance or an investigation of a potential public employee grievance, regardless of whether the public employee is a member of the employee organization: *Provided*, That the confidentiality established under this section does not apply to written communications between the employee and the employee organization.
- (b) (1) The confidentiality established under this section applies only to the extent that the communication or information is germane to a grievance or potential grievance of the employee.
 - (2) The confidentiality established under this subsection continues after termination of:
 - (A) The employee's employment; or
- (B) The representative relationship of the employee organization or its agent with the public employee.
- (3) The confidentiality established under this subsection protects the communication or information received or acquired by the employee organization or its agent, but does not protect the employee from being compelled to disclose, to the extent provided by law, the facts underlying the communication or information.
- (c) The protection for confidential communications provided by this section only extends to proceedings under the public employees grievance procedure. Nothing in this section may be

- construed to extend the confidentiality to circuit court, <u>appellate</u> proceedings, or other proceedings
 outside of the public employees grievance procedure.
 - (d) An employee organization or its agent shall disclose to the employer as soon as possible a communication or information described in subsection (a) of this section to the extent the employee organization or its agent reasonably believes:
 - (1) It is necessary to prevent certain death or substantial bodily harm;
 - (2) It is necessary to prevent the employee from committing a crime, fraud, or any act that is reasonably certain to result in substantial injury to the financial interests or property of another or to rectify or mitigate any such the action after it has occurred;
 - (3) The communication or information constitutes an admission that the employee has committed a crime; or
 - (4) It is necessary to comply with a court order or other law.
 - (e) An employee organization or its agent may disclose a communication or information described in subsection (a) of this section in order to:
 - (1) Secure legal advice about the compliance of the employee organization or its agent with a court order or other law;
 - (2) Establish a claim or defense on behalf of the employee organization or its agent in a controversy between the employee and the employee organization or its agent;
 - (3) Establish a defense to a criminal charge or civil claim against the employee organization or its agent based on conduct in which the employee was involved; or
 - (4) Respond to allegations in any proceeding concerning the performance of professional duties by the employee organization or its agent on behalf of the employee.
 - (f) An employee organization or its agent may disclose a communication or information described in subsection (a) of this section, without regard to whether the disclosure is made within the public employees grievance procedure, in the following circumstances:

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1 6	(1) The employee organization has obtained the express written or oral consent of the
17	employee;

- (2) The employee has, by other act or conduct, waived the confidentiality of the communication or information; or
- (3) The employee is deceased or has been adjudicated incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction and the employee organization has obtained the written or oral consent of the personal representative of the employee's estate or of the employee's guardian.
- (g) If there is a conflict between the application of this section and any federal or state labor law, the provisions of the federal or other state law shall control.