♣ Approved for Filing: KMW♣ 02-11-98 10:57 AM♣

1	RESTRICTION ON STATE AND LOCAL
2	GOVERNMENTS COLLECTING MONIES FOR
3	GROUPS
4	1998 GENERAL SESSION
5	STATE OF UTAH
6	Sponsor: Howard A. Stephenson
7 8 9 10	Lane BeattieL. Steven PoultonJohn P. HolmgrenCraig A. PetersonLeRay McAllisterMichael G. WaddoupsLeonard M. BlackhamNathan C. TannerRobert M. MuhlesteinLyle W. HillyardCraig L. TaylorHoward C. NielsonRobert F. MontgomeryAlarik MyrinLorin V. Jones
12	AN ACT RELATING TO LABOR AND ELECTION LAW; REQUIRING LABOR
13	ORGANIZATIONS TO ESTABLISH A SEPARATE FUND FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES;
14	ESTABLISHING REGISTRATION AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
15	FUND; PROVIDING CRIMINAL PENALTIES; PROHIBITING AUTOMATIC PAYROLL
16	DEDUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO A LABOR ORGANIZATION'S POLITICAL
17	FUND; AND MAKING TECHNICAL CHANGES.
18	This act affects sections of Utah Code Annotated 1953 as follows:
19	AMENDS:
20	<b>34-32-1</b> , as enacted by Chapter 85, Laws of Utah 1969
21	ENACTS:
22	<b>20A-11-1401</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
23	<b>20A-11-1402</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
24	<b>20A-11-1403</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
25	<b>20A-11-1404</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
26	<b>20A-11-1405</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
27	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
28	Section 1 Section 20A-11-1401 is enacted to read:

1	Part 14. Political Contribution by Labor Organizations
2	<u>20A-11-1401.</u> Title.
3	This part is known as the "Political Contributions by Labor Organizations Act."
4	Section 2. Section 20A-11-1402 is enacted to read:
5	<b>20A-11-1402.</b> Definitions.
6	As used in this part:
7	(1) "Ballot proposition" includes initiatives, referenda, proposed constitutional
8	amendments, and any other ballot propositions submitted to the voters.
9	(2) (a) "Contribution" means any of the following when done for political purposes:
10	(i) a gift, subscription, donation, loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value
11	given to a filing entity;
12	(ii) an express, legally enforceable contract, promise, or agreement to make a gift,
13	subscription, donation, unpaid or partially unpaid loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything
14	of value to a filing entity;
15	(iii) any transfer of funds from a labor organization to a filing entity;
16	(iv) compensation paid by any labor organization for personal services provided without
17	charge to a filing entity;
18	(v) remuneration from any labor organization to compensate a legislator for a loss of salary
19	or income while the Legislature is in session; or
20	(vi) goods or services provided by a labor organization to or for the benefit of a filing
21	entity at less than fair market value.
22	(b) "Contribution" does not include services provided without compensation by
23	individuals volunteering their time on behalf of the filing entity.
24	(3) "Filing entity" means a candidate, officeholder, political action committee, political
25	issues committee, political party, and each other entity required to report contributions under Title
26	20A, Chapter 11, Campaign and Financial Reporting Requirements.
27	(4) "Fund" means the separate segregated fund established by a labor organization for
28	political purposes according to the procedures and requirements of this part.
29	(5) (a) "Labor organization" means any association or organization of employees, and any
30	agency, employee representation committee, or plan in which employees participate that exists,
31	in whole or in part, to advocate on behalf of employees about grievances, labor disputes, wages,

1	rates of pay, nours of employment, or conditions of work.
2	(b) "Labor organization" does not include §:
2a	(i) AN ASSOCIATION OR ORGANIZATION OF EMPLOYEES THAT DOES NOT PAY ANY SUM,
2b	PORTION, OR PERCENTAGE OF ANY OF ITS MEMBERS' DUES TO AND IS NOT AFFILIATED WITH A
2c	NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION OR ASSOCIATION; OR
2d	(ii) ş organizations governed by the National Labor
3	Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. Sec. 151 et. seq. § OR THE RAILROAD LABOR ACT, 45 U.S.C. SEC. 151
3a	ET. SEQ. ş
4	(6) "Political purposes" means an act done with the intent or in a way to influence or tend
5	to influence, directly or indirectly, any person to refrain from voting or to vote for or against any:
6	(a) candidate for public office at any caucus, political convention, primary, or election; or
7	(b) ballot proposition.
8	Section 3. Section <b>20A-11-1403</b> is enacted to read:
9	20A-11-1403. Limits on labor organization contributions.
10	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a labor organization may not make a contribution
11	to any candidate.
12	(2) (a) A labor organization may make a contribution to a candidate if the labor
13	organization establishes a separate segregated fund to be used for political purposes.
14	(b) The labor organization shall ensure:
15	(i) that contributions to the fund are solicited independently from any other solicitations
16	by the labor organization;
17	(ii) that dues or other fees for membership in the labor organization are not used for
18	political purposes, transferred to the segregated fund, or intermingled in any way with fund
19	monies;
20	(iii) that the cost of administering the fund is paid from fund contributions and not from
21	dues or other fees for membership in the labor organization;
22	(iv) § [in the case of a labor organization that has a collective bargaining agreement with the
23	employer of the employees which the labor organization represents,] ş that contributions are not
24	made from money collected from payroll deductions by that employer; and
25	(v) that each contribution is voluntary

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26	(3) The labor organization has the burden of proof to establish that the requirements of
27	Subsection (2)(b) are met.
27a	Ş (4) NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION (2)(b)(ii), A
27b	LABOR ORGANIZATION MAY USE DUES OR OTHER FEES FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE LABOR
27c	ORGANIZATION TO COMMUNICATE WITH ITS OWN MEMBERS REGARDING BALLOT PROPOSITIONS
27d	POLITICAL CANDIDATES, OR OTHER POLITICAL ISSUES. §
28	Section 4. Section <b>20A-11-1404</b> is enacted to read:
29	20A-11-1404. Criminal Acts Penalties.
30	(1) (a) It is unlawful for a labor organization to make a contribution to a candidate by using
31	money or anything of value:

1	§ [(i) secured by physical force, job discrimination, membership discrimination, or financial
2	reprisals, or threat of force, job discrimination, membership discrimination, or financial reprisals;] §
3	Ş [(ii)] (i) ş from dues, fees, or other moneys required as a condition of membership in a labor
4	organization or as a condition of employment; or
5	§ [(iii)] (ii) ş obtained in any commercial transaction.
6	(b) At the time the labor organization is soliciting money for the fund from an employee,
7	it is unlawful for a labor organization to fail to:
8	(i) inform an employee of the fund's political purpose; and
9	(ii) inform an employee of the employee's right to refuse to contribute without fear of
10	<u>reprisal.</u>
11	(c) It is unlawful for a labor organization to solicit monies for the fund from any person
12	other than its members and their families.
13	(d) It is unlawful for a labor organization to pay a member for contributing to the fund by
14	providing a bonus, expense account, rebate of dues or other membership fees, or by any other form
15	of direct or indirect compensation.
16	(2) Any person or entity violating this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
17	Section 5. Section <b>20A-11-1405</b> is enacted to read:
18	20A-11-1405. Registration Disclosure.
19	Each fund established by a labor organization under this part shall:
20	(1) register as a political action committee as required by this chapter; and
21	(2) file the financial reports for political action committees required by this chapter.
22	Section 6. Section <b>34-32-1</b> is amended to read:
23	34-32-1. Assignments to labor unions Effect.
24	[Whenever] (1) Except as provided in Subsection (4), an employee of any person, firm,
25	school district, private or municipal corporation $\$ , THE STATE, OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION $\$ §
25a	within the state [of Utah executes and delivers]
26	may sign and deliver to his employer \$ OR AUTHORIZED AGENT \$ [an instrument in writing whereby
26a	such employer is directed
27	to] a written statement directing the employer to:
28	(a) deduct a specified sum [at the rate not exceeding] of up to 3% per month from his
29	wages; and [to]
30	(b) pay the [same] amount deducted to a labor organization or union or any other
31	organization of employees as assignee[, it shall be the duty of such employer to make such

1	deduction and to pay the same monthly or as designated by employee to such assignee and to
2	continue to do so until otherwise directed by the employee through an instrument in writing].
3	(2) An employer who receives a written statement shall:
4	(a) keep the statement on file;
5	(b) deduct the specified sum from the employee's salary; and
6	(c) pay the deducted amount to the organization or union designated by the employee.
7	(3) The employer shall continue to make and pay the deduction as \$ [directed] AUTHORIZED \$
7a	by the
8	employee until the employee revokes or modifies the deduction in writing.
9	(4) § (a) § Notwithstanding Subsection (1), an employee may not direct an employer to deduct
10	monies from his wages and pay them to:
11	Ş [(a)] (i) ş a registered political action committee;
12	§ [(b)] (ii) § a fund as defined by Section 20A-11-1402; or
13	Ş [(c)] (iii) ş any intermediary that contributes to a registered political action committee or
13a	<u>fund as</u>
14	defined in Section 20A-11-1402.
14a	Ş (b) THIS SUBSECTION (4) SHALL NOT APPLY TO ANY LABOR ASSOCIATION OR
14b	ORGANIZATION THAT IS EXEMPT FROM THE POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY LABOR
14c	ORGANIZATION ACT. §
15	(5) Nothing in this section prohibits an individual from making personal contributions to
16	a registered political action committee or to a fund as defined by Section 20A-11-1402

## Legislative Review Note as of 2-11-98 11:11 AM

This bill raises the following constitutional or statutory concerns:

This legislation could be challenged on First Amendment and Equal Protection grounds. If challenged on either ground, parties on both sides of the issue can make reasonable, persuasive arguments that their position should prevail. Consequently, it is impossible to predict whether or not a court would find this statute to be constitutional.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel