1	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
2	FOR
3	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
4	FOR
5	Senate Bill No. 371
6	(By Senators Kessler (Mr. President) and M. Hall,
7	By Request of the Executive)
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9	[Originating in the Committee on Finance;
LO	reported March 19, 2013.]
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L 4	A BILL to amend and reenact $\$25-1-15$ of the Code of West Virginia,
L 5	1931, as amended; to amend and reenact \$28-5-27 of said code;
L 6	to amend said code by adding thereto two new sections,
L 7	designated §31-20-5g and §31-20-5h; to amend and reenact
L 8	§61-7-6 of said code; to amend and reenact §62-11A-1a of said
L 9	code; to amend and reenact §62-11B-9 of said code; to amend
20	and reenact §62-11C-2, §62-11C-3 and §62-11C-6 of said code;
21	to amend said code by adding thereto a new section, designated
22	§62-11C-10; to amend and reenact §62-12-6, §62-12-7, §62-12-9,
23	\$62-12-10, $$62-12-13$ , $$62-12-14a$ , $$62-12-15$ , $$62-12-17$ and
24	§62-12-19 of said code; to amend said code by adding thereto

a new section, designated §62-12-29; to amend and reenact \$62-15-2 of said code; and to amend said code by adding thereto two new sections, designated §62-15-6a and §62-15-6b, all relating to public safety; requiring the Division of Corrections to perform graduated methods of mental health screens, appraisals and evaluations on persons committed to its custody; eliminating requirement for separate disciplinary rules at each institution mandating one year of supervised release for violent inmates and deducting one year of their good time; mandating one hundred eighty days of supervised release for nonviolent inmates; setting an effective date for supervised release provisions; requiring the Commissioner of Corrections to adopt policies regarding mandatory supervised release; requiring the West Virginia Regional Jail Authority and Correctional Facility to use a standardized pretrial riskscreening instrument adopted by the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia to screen persons arrested and placed in a regional jail; requiring the Division of Corrections to develop and implement a cognitive behavioral program for inmates in regional jails committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections and requiring the Division of Corrections to pay its cost; exempting parole officers from prohibitions against carrying concealed weapons; moving definition of "day report center" to section relating to

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conditions of release on probation; providing standards and limitations under which judges and magistrates may impose a period of supervision or participation in day report program; clarifying language regarding confinement and revocation for violations of the conditions of home incarceration; adding representative of the Bureau for Behavioral Health and Health Facilities to the community corrections subcommittee of the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction; requiring that the community corrections subcommittee review, assess and report on the implementation of evidence-based practices in the criminal justice system; adding member with a background in substance abuse treatment and services to the community criminal justice boards to be appointed by the Commission or Commissions of the county or represented by the board; providing oversight responsibility to Division of Justice and Community Services to implement standardized risk and needs assessment, evaluate effectiveness of other modifications to community corrections programs and provide annual report; requiring probation officers to conduct a standardized risk and needs assessment for individuals placed on probation and to supervise probationer and enforce probation according to assessment and supervision standards adopted by the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals; requiring probation officers to perform random drug and

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alcohol tests of persons under their supervision; authorizing the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia to adopt a standardized risk and needs assessment for use by probation officers; authorizing the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia to adopt a standardized pretrial screening instrument for use by the Regional Jail Authority; providing standards and limitations under which judges may impose a term of reporting to a day report center as a condition of probation; authorizing day report center programs to provide services based on the results of a person's standardized risk and needs assessment; providing for graduated sanctions in response to violations of the conditions of release on probation other than absconding or committing certain new criminal conduct; creating exceptions to new criminal conduct provisions; requiring copies of graduated sanctions confinement orders be supplied to the Commissioner of Corrections; providing that graduated sanctions confinement be paid by the Division of Corrections; revising eligibility requirements for accelerated parole program; requiring that Division of Corrections' policies and procedures for developing a rehabilitation treatment plan include the use of substance abuse assessment tools and prioritize treatment resources based on the risk and needs assessment and substance abuse assessment results; providing for rebuttable presumption that parole

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appropriate for inmates completing the accelerated parole program and a rehabilitation treatment program; providing standards and limitations for Parole Board; outlining duties of the Division of Corrections to supervise, treat and provide support services for persons released on mandatory supervised release; removing temporal standard for requirement that the Parole Board have access to a copy of an inmate's physical, mental or psychiatric examination; authorizing Division of Corrections to employ directors of housing and employment for released inmates with duties relating to the reduction of parole release delays and finding employment; requiring parole officers to update the standardized risk and needs assessment for each person for whom an assessment has not been conducted for parole and to supervise each person according to the assessment and the commissioner's supervision standards; authorizing the Commissioner of Corrections to issue a certificate authorizing an eligible parole officer to carry firearms or concealed weapons; providing standards limitations under which the Division of Corrections may order substance abuse treatment or impose a term of reporting to a day report center or other community corrections program as a condition or modification of parole; authorizing the Commissioner of Corrections to enter into a master agreement with the Division of Justice and Community Services to

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reimburse counties for use of the community corrections programs; clarifying that parolee participation in community corrections is at program director's discretion; providing for graduated sanctions in response to violations of the conditions of release on parole other than absconding or certain new criminal conduct; providing a parolee with the right to a hearing, upon request, regarding whether he or she violated the conditions of his or her release on parole; providing that graduated sanctions incarceration for parolees be paid for by Division of Corrections; providing for a Community Supervision Committee to be appointed by the Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia to coordinate the sharing of information for community supervision and requiring submittal of an annual report; revising definitions for Drug Offender Accountability and Treatment Act; providing standards and limitations under which judges may order treatment supervision for drug offenders; requiring the Division of Justice and Community Services to use appropriated funds to implement substance abuse treatment to serve those under treatment supervision in each judicial circuit; providing an effective date regarding standards and limitations; providing that the Division of Justice and Community Services in consultation with the Governor's Advisory Committee on Substance Abuse is

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1 responsible for developing standards relating to quality and 2 delivery of substance abuse services, requiring certain 3 education and training, paying for drug abuse assessments and certified drug treatment from appropriated funds, requiring 4 5 submittal of an annual report and specifying an effective 6 date; outlining duties of treatment supervision service 7 providers; providing for state payment of drug court participants' incarceration under certain circumstances; 8 9 defining terms; and making technical changes.

10 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That \$25-1-15 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, 12 be amended and reenacted; that \$28-5-27 of said code be amended and 13 reenacted; that said code be amended by adding thereto two new 14 sections, designated \$31-20-5g and \$31-20-5h; that \$61-7-6 of said 15 code be amended and reenacted; that \$62-11A-1a of said code be 16 amended and reenacted; that \$62-11B-9 of said code be amended and 17 reenacted; that \$62-11C-2, \$62-11C-3 and \$62-11C-6 of said code be 18 amended and reenacted; that said code be amended by adding thereto 19 a new section, designated \$62-11C-10; that \$62-12-6, \$62-12-7, 20 \$62-12-9, \$62-12-10, \$62-12-13, \$62-12-14a, \$62-12-15, \$62-12-17 and \$62-12-19 of said code be amended and reenacted; that said code 22 be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated \$62-12-29; 23 that \$62-15-2 of said code be amended and reenacted; and that said 24 code be amended by adding thereto two new sections, designated

- 1 62-15-6a and 62-15-6b, all to read as follows:
- 2 CHAPTER 25. DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS.
- 3 ARTICLE 1. ORGANIZATION, INSTITUTIONS AND CORRECTIONS MANAGEMENT.
- 4 §25-1-15. Diagnostic and classification divisions.
- 5 (a) The Commissioner of Corrections may establish diagnostic 6 and classification divisions.
- (b) Notwithstanding any provision of the this code to the 8 contrary, all persons committed to the custody of the Commissioner 9 of the Division of Corrections for presentence diagnosis and 10 classification and all persons sentenced to the custody of the 11 Division of Corrections shall, upon transfer to the Division of 12 Corrections, undergo diagnosis and classification, which may shall 13 include: (1) Assessments of a person's criminogenic risk and need 14 factors that are reliable, validated and normed for a specific 15 population and responsive to cultural and gender-specific needs as 16 well as individual learning styles and temperament; (2) application 17 of a mental health preliminary screen; and (3) if the mental health 18 preliminary screen suggests the need for further assessment, a full 19 psychological evaluation. The Division of Corrections shall 20 perform mental health preliminary screens, appraisals 21 evaluations according to standards provided by the American 22 Correctional Association.
- 23 CHAPTER 28. STATE CORRECTIONAL AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.
- 24 ARTICLE 5. THE PENITENTIARY.

## 1 §28-5-27. Deduction from sentence for good conduct; mandatory 2 supervision.

- (a) All current and future adult inmates now in the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections, or hereafter committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections, except those committed pursuant to article four, chapter twenty-five of this code, shall be granted commutation from their sentences for good conduct in accordance with this section.
- 9 (b) Such The commutation of sentence, hereinafter called known 10 as "good time", shall be deducted from the maximum term of 11 indeterminate sentences or from the fixed term of determinate 12 sentences.
- (c) Each inmate committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections and incarcerated in a correctional facility pursuant to such that commitment shall be granted one day good time for each day he or she is incarcerated, including any and all days in jail awaiting sentence and which is are credited by the sentencing court to his or her sentence pursuant to section twenty-four, article eleven, chapter sixty-one of this code or for any other reason relating to such the commitment. No An inmate may not be granted any good time for time served either on parole or bond or in any other status when he or she is not physically incarcerated.
- 23 (d) No An inmate sentenced to serve a life sentence shall be 24 is not eligible to earn or receive any good time pursuant to this

- 1 section.
- 2 (e) An inmate under two or more consecutive sentences shall be
- 3 allowed good time as if the several sentences, when the maximum
- 4 terms thereof of the consecutive sentences are added together, were
- 5 all one sentence.
- 6 (f) The Commissioner of Corrections shall promulgate separate
- 7 disciplinary rules for each institution under his control in which
- 8 adult felons are incarcerated, which rules. The rules shall
- 9 describe acts which that inmates are prohibited from committing,
- 10 procedures for charging individual inmates for violation of such
- 11 the rules and for determining the guilt or innocence of inmates
- 12 charged with such the violations and the sanctions which may be
- 13 imposed for such the violations. A copy of such the rules shall be
- 14 given to each inmate. For each such violations violation, by an a
- 15 sanctioned inmate so sanctioned, any part or all of the good time
- 16 which has been granted to such the inmate pursuant to this section
- 17 may be forfeited and revoked by the warden or superintendent of the
- 18 institution in which the violation occurred. The warden or
- 19 superintendent, when appropriate and with approval of the
- 20 commissioner, may restore any forfeited good time so forfeited.
- 21 (g) Each inmate, upon his or her commitment to and being
- 22 received placed into the custody of the Commissioner of the
- 23 Department of Corrections, or upon his or her return to custody as
- 24 the result of violation of parole pursuant to section nineteen,

- 1 article twelve, chapter sixty-two of this code, shall be given a 2 statement setting forth the term or length of his or her sentence
- 3 or sentences and the time of his <u>or her</u> minimum discharge computed 4 according to this section.
- (h) Each inmate shall be given a revision of the statement described in subsection (g) of this section if and when any part or all of the good time has been forfeited and revoked or restored pursuant to subsection (f) whereby of this section, by which the
- (i) The Commissioner of Corrections may, with the approval of the Governor, allow extra good time for inmates who perform 2 exceptional work or service.

9 time of his or her earliest discharge is changed.

(j) In order to ensure equitable good time for all <u>current and</u>

14 <u>future</u> inmates <del>now</del> in the custody of the Commissioner of

15 Corrections <del>or hereafter committed to the custody of such</del>

16 <del>commissioner</del>, except as to those persons committed pursuant to

17 article four, chapter twenty-five of this code, all good times

18 shall be computed according to this section and all previous

19 computations of good time under prior statutes or <del>regulations rules</del>

20 are <del>hereby voided void</del>. All inmates who have previously forfeited

21 good time are hereby restored to good time computed according to

22 this section and all inmates will receive a new discharge date

23 computed according to this section. All inmates that have been

24 awarded overtime good time or extra good time pursuant to sections

- 1 twenty-seven-a and twenty-seven-b of this article which are were
- 2 repealed simultaneously with the amendment to this section during
- 3 the regular session of the Legislature in the year 1984 shall
- 4 receive such that good time in addition to the good time computed
- 5 according to this section.
- 6 (k) There shall be no grants or accumulations of good time or
- 7 credit to any current or future inmate now or hereafter serving a
- 8 sentence in the custody of the <del>Department</del> Division of Corrections
- 9 except in the manner provided in this section.
- 10 (1) Prior to the calculated discharge date of an inmate serving
- 11 a sentence for a felony crime of violence against the person, a
- 12 felony offense where the victim was a minor child or a felony
- 13 offense involving the use of a firearm, one year shall be deducted
- 14 from the inmate's accumulated good time to provide for one year of
- 15 mandatory post-release supervision following the first instance in
- 16 which the inmate reaches his or her calculated discharge date. As
- 17 used in this subsection, a "felony crime of violence against the
- 18 person" and a "felony crime where the victim was a minor child"
- 19 have the same meaning set forth in section thirteen, article
- 20 twelve, chapter sixty-two of this code. The provisions of this
- 21 subsection are applicable to offenses committed on or after July 1,
- 22 2013.
- 23 (m) Any inmate who is serving a sentence for an offense not
- 24 referenced in subsection (1) of this section shall be released to

- 1 and subject to a period of mandatory supervision of one hundred and
- 2 eighty days when he or she is one hundred and eighty days from his
- 3 or her calculated discharge date. The provisions of this
- 4 subsection are applicable to offenses committed before, on or after
- 5 <u>July 1, 2013.</u>
- 6 (n) The Commissioner of Corrections shall adopt policies and
- 7 procedures to implement the mandatory supervision provided for in
- 8 subsections (1) and (m) of this section, which may include terms,
- 9 conditions and procedures for supervision, modification and
- 10 violation applicable to persons on parole.
- 11 CHAPTER 31. CORPORATIONS.
- 12 ARTICLE 20. WEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
- 13 **AUTHORITY.**
- 14 §31-20-5g. Pretrial risk assessment.
- Within three calender days of the arrest and placement of any
- 16 person in a regional jail, the authority shall conduct a pretrial
- 17 risk assessment using a standardized risk assessment instrument
- 18 approved and adopted by the Supreme Court of Appeals of West
- 19 Virginia. Upon completion of the assessment, the authority shall
- 20 provide it to the magistrate and circuit clerks for delivery to the
- 21 appropriate circuit judge or magistrate.
- 22 §31-20-5h. Programs for inmates committed to prison.
- 23 The Division of Corrections may develop and implement  $\underline{a}$
- 24 cognitive behavioral program to address the needs of inmates

- 1 detained in a regional jail, but committed to the custody of the
- 2 Commissioner of Corrections. The program shall be developed in
- 3 consultation with the Regional Jail Authority, and may be offered
- 4 by video teleconference or webinar technology. The costs of the
- 5 program shall be paid out of funds appropriated to the Division of
- 6 Corrections. The program shall be covered by the rehabilitation
- 7 plan policies and procedures adopted by the Division of Corrections
- 8 under subsection (h), section thirteen, article twelve, chapter
- 9 sixty-two of this code.
- 10 CHAPTER 61. CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.
- 11 ARTICLE 7. DANGEROUS WEAPONS.
- 12 §61-7-6. Exceptions as to prohibitions against carrying concealed
- deadly weapons.
- The licensure provisions set forth in this article do not apply to:
- 16 (1) Any person carrying a deadly weapon upon his or her own
- 17 premises; nor shall anything herein in this article prevent a 18 person from carrying any firearm, unloaded, from the place of
- 19 purchase to his or her home, residence or place of business or to
- 20 a place of repair and back to his or her home, residence or place
- 21 of business; nor shall anything <del>herein</del> <u>in this article</u> prohibit a
- 22 person from possessing a firearm while hunting in a lawful manner
- 23 or while traveling from his or her home, residence or place of
- 24 business to a hunting site and returning to his or her home,

- 1 residence or place of business;
- 2 (2) Any person who is a member of a properly organized 3 target-shooting club authorized by law to obtain firearms by 4 purchase or requisition from this state or from the United States 5 for the purpose of target practice from carrying any pistol, as 6 defined in this article, unloaded, from his or her home, residence 7 or place of business to a place of target practice and from any 8 place of target practice back to his or her home, residence or 9 place of business, for using any such the weapon at a place of target practice in training and improving his or her skill in the 11 use of the weapons;
- 12 (3) Any law-enforcement officer or law-enforcement official as
  13 defined in section one, article twenty-nine, chapter thirty of this
  14 code;
- (4) Any employee of the West Virginia Division of Corrections

  16 duly appointed pursuant to the provisions of section five eleven-c,

  17 article five one, chapter twenty-eight twenty-five of this code

  18 while the employee is on duty;
- 19 (5) Any member of the armed forces of the United States or the 20 militia of this state while the member is on duty;
- 21 (6) Any circuit judge, including any retired circuit judge 22 designated senior status by the Supreme Court of Appeals of West 23 Virginia, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney or 24 a duly appointed investigator employed by a prosecuting attorney;

- 1 (7) Any resident of another state who holds a valid license to
- 2 carry a concealed weapon by a state or a political subdivision
- 3 which has entered into a reciprocity agreement with this state,
- 4 subject to the provisions and limitations set forth in section
- 5 six-a of this article;
- 6 (8) Any federal law-enforcement officer or federal police
- 7 officer authorized to carry a weapon in the performance of the
- 8 officer's duty; and
- 9 (9) Any Hatfield-McCoy Regional Recreation Authority ranger
- 10 while the ranger is on duty; and
- 11 (10) Any parole officer appointed pursuant to section
- 12 fourteen, article twelve, chapter sixty-two of this code.
- 13 CHAPTER 62. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.
- 14 ARTICLE 11A. RELEASE FOR WORK AND OTHER PURPOSES.
- 15 §62-11A-1a. Other sentencing alternatives.
- 16 (a) Any person who has been convicted in a circuit court or in
- 17 a magistrate court under any criminal provision of this code of a
- 18 misdemeanor or felony, which is punishable by imposition of a fine
- 19 or confinement in the a regional jail or a state correctional
- 20 facility institution, or both fine and confinement, may, in the
- 21 discretion of the sentencing judge or magistrate, as an alternative
- 22 to the sentence imposed by statute for the crime, be sentenced
- 23 under one of the following programs:
- 24 (1) The weekend jail program under which persons a person

- 1 would be required to spend weekends or other days normally off from
  2 work in jail;
- 3 (2) The work program under which a sentenced persons person
  4 would be required to spend the first two or more days of their his
  5 or her sentence in jail and then, in the discretion of the court,
  6 would be assigned to a county agency to perform labor within the
  7 jail, or in and upon the buildings, grounds, institutions, bridges
  8 and roads, including orphaned roads used by the general public and
  9 public works within the county. Eight hours of labor are to be
  10 credited as one day of the sentence imposed. Persons A person
  11 sentenced under this program may be required to provide their his
  12 or her own transportation to and from the work site, lunch and work
  13 clothes; or
- 14 (3) The community service program under which persons
  15 sentenced a sentenced person would spend no time in jail, but would
  16 be sentenced to a number of hours or days of community service work
  17 with government entities or charitable or nonprofit entities
  18 approved by the circuit court. Regarding any portion of the
  19 sentence designated as confinement, eight hours of community
  20 service work is to be credited as one day of the sentence imposed.
  21 Regarding any portion of the sentence designated as a fine, the
  22 fine is to be credited at an hourly rate equal to the prevailing
  23 federal minimum wage at the time the sentence was imposed. In the
  24 discretion of the court, the sentence credits may run concurrently

- 1 or consecutively. Persons A person sentenced under this program
- 2 may be required to provide their his or her own transportation to
- 3 and from the work site, lunch and work clothes.
- 4 (4) A day-reporting center program if the program has been
- 5 implemented in the sentencing court's jurisdiction or in the area
- 6 where the offender resides. For purposes of this subdivision
- 7 "day-reporting center" means a court-operated or court-approved
- 8 facility where persons ordered to serve a sentence in this type of
- 9 facility are required to report under the terms and conditions set
- 10 by the court for purposes which include, but are not limited to,
- 11 counseling, employment training, alcohol or drug testing or other
- 12 medical testing.
- 13 (b) In no event may the duration of the alternate sentence
- 14 exceed the maximum period of incarceration otherwise allowed.
- 15 (c) In imposing a sentence under the provisions of this
- 16 section, the court shall first make the following findings of fact
- 17 and incorporate them into the court's sentencing order:
- 18 (1) The person sentenced was not convicted of an offense for
- 19 which a mandatory period of confinement is imposed by statute;
- 20 (2) In circuit court cases, that the person sentenced is not
- 21 a habitual criminal within the meaning of sections eighteen and
- 22 nineteen, article eleven, chapter sixty-one of this code;
- 23 (3) In circuit court cases, that the offense underlying the
- 24 sentence is not a felony offense for which violence or the threat

- 1 of violence to the person is an element of the offense;
- 2 (4) In circuit court cases, that adequate facilities for the
- 3 administration and supervision of alternative sentencing programs
- 4 are available through the court's probation officers or the county
- 5 sheriff or, in magistrate court cases, that adequate facilities for
- 6 the administration and supervision of alternative sentencing
- 7 programs are available through the county sheriff; and
- 8 (5) That an alternative sentence under provisions of this 9 article will best serve the interests of justice.
- 10 (d) Persons A person sentenced by the circuit court under the
- 11 provisions of this article remain remains under the administrative
- 12 custody and supervision of the court's probation officers or the
- 13 county sheriff. Persons A person sentenced by a magistrate remain
- 14 <u>remains</u> under the administrative custody and supervision of the
- 15 county sheriff.
- 16 (e) Persons A person sentenced under the provisions of this
- 17 section may be required to pay the costs of their his or her
- 18 incarceration, including meal costs: Provided, That the judge or
- 19 magistrate considers the person's ability to pay the costs.
- 20 (f) Persons A person sentenced under the provisions of this
- 21 section remain remains under the jurisdiction of the court. The
- 22 court may withdraw any alternative sentence at any time by order
- 23 entered with or without notice and require that the remainder of
- 24 the sentence be served in the county jail,  $\underline{a}$  regional jail or a

- 1 state correctional facility: *Provided*, That no alternative 2 sentence directed by the sentencing judge or magistrate or 3 administered under the supervision of the sheriff, his or her 4 deputies, a jailer or a guard may require the convicted person to 5 perform duties which would be considered detrimental to the 6 convicted person's health as attested <u>to</u> by a physician.
- 8 circuit judge or magistrate's judge's ability to impose a period of
  9 supervision or participation in a community corrections program
  10 created pursuant to article eleven-c, chapter sixty-two of this
  11 code, except that a person sentenced to a day report center must be
  12 identified as moderate to high risk of reoffending and moderate to
  13 high criminogenic need, as defined by the standardized risk and
  14 needs assessment adopted by the Supreme Court of Appeals of West
  15 Virginia under subsection (d), section six, article twelve of this
  16 chapter, and applied by a probation officer or day report staff:
  17 Provided, That a judge may impose a period of supervision or
  18 participation in a day report center, notwithstanding the results
  19 of the standardized risk and needs assessment, upon making specific
  20 written findings of fact as to the reason for departing from the
  21 requirements of this section.
- (h) A magistrate may only impose a period of participation in

  23 a day report center if the person to be sentenced has been

  24 identified as moderate to high risk of reoffending and moderate to

- 1 high criminogenic need, as determined by the standardized risk and
- 2 needs assessment adopted by the Supreme Court of Appeals of West
- 3 Virginia under subsection (d), section six, article twelve of this
- 4 chapter, and applied by day report center staff. The day report
- 5 center staff shall determine which services a person receives based
- 6 on the results of the standardized risk and needs assessment and
- 7 taking into consideration the other conditions of supervision set
- 8 by the court.
- 9 ARTICLE 11B. HOME INCARCERATION ACT.
- 10 §62-11B-9. Violation of order of home incarceration procedures;
- 11 penalties.
- 12 (a) If, at any time during the period of home incarceration,
- 13 there is reasonable cause to believe that a participant in a home
- 14 incarceration program has violated the terms and conditions of the
- 15 circuit court's home incarceration order, he or she shall be is
- 16 subject to the procedures and penalties set forth in section ten,
- 17 article twelve of this chapter.
- 18 (b) If, at any time during the period of home incarceration,
- 19 there is reasonable cause to believe that a participant sentenced
- 20 to home incarceration by the circuit court has violated the terms
- 21 and conditions of the court's order of home incarceration and said
- 22 the participant's participation was imposed as an alternative
- 23 sentence to another form of incarceration, said the participant
- 24 shall be is subject to the same procedures involving confinement

and revocation as would a probationer charged with a violation of the order of home incarceration. Any participant under an order of home incarceration shall be is subject to the same penalty or 4 penalties, upon the circuit court's finding of a violation of the order of home incarceration, as he or she could have received at the initial disposition hearing: *Provided*, That the participant shall receive credit towards any sentence imposed after a finding of violation for the time spent in home incarceration.

(c) If, at any time during the period of home incarceration, 10 there is reasonable cause to believe that a participant sentenced 11 to home incarceration by a magistrate has violated the terms and 12 conditions of the magistrate's order of home incarceration as an 13 alternative sentence to incarceration in jail, the supervising 14 authority may arrest the participant upon the obtaining of an order 15 or warrant and take the offender before a magistrate within the 16 county of the offense. The magistrate shall then conduct a prompt 17 and summary hearing on whether the participant's home incarceration 18 should be revoked. If it appears to the satisfaction of the 19 magistrate that any condition of home incarceration has been 20 violated, the magistrate may revoke the home incarceration and 21 order that the sentence of incarceration in jail be executed. Any 22 participant under an order of home incarceration shall be is 23 subject to the same penalty or penalties, upon the magistrate's 24 finding of a violation of the order of home incarceration, as the

- 1 participant could have received at the initial disposition hearing:
- 2 Provided, That the participant shall receive credit towards any
- 3 sentence imposed after a finding of violation for the time spent in
- 4 home incarceration.
- 5 ARTICLE 11C. THE WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT.
- 6 §62-11C-2. Community Corrections Subcommittee.
- 7 (a) A Community Corrections Subcommittee of the Governor's 8 Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction is hereby created 9 continued and continues to be assigned responsibility for screening 10 community corrections programs submitted by community criminal 11 justice boards or from other entities authorized by the provisions 12 of this article to do so for approval for funding by the Governor's 13 committee and for making recommendations as to the disbursement of for approved community corrections programs. 15 subcommittee is to shall be comprised of fifteen members of the 16 Governor's committee including: A representative of the Division of 17 Corrections, a representative of the Regional Jail and Correctional 18 Facility Authority, a representative of the Bureau for Behavioral 19 Health and Health Facilities, a person representing the interests 20 of victims of crime, an attorney employed by a public defender 21 corporation, an attorney who practices criminal law, a prosecutor 22 and a representative of the West Virginia Coalition Against 23 Domestic Violence. At the discretion of the West Virginia Supreme 24 Court of Appeals, the Administrator of the Supreme Court of

- 1 Appeals, a probation officer and a circuit judge may serve on the 2 subcommittee as ex officio, nonvoting members.
- 3 (b) The subcommittee shall elect a chairperson and a vice 4 chairperson. The subcommittee shall meet quarterly. Special 5 meetings may be held upon the call of the chairperson, vice 6 chairperson or a majority of the members of the subcommittee. A 7 majority of the members of the subcommittee constitutes 8 a quorum.

## 9 §62-11C-3. Duties of the Governor's committee and the community 10 corrections subcommittee.

- 11 (a) Upon recommendation of the community corrections
  12 subcommittee, the Governor's committee shall propose for
  13 legislative promulgation in accordance with the provisions of
  14 article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, emergency and
  15 legislative rules to:
- 16 (1) Establish standards for approval of community corrections
  17 programs submitted by community criminal justice boards or other
  18 entities authorized by the provisions of this article to do so;
- 19 (2) Establish minimum standards for community corrections 20 programs to be funded, including requiring annual program 21 evaluations;
- 22 (3) Make any necessary adjustments to the fees established in 23 section four of this article;
- 24 (4) Establish reporting requirements for community corrections

- 1 programs; and
- 2 (5) Carry out the purpose and intent of this article.
- 3 (b) Upon recommendation of the community corrections 4 subcommittee, the Governor's committee shall:
- 5 (1) Maintain records of community corrections programs
- 6 including the corresponding community criminal justice board or
- 7 other entity contact information and annual program evaluations,
- 8 when available;
- 9 (2) Seek funding for approved community corrections programs
- 10 from sources other than the fees collected pursuant to section four
- 11 of this article; and
- 12 (3) Provide funding for approved community corrections
- 13 programs, as available.
- 14 (c) The Governor's committee shall submit, on or before
- 15 September 30 of each year, to the Governor, the Speaker of the
- 16 House of Delegates, the President of the Senate and, upon request,
- 17 to any individual member of the Legislature, a report on its
- 18 activities during the previous year and an accounting of funds paid
- 19 into and disbursed from the special revenue account established
- 20 pursuant to section four of this article.
- 21 (d) The subcommittee shall review the implementation of
- 22 evidence-based practices and conduct regular assessments for
- 23 quality assurance of all community-based criminal justice services,
- 24 including day report centers, probation, parole and home

- 1 confinement. In consultation with the affected agencies, the
- 2 subcommittee shall establish a process for reviewing performance.
- 3 The process shall include review of agency performance measures and
- 4 identification of new measures by the subcommittee, if necessary,
- 5 for measuring the implementation of evidence-based practices or for
- 6 quality assurance. After providing an opportunity for the affected
- 7 agencies to comment, the subcommittee shall submit, on or before
- 8 September 30 of each year, to the Governor, the Speaker of the
- 9 House of Delegates, the President of the Senate and, upon request,
- 10 to any individual member of the Legislature, a report on its
- 11 activities and results from assessments of performance during the
- 12 previous year.

## 13 §62-11C-6. Community criminal justice boards.

(a) Each county or combination of counties or a county or counties and a Class I or II municipality that seek to establish community-based corrections services shall establish a community reiminal justice board: *Provided*, That if a county has not established a community criminal justice board by July 1, 2002, the chief probation officer of such that county, with the approval of the chief judge of the circuit, may apply for and receive approval and funding from the Governor's committee for such any programs as authorized by the provisions of section five of this article. Any county which chooses to operate without a community criminal

24 justice board shall be is subject to the regulations and

- 1 requirements established by the community corrections subcommittee 2 and the Governor's committee.
- 3 (b) The  $\underline{A}$  community criminal justice board is to  $\underline{shall}$  consist
- 4 of no more than fifteen voting members.
- 5 (c) All members of the <u>a</u> community criminal justice board <del>are</del> 6 to shall be residents of the county or counties represented.
- 7 (d) The  $\underline{A}$  community criminal justice board is to  $\underline{shall}$  consist 8 of the following members:
- 9 (1) The sheriff or chief of police or, if the board represents
  10 more than one county or municipality, at least one sheriff or chief
  11 of police from the counties represented;
- 12 (2) The prosecutor or, if the board represents more than one 13 county, at least one prosecutor from the counties represented;
- (3) If a public defender corporation exists in the county or counties represented, at least one attorney employed by any public defender corporation existing in the counties represented or, if no public defender office exists, one criminal defense attorney from the counties represented;
- 19 (4) One member to be appointed by the local board of education 20 or, if the board represents more than one county, at least one 21 member appointed by a board of education of the counties 22 represented;
- 23 (5) One member with a background in mental health care and 24 services to be appointed by the commission or commissions of the

- 1 county or counties represented by the board;
- 2 (6) Two members who can represent organizations or programs
- 3 advocating for the rights of victims of crimes with preference
- 4 given to organizations or programs advocating for the rights of
- 5 victims of the crimes of domestic violence or driving under the
- 6 influence; and
- 7 (7) One member with a background in substance abuse treatment
- 8 and services to be appointed by the commission or commissions of
- 9 the county or counties represented by the board; and
- 10  $\frac{(7)}{(8)}$  Three at-large members to be appointed by the
- 11 commission or commissions of the county or counties represented by
- 12 the board.
- 13 (e) At the discretion of the West Virginia Supreme Court of
- 14 Appeals, any or all of the following people may serve on a
- 15 community criminal justice board as ex officio, nonvoting members:
- 16 (1) A circuit judge from the county or counties represented;
- 17 (2) A magistrate from the county or counties represented; or
- 18 (3) A probation officer from the county or counties
- 19 represented.
- 20 (f) Community criminal justice boards may:
- 21 (1) Provide for the purchase, development and operation of
- 22 community corrections services;
- 23 (2) Coordinate with local probation departments in
- 24 establishing and modifying programs and services for offenders;

- 1 (3) Evaluate and monitor community corrections programs,
- 2 services and facilities to determine their impact on offenders; and
- 3 (4) Develop and apply for approval of community corrections
- 4 programs by the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and
- 5 Correction.
- 6 (g) If a community criminal justice board represents more than
- 7 one county, the appointed membership of the board, excluding any ex
- 8 officio members, shall include an equal number of members from each
- 9 county, unless the county commission of each county agrees in
- 10 writing otherwise.
- 11 (h) If a community criminal justice board represents more than
- 12 one county, the board shall, in consultation with the county
- 13 commission of each county represented, designate one county
- 14 commission as the fiscal agent of the board.
- 15 (i) Any political subdivision of this state operating a
- 16 community corrections program shall, regardless of whether or not
- 17 the program has been approved by the Governor's Committee on Crime,
- 18 Delinquency and Correction, provide to the Governor's committee
- 19 required information regarding the program's operations as required
- 20 by legislative rule.
- 21 §62-11C-10. Standardized risk and needs assessment; annual
- 22 reviews; day report services.
- 23 The Division of Justice and Community Services shall:
- 24 (a) Require that staff of day reporting centers and other

- 1 community corrections programs be trained in and use in each case
- 2 a standardized risk and needs assessment as adopted by the Supreme
- 3 Court of Appeals of West Virginia;
- 4 (b) Annually conduct a validation study of inter-rater
- 5 reliability and risk cut-off scores by population to ensure that
- 6 the standardized risk and needs assessment is sufficiently
- 7 predictive of the risk of reoffending;
- 8 (c) Annually review the membership of all community criminal
- 9 justice boards to ensure appropriate membership;
- 10 (d) Evaluate the services, sanctions and programs provided by
- 11 each community corrections program to ensure that they address
- 12 criminogenic needs and are evidence-based;
- 13 (e) Encourage community criminal justice boards to develop
- 14 programs in addition to or in lieu of day report centers, through
- 15 grants and more focused use of day report services; and
- 16 (f) Annually report to the community corrections subcommittee
- 17 on the results of duties required by this section.
- 18 ARTICLE 12. PROBATION AND PAROLE.
- 19 §62-12-6. Powers and duties of probation officers.
- 20 (a) Each probation officer shall:
- 21 (1) Investigate all cases which the court refers to the
- 22 officer for investigation and shall report in writing on each case;
- 23 The probation officer shall furnish
- 24 (2) Conduct a standardized risk and needs assessment, using

- 1 the instrument adopted by the Supreme Court of Appeals of West
- 2 Virginia, for any probationer for whom an assessment has not been
- 3 conducted either prior to placement on probation or by a
- 4 specialized assessment officer;
- 5 (3) Supervise the probationer and enforce probation according
- 6 to assessment and supervision standards adopted by the Supreme
- 7 Court of Appeals of West Virginia;
- 8 (4) Furnish to each person released on probation under the
- 9 officer's supervision a written statement of the probationer's
- 10 conditions of probation together with a copy of the rules
- 11 prescribed by the court for the supervision of probationers. The
- 12 probation officer shall stay Supreme Court of Appeals of West
- 13 Virginia;
- 14 (5) Stay informed concerning the conduct and condition of each
- 15 probationer under the officer's supervision and shall report on the
- 16 conduct and condition of each probationer in writing as often as
- 17 the court requires; The probation officer shall use
- 18 (6) Use all practicable and suitable methods to aid and
- 19 encourage the probationer to improve his or her conduct and
- 20 condition; The probation officer shall maintain
- 21 (7) Perform random drug and alcohol testing on probationers
- 22 <u>under his or her supervision as directed by the circuit court;</u>
- 23 (8) Maintain detailed work records; and shall Perform any
- 24 other duties the court requires.

- 1 (9) Perform any other duties the court requires.
- 2 (b) The probation officer has authority may, with or without
- 3 an order or warrant, to arrest any probationer as provided in
- 4 section ten of this article, and to arrest any person on supervised
- 5 release when there is reasonable cause to believe that the person
- 6 on supervised release has violated a condition of release. A
- 7 person on supervised release so who is arrested shall be brought
- 8 before the court for a prompt and summary hearing.
- 9 (b) (c) Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the 10 contrary:
- 11 (1) Any probation officer appointed on or after July 1, 2002,
- 12 may carry handguns in the course of the officer's official duties
- 13 after meeting specialized qualifications established by the
- 14 Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction. which
- 15 The qualifications shall include the successful completion of
- 16 handgun training, including which is comparable to the handgun
- 17 training provided to law-enforcement officers by the West Virginia
- 18 State Police and includes a minimum of four hours' training in
- 19 handgun safety and comparable to the handgun training provided to
- 20 <del>law-enforcement officers by the West Virginia State Police</del>.
- 21 (2) Probation officers may only carry handguns in the course
- 22 of their official duties after meeting the specialized
- 23 qualifications set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection.
- 24 (3) Nothing in this subsection includes probation officers

- 1 within the meaning of law-enforcement officers as defined in
- 2 section one, article twenty-nine, chapter thirty of this code.
- 3 (d) The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia may adopt a
- 4 standardized risk and needs assessment with risk cut-off scores for
- 5 <u>use by probation officers, taking into consideration the assessment</u>
- 6 instrument adopted by the Division of Corrections under subsection
- 7 (h), section thirteen of this article and the responsibility of the
- 8 Division of Justice and Community Services to evaluate the use of
- 9 the standardized risk and needs assessment.
- 10 §62-12-7. Pretrial and preliminary investigation; report on
- 11 prospective probationers.
- 12 (a) The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia may adopt a
- 13 standardized pretrial risk assessment for use by the Regional Jail
- 14 Authority to assist magistrates and circuit courts in making
- 15 pretrial decisions under article one-c of this chapter.
- 16 (b) When Unless otherwise directed by the court, the probation
- 17 officer shall, in the form adopted by the Supreme Court of Appeals
- 18 of West Virginia, make a careful investigation of, and a written
- 19 report with recommendations concerning, any prospective
- 20 probationer. Insofar as practicable, this report shall include
- 21 information concerning the offender's court and criminal record,
- 22 occupation, family background, education, habits and associations,
- 23 mental and physical condition, the names, relationship, ages and
- 24 condition of those dependent upon him or her for support and such

1 any other facts as that may aid the court in determining the
2 propriety and conditions of his or her release on probation. No A
3 person convicted of a felony or of any offense described in article
4 eight-b or eight-d, chapter sixty-one of this code against a minor
5 child may not be released on probation until this report shall have
6 has been presented to and considered by the court. The court may
7 in its discretion request such a report concerning any person
8 convicted of a misdemeanor. The presentence report of any person
9 convicted of an offense, described in said articles or section
10 twelve, article eight of said chapter, may include a statement from
11 a therapist, psychologist or physician who is providing treatment
12 to the child. A copy of all reports shall be filed with the Parole
13 Board of probation and parole.

## 14 §62-12-9. Conditions of release on probation.

- 15 (a) Release on probation is conditioned upon the following:
- 16 (1) That the probationer may not, during the term of his or 17 her probation, violate any criminal law of this or any other state
- 18 or of the United States;
- 19 (2) That he or she the probationer may not, during the term of
- 20 his or her probation, leave the state without the consent of the
- 21 court which placed him or her on probation;
- 22 (3) That he or she the probationer complies with the
- 23 conditions prescribed by the court for his or her supervision by
- 24 the probation officer;

- 1 (4) That in every case wherein in which the probationer has
  2 been convicted of an offense defined in section twelve, article
  3 eight, chapter sixty-one of this code or article eight-b or eight-d
  4 of said chapter, against a child, the probationer may not live in
  5 the same residence as any minor child, nor exercise visitation with
  6 any minor child and has may have no contact with the victim of the
  7 offense: Provided, That the probationer may petition the court of
  8 the circuit wherein in which he or she was convicted for a
  9 modification of this term and condition of his or her probation and
  10 the burden rests upon the probationer to demonstrate that a
  11 modification is in the best interest of the child;
- (5) That the probationer be required to pay a fee, not to exceed \$20 per month, to defray costs of supervision: Provided, That the court conducts a hearing prior to imposition of probation and makes a determination on the record that the offender is able to pay the fee without undue hardship. All moneys collected as fees from probationers pursuant to this subdivision are to shall be deposited with the circuit clerk who shall, on a monthly basis, remit the moneys collected to the State Treasurer for deposit in the State General Revenue Fund; and
- 21 (6) That the probationer is required to pay the fee described 22 in section four, article eleven-c of this chapter: *Provided*, That 23 the court conducts a hearing prior to imposition of probation and 24 makes a determination on the record that the offender is able to

- 1 pay the fee without undue hardship.
- 2 (b) In addition, the court may impose, subject to modification
- 3 at any time, any other conditions which it may deem determine
- 4 advisable, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
- 5 (1) That he or she the probationer make restitution or
- 6 reparation, in whole or in part, immediately or within the period
- 7 of probation, to any party injured by the crime for which he or she
- 8 has been convicted: Provided, That the court conducts a hearing
- 9 prior to imposition of probation and makes a determination on the
- 10 record that the offender is able to pay restitution without undue
- 11 hardship;
- 12 (2) That he or she pay the probationer pays any fine assessed
- 13 and the costs of the proceeding in installments as directed by the
- 14 court may direct: Provided, That the court conducts a hearing
- 15 prior to imposition of probation and makes a determination on the
- 16 record that the offender is able to pay the costs without undue
- 17 hardship;
- 18 (3) That he or she make contribution the probationer makes
- 19 contributions from his or her earnings, in sums as directed by the
- 20 court may direct, for the support of his or her dependents; and
- 21 (4) That he or she the probationer, in the discretion of the
- 22 court, be is required to serve a period of confinement in jail of
- 23 the county in which he or she was convicted for a period not to
- 24 exceed one third of the minimum sentence established by law or one

1 third of the least possible period of confinement 2 indeterminate sentence, but in no case may the period 3 confinement exceed six consecutive months. The court has the 4 authority to may sentence the defendant within the six-month period 5 to intermittent periods of confinement including, but not limited 6 to, weekends or holidays and may grant to the defendant 7 intermittent periods of release in order that he or she may work at 8 his or her employment or for other reasons or purposes as the court 9 may deem determine appropriate: Provided, That the provisions of 10 article eleven-a of this chapter do not apply to intermittent 11 periods of confinement and release except to the extent that 12 directed by the court may direct. If a period of confinement is 13 required as a condition of probation, the court shall make special 14 findings that other conditions of probation are inadequate and that 15 a period of confinement is necessary.

- (c) Circuit courts may impose, as a condition of probation,
  17 participation in a day report center.
- (1) To be eligible, the probationer must be identified as

  19 moderate to high risk of reoffending and moderate to high

  20 criminogenic need, as determined by the standardized risk and needs

  21 assessment adopted by the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia

  22 under subsection (d), section six of this article, and applied by

  23 a probation officer or day report staff. In eligible cases,

  24 circuit courts may impose a term of up to one year: Provided, That

- 1 notwithstanding the results of the standardized risk and needs
- 2 assessment, a judge may impose, as a term of probation,
- 3 participation in a day report center program upon making specific
- 4 written findings of fact as to the reason for departing from the
- 5 requirements of this subdivision.
- 6 (2) The day report center staff shall determine which services
- 7 a person receives based on the results of the standardized risk and
- 8 needs assessment and taking into consideration the other conditions
- 9 of probation set by the court.
- 10 (d) For the purposes of this article, "day report center"
- 11 means a court-operated or court-approved facility where persons
- 12 ordered to serve a sentence in this type of facility are required
- 13 to report under the terms and conditions set by the court for
- 14 purposes which include, but are not limited to, counseling,
- 15 employment training, alcohol or drug testing or other medical
- 16 testing.
- 17 §62-12-10. Violation of probation.
- 18 (a) If at any time during the period of probation there shall
- 19 be reasonable cause to believe that the probationer has violated
- 20 any of the conditions of his or her probation, the probation
- 21 officer may arrest him or her with or without an order or warrant,
- 22 or the court which placed him or her on probation, or the judge
- 23 thereof in vacation, may issue an order for his or her arrest,
- 24 whereupon he or she shall be brought before the court, or the judge

- 1 thereof in vacation, for a prompt and summary hearing.
- 2 (1) If it shall then appears to the satisfaction of the court
- 3 or judge <u>finds reasonable cause exists to believe</u> that <del>any</del>
- 4 condition of probation has been violated the probationer absconded
- 5 supervision or engaged in new criminal conduct other than a minor
- 6 traffic violation or simple possession of a controlled substance,
- 7 the court or judge may revoke the suspension of imposition or
- 8 execution of sentence, impose sentence if none has been imposed and
- 9 order that sentence be executed. In computing the period for which
- 10 the offender is to be imprisoned confined, the time between his or
- 11 <u>her</u> release on probation and his <u>or her</u> arrest <del>shall</del> <u>may</u> not be
- 12 taken to be any part of the term of his or her sentence.
- 13 (2) If the judge finds that reasonable cause exists to believe
- 14 that the probationer violated any condition of supervision other
- 15 than absconding supervision or new criminal conduct other than a
- 16 minor traffic violation or simple possession of a controlled
- 17 substance, then, for the first violation, the judge shall impose a
- 18 period of confinement up to sixty days, or, for the second
- 19 violation, a period of confinement up to one hundred twenty days.
- 20 For the third violation, the judge may revoke the suspension of
- 21 imposition or execution of sentence, impose sentence if none has
- 22 been imposed and order that sentence be executed, with credit for
- 23 time spent in confinement under this section. If the time
- 24 remaining on the probationer's maximum imposed sentence is less

- 1 than the maximum period of confinement, then the term of
- 2 confinement is for the remaining period of the sentence. In
- 3 computing the period for which the offender is to be confined, the
- 4 time between his or her release on probation and his or her arrest
- 5 may not be taken to be any part of the term of his or her sentence.
- 6 Whenever the court incarcerates a probationer pursuant to the
- 7 provisions of this subdivision, a circuit clerk shall provide a
- 8 copy of the order of confinement within five days to the
- 9 Commissioner of Corrections.
- 10 (b) A probationer confined for a first or second violation
- 11 pursuant to subdivision (2), subsection (a) of this section may be
- 12 confined in jail, and the costs of confining felony probationers
- 13 shall be paid out of funds appropriated for the Division of
- 14 Corrections.
- 15 (c) If, despite a violation of the conditions of probation,
- 16 the court or judge shall be is of the opinion that the interests of
- 17 justice do not require that the probationer serve his or her
- 18 sentence or a period of confinement, the court or judge may, except
- 19 when the violation was the commission of a felony, again release
- 20 him or her on probation: <u>Provided</u>, That a judge may otherwise
- 21 depart from the sentence limitations set forth in subdivision (2),
- 22 subsection (a) of this section upon making specific written
- 23 findings of fact supporting the basis for the departure.
- 24 §62-12-13. Powers and duties of board; eligibility for parole;

## 1 procedure for granting parole.

6 conditions as are provided by this article.

- 2 (a) The <del>board of parole</del> <u>Parole Board</u>, whenever it is of the 3 opinion that the best interests of the state and of the inmate will 4 be served, and subject to the limitations <del>hereinafter</del> provided <u>in</u> 5 <u>this section</u>, shall release any inmate on parole for terms and upon
- 7 (b) Any inmate of a state correctional <del>center</del> <u>institution</u> is 8 eligible for parole if he or she:
- 9 (1) (A) Has served the minimum term of his or her indeterminate 10 sentence or has served one fourth of his or her definite term 11 sentence, as the case may be; or
- 12 (B) He or she:
- 13 (i) Has applied for and been accepted by the Commissioner of 14 Corrections into an accelerated parole program;
- (ii) Does not have a prior criminal conviction for a felony crime of violence against the person, a felony offense involving the use of a firearm or a felony offense where the victim was a minor child. As used in this subsection, a "felony crime of violence against the person" and a "felony crime where the victim was a minor child" have the same meaning set forth in section thirteen, article twelve, chapter sixty-two of this section;
- (iii) Has no record of institutional disciplinary rule
  violations for a period of one hundred twenty days prior to parole
  consideration unless the requirement is waived by the commissioner;

- (iv) (iii) Is not serving a sentence for a crime of violence against the person, or more than one felony for a controlled substance offense for which the inmate is serving a consecutive sentence, a felony offense involving the use of a firearm or a felony offense where the victim was a minor child; and (v) (iv) Has successfully completed a rehabilitation treatment program created with the assistance of a standardized risk and needs assessment.
- 9 (I) As used in this section "felony crime of violence against
  10 the person" means felony offenses set forth in articles two,
  11 three-e, eight-b or eight-d of chapter sixty-one of this code; and
  12 (II) As used in this section "felony offense where the victim
  13 was a minor child" means any felony crime of violence against the
  14 person and any felony violation set forth in article eight,
  15 eight-a, eight-c or eight-d of chapter sixty-one of this code.
- (C) Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the contrary, any person inmate who committed, or attempted to commit, a felony with the use, presentment or brandishing of a firearm, is not eligible for parole prior to serving a minimum of three years of his or her sentence or the maximum sentence imposed by the court, whichever is less: Provided, That any person inmate who committed, or attempted to commit, any violation of section twelve, article two, chapter sixty-one of this code, with the use, presentment or brandishing of a firearm, is not eligible for parole

1 prior to serving a minimum of five years of his or her sentence or 2 one third of his or her definite term sentence, whichever is 3 greater. Nothing in this paragraph applies to an accessory before 4 the fact or a principal in the second degree who has been convicted 5 as if he or she were a principal in the first degree if, in the 6 commission of or in the attempted commission of the felony, only 7 the principal in the first degree used, presented or brandished a 8 firearm. A person An inmate is not ineligible for parole under the 9 provisions of this paragraph because of the commission or attempted 10 commission of a felony with the use, presentment or brandishing of 11 a firearm unless that fact is clearly stated and included in the 12 indictment or presentment by which the person was charged and was 13 either: (i) Found guilty by the court at the time of trial upon a 14 plea of guilty or nolo contendere; (ii) found guilty by the jury, 15 upon submitting to the jury a special interrogatory for such 16 purpose if the matter was tried before a jury; or (iii) found 17 guilty by the court, if the matter was tried by the court without 18 a jury.

- For the purpose of this section, the term "firearm" means any 20 instrument which will, or is designed to, or may readily be 21 converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive, 22 gunpowder or any other similar means.
- 23 (D) The amendments to this subsection adopted in the year 24 1981:

- 1 (i) Apply to all applicable offenses occurring on or after 2 August 1 of that year;
- 3 (ii) Apply with respect to the contents of any indictment or 4 presentment returned on or after August 1 of that year irrespective 5 of when the offense occurred;
- 6 (iii) Apply with respect to the submission of a special
  7 interrogatory to the jury and the finding to be made thereon in any
  8 case submitted to the jury on or after August 1 of that year or to
  9 the requisite findings of the court upon a plea of guilty or in any
  10 case tried without a jury: Provided, That the state gives notice
  11 in writing of its intent to seek such finding by the jury or court,
  12 as the case may be. which The notice shall state with particularity
  13 the grounds upon which the finding will be sought as fully as such
  14 the grounds are otherwise required to be stated in an indictment,
  15 unless the grounds therefor upon which the finding will be sought
  16 are alleged in the indictment or presentment upon which the matter
  17 is being tried; and
- (iv) Does not apply with respect to cases not affected by the 19 amendments and in such those cases the prior provisions of this 20 section apply and are construed without reference to the 21 amendments.
- (1) (v) Insofar as the amendments relate to mandatory sentences restricting the eligibility for parole, all matters requiring a mandatory sentence shall be proved beyond a reasonable

- 1 doubt in all cases tried by the jury or the court;
- 2 (2) Is not in punitive segregation or administrative 3 segregation as a result of disciplinary action;
- 4 (3) Has maintained a record of good conduct in prison for a 5 period of at least three months immediately preceding the date of 6 his or her release on parole;
- (4) Has prepared and submitted to the board Parole Board a 8 written parole release plan setting forth proposed plans for his or 9 her place of residence, employment and, if appropriate, his or her 10 plans regarding education and post-release counseling and treatment 11 Provided, That an inmate's application for parole may be considered 12 by the board without the prior submission of a home plan, but the 13 inmate shall have a home plan approved by the board prior to his or 14 her release on parole. The Commissioner of Corrections or his or 15 her designee shall review <u>and investigate</u> the plan <del>to be reviewed</del> 16 and investigated and provide recommendations to the board as to the 17 suitability of the plan: Provided, That in cases in which there is 18 a mandatory thirty-day notification period required prior to the 19 release of the inmate, pursuant to section twenty-three of this 20 article, the board may conduct an initial interview and deny parole 21 without requiring the development of a plan. In the event the 22 board does not believe parole should be denied believes parole 23 should be granted, it may defer a final decision pending completion 24 of an investigation and receipt of recommendations. Upon receipt

- 1 of the plan together with the investigation and recommendation, the
- 2 board, through a panel, shall make a final decision regarding the
- 3 granting or denial of parole; and
- 4 (5) Has satisfied the board that if released on parole he or 5 she will not constitute a danger to the community.
- (c) Except in the case of a person an inmate serving a life sentence, no a person who has been previously twice convicted of a felony may not be released on parole until he or she has served the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he or she was convicted. A person An inmate sentenced for life may not be paroled until he or she has served ten years, and a person an inmate sentenced for life who has been previously twice convicted of a felony may not be paroled until he or she has served fifteen years: Provided, That a person an inmate convicted of first degree murder for an offense committed on or after June 10, 1994, is not eliqible for parole until he or she has served fifteen years.
- (d) In the case of a person an inmate sentenced to any state sourcectional center, it is the duty of the board institution, the Parole Board, as soon as a person that inmate becomes eligible, to shall consider the advisability of his or her release on parole.
- (e) If, upon consideration, parole is denied, the board shall 22 promptly notify the inmate of the denial. The board shall, at the 23 time of denial, notify the inmate of the month and year he or she 24 may apply for reconsideration and review. The board shall at least

- 1 once a year reconsider and review the case of every inmate who was
- 2 denied parole and who is still eligible: Provided, That the board
- 3 may reconsider and review parole eligibility anytime within three
- 4 years following the denial of parole of an inmate serving a life
- 5 sentence with the possibility of parole.
- 6 (f) Any person inmate serving a sentence on a felony
- 7 conviction who becomes eligible for parole consideration prior to
- 8 being transferred to a state correctional center institution may
- 9 make written application for parole. The terms and conditions for
- 10 parole consideration established by this article apply to such
- 11 <del>inmates</del> that inmate.
- 12 (g) The board shall, with the approval of the Governor, adopt
- 13 rules governing the procedure in the granting of parole. No
- 14 provision of this article and none of the rules adopted hereunder
- 15 under this article are intended or may be construed to contravene,
- 16 limit or otherwise interfere with or affect the authority of the
- 17 Governor to grant pardons and reprieves, commute sentences, remit
- 18 fines or otherwise exercise his or her constitutional powers of
- 19 executive clemency.
- 20 (h) (1) The Division of Corrections shall promulgate policies
- 21 and procedures for developing a rehabilitation treatment plan
- 22 created with the assistance of a standardized risk and needs
- 23 assessment. The policies and procedures shall include, but not be
- 24 limited to, policy and procedures for provide for, at a minimum,

- 1 screening and selecting inmates for rehabilitation treatment and
- 2 development, and use of using standardized risk and needs
- 3 assessment and substance abuse assessment tools, and prioritizing
- 4 the use of residential substance abuse treatment resources based on
- 5 the results of the standardized risk and needs assessment and a
- 6 substance abuse assessment.
- 7 (2) An inmate shall not be paroled under paragraph (B),
- 8 subdivision (1), subsection (b) of this section solely due to
- 9 having successfully completed a rehabilitation treatment plan, but
- 10 completion of all the requirements of a rehabilitation parole
- 11 treatment plan along with compliance with the requirements of
- 12 subsection (b) of this section shall creates a rebuttable
- 13 presumption that parole is appropriate. The presumption created by
- 14 this subsection subdivision may be rebutted by a Parole Board
- 15 finding that, <u>according to the standardized risk and</u> needs
- 16 assessment, at the time parole release is sought the inmate still
- 17 constitutes a reasonable risk to the safety or property of other
- 18 persons if released. Nothing in subsection (b) of this section or
- 19 in this subsection may be construed to create a right to parole.
- 20 (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this
- 21 section, the Parole Board may, in its discretion, grant or deny
- 22 parole to an inmate against whom a detainer is lodged by a
- 23 jurisdiction other than West Virginia for service of a sentence of
- 24 incarceration, upon a written request for parole from the inmate.

- 1 A denial of parole under this subsection shall preclude precludes
- 2 consideration for parole for a period of one year or until the
- 3 provisions of subsection (b) of this section are applicable.
- 4 (j) Where If an inmate is otherwise eligible for parole
- 5 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section and has completed the
- 6 rehabilitation treatment program required under subsection (h) of
- 7 this section, but the Parole Board determines that may not require
- 8 the inmate should to participate in an additional program, or but
- 9 may determine that the inmate must complete an assigned task or
- 10 tasks prior to actual release on parole. The board may grant
- 11 parole contingently, effective upon successful completion of the
- 12 program or assigned task or tasks, without the need for a further
- 13 hearing. The Commissioner of Corrections shall provide notice to
- 14 the Parole Board of the imminent release of a contingently paroled
- 15 inmate to effectuate appropriate supervision.
- 16 (k) (1) The Division of Corrections is charged with the duty
- 17 of supervising shall supervise all probationers and parolees whose
- 18 supervision may have been undertaken by this state by reason of any
- 19 interstate compact entered into pursuant to the Uniform Act For
- 20 Out-of-State Parolee Supervision.
- 21 (2) The Division of Corrections shall provide supervision,
- 22 treatment and support services for all persons released to
- 23 mandatory supervision under section twenty-seven, article five,
- 24 chapter twenty-eight of this code.

- (1) (1) When considering an inmate of a state correctional center for release on parole, the Parole Board panel considering the parole is to shall have before it an authentic copy of or report on the inmate's current criminal record as provided through the West Virginia State Police, the United States Department of Justice or any other reliable criminal information sources and written reports of the warden or superintendent of the state
- 9 (A) On the inmate's conduct record while in custody, including 10 a detailed statement showing any and all infractions of 11 disciplinary rules by the inmate and the nature and extent of 12 discipline administered therefor for the infractions;

8 correctional <del>center</del> institution to which the inmate is sentenced:

- (B) On improvement or other changes noted in the inmate's mental and moral condition while in custody, including a statement expressive of the inmate's current attitude toward society in general, toward the judge who sentenced him or her, toward the prosecuting attorney who prosecuted him or her, toward the policeman or other officer who arrested the inmate and toward the crime for which he or she is under sentence and his or her previous criminal record;
- (C) On the inmate's industrial record while in custody which 22 shall include: The nature of his or her work, occupation or 23 education, the average number of hours per day he or she has been 24 employed or in class while in custody and a recommendation as to

- 1 the nature and kinds of employment which he or she is best fitted 2 to perform and in which the inmate is most likely to succeed when
- 3 he or she leaves prison the state correctional institution; and
- 4 (D) On <u>any</u> physical, mental, <del>and</del> <u>psychological or</u> psychiatric
- 5 examinations of the inmate. conducted, insofar as practicable,
- 6 within the two months next preceding parole consideration by the
- 7 board.
- (2) The Parole Board panel considering the parole may waive 9 the requirement of any report when not available or not applicable 10 as to any inmate considered for parole but, in every such case, 11 shall enter in the its record thereof its reason for the waiver: 12 Provided, That in the case of an inmate who is incarcerated because 13 the inmate has been found quilty of, or has pleaded quilty to, a 14 felony under the provisions of section twelve, article eight, 15 chapter sixty-one of this code or under the provisions of article 16 eight-b or eight-c of said chapter, the Parole Board panel may not 17 waive the report required by this subsection. and The report is to 18 shall include a study and diagnosis of the inmate, including an 19 on-going treatment plan requiring active participation in sexual 20 abuse counseling at an approved mental health facility or through 21 some other approved program: Provided, however, That nothing 22 disclosed by the person inmate during the study or diagnosis may be 23 made available to any law-enforcement agency, or other party 24 without that person's inmate's consent, or admissible in any court

of this state, unless the information disclosed indicates the intention or plans of the parolee to do harm to any person, animal, institution or to property. Progress reports of outpatient treatment are to be made at least every six months to the parole officer supervising the person parolee. In addition, in such cases, the Parole Board shall inform the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the person was convicted of the parole hearing and shall request that the prosecuting attorney inform the Parole Board of the circumstances surrounding a conviction or plea of guilty, plea bargaining and other background information that might be useful in its deliberations.

(m) Before releasing any inmate on parole, the board of parole 12 13 Parole Board shall arrange for the inmate to appear in person 14 before a Parole Board panel and the panel may examine and 15 interrogate him or her on any matters pertaining to his or her 16 parole, including reports before the Parole Board made pursuant to 17 the provisions hereof of this section: Provided, That an inmate 18 may appear by video teleconference if the members of the Parole panel conducting the examination are 20 contemporaneously see the inmate and hear all of his or her remarks 21 and if the inmate is able to contemporaneously see each of the 22 members of the panel conducting the examination and hear all of the 23 members' remarks. The panel shall reach its own written 24 conclusions as to the desirability of releasing the inmate on

- 1 parole and the majority of the panel considering the release shall
- 2 must concur in the decision. The warden or superintendent shall
- 3 furnish all necessary assistance and cooperate to the fullest
- 4 extent with the Parole Board. All information, records and reports
- 5 received by the <u>Parole</u> Board <del>are to</del> <u>shall</u> be kept on permanent
- 6 file.
- 7 (n) The  $\underline{Parole}$  Board and its designated agents are at all
- 8 times to have access to inmates imprisoned in any state
- 9 correctional <del>center</del> institution or in any jail in this state and
- 10 may obtain any information or aid necessary to the performance of
- 11 its duties from other departments and agencies of the state or from
- 12 any political subdivision thereof of the state.
- 13 (o) The <u>Parole</u> board shall, if <del>so</del> requested by the Governor,
- 14 investigate and consider all applications for pardon, reprieve or
- 15 commutation and shall make recommendation thereon on the
- 16 applications to the Governor.
- 17 (p) Prior to making a recommendation for pardon, reprieve or
- 18 commutation and prior to releasing any inmate on parole, the Parole
- 19 Board shall notify the sentencing judge and prosecuting attorney at
- 20 least ten days before the recommendation or parole.
- 21 (q) Any person released on parole A parolee shall participate
- 22 as a condition of parole in the litter control program of the
- 23 county to which he or she is released to the extent directed by the
- 24 Parole Board, unless the board specifically finds that this

- 1 alternative service would be inappropriate.
- 2 (r) Except for the amendments to this section contained in
- 3 subdivision (4), subsection (b) and subsection (i) of this section
- 4 the amendments to this section enacted during the 2010 regular
- 5 session of the Legislature shall become effective on January 1,
- 6 <del>2011.</del>
- 7 §62-12-14a. Director of employment; director of housing; released
- 8 inmates; duties.
- 9 The board Commissioner of Corrections shall have authority to 10 may employ or contract for a director of employment and a director 11 of housing for <del>paroled or pardoned prisoners</del> released inmates. The 12 director of employment shall work with federal, state, county and 13 local government and private entities to negotiate agreements which 14 facilitate employment opportunities for released inmates. 15 director of housing shall work with federal, state, county and local 16 government and private entities to negotiate agreements which 17 facilitate housing opportunities for released inmates. It shall be 18 the duty of The director of employment to shall investigate job 19 opportunities and to give every possible assistance in helping 20 prisoners, eligible to be paroled or who have been granted parole 21 under this article to released inmates find employment. The 22 director of housing shall work in conjunction with the parole 23 division and the Parole Board to reduce release delays due to lack 24 of a home plan, develop community housing resources and provide

1 short-term loans to released inmates for costs related to reentry 2 into the community.

### 3 §62-12-15. Powers and duties of state parole officers.

- 4 <u>(a)</u> Each state parole officer shall:
- 5 <u>(1)</u> Investigate all cases referred to him or her for 6 investigation by the Commissioner of Corrections and <del>shall</del> report 7 in writing thereon on the investigation; He or she or she shall 8 furnish
- 9 (2) Update the standardized risk and needs assessment adopted
- 10 by the Division of Corrections under subsection (h), section
- 11 thirteen of this article for each parolee for whom an assessment has
- 12 not been conducted for parole by a specialized assessment officer;
- 13 (3) Supervise each parolee according to the assessment and
- 14 supervision standards determined by the Commissioner of Corrections;
- 15 <u>(4) Furnish</u> to each <del>person released on parole</del> <u>parolee</u> under his
- 16 or her supervision a written statement of the conditions of his or
- 17 her parole together with a copy of the rules prescribed by the
- 18 <del>board, as the case may be</del> <u>Commissioner of Corrections</u> for the
- 19 supervision of parolees; He or she or she shall keep
- 20 (5) Keep informed concerning the conduct and condition of each
- $21\,\mathrm{person}$  parolee under his or her supervision and shall report thereon
- 22 on the conduct and condition of each parolee in writing as often as
- 23  $\underline{\text{required by}}$  the Commissioner of Corrections  $\underline{\text{may require; He or she}}$
- 24 <del>or she shall use;</del>

- 1 <u>(6) Use</u> all practicable and suitable methods to aid and 2 encourage persons on parole a parolee and to bring about improvement 3 in their his or her conduct and condition; He or she or she shall 4 keep
- 5 (7) Keep detailed records of his or her work; shall keep
- 6 (8) Keep accurate and complete accounts of and give receipts
  7 for all money collected from persons parolees under his or her
  8 supervision and shall pay over the money to those persons designated
  9 by a circuit court or the Commissioner of Corrections may designate;
  10 He or she or she shall give;
- 11 <u>(9) Give</u> bond with good security, to be approved by the 12 Commissioner of Corrections, in a penalty of not less than \$1,000 13 nor more than \$3,000, as <u>determined</u> by the Commissioner of 14 Corrections may determine; and also perform
- 15 <u>(10) Perform</u> any other duties <u>required by</u> the Commissioner <del>may</del> 16 <del>require</del> <u>of Corrections</u>.
- 17 (b) He or she Each state parole officer has authority may, with 18 or without an order or warrant, to arrest or order confinement of 19 any parolee. He or she has all the powers of a notary public, with 20 authority to act anywhere within the state.
- 22 authorizing any state parole officer who has successfully completed
  23 the Division of Corrections' training program for firearms
  24 certification, which is the equivalent of that required of deputy

1 sheriffs, to carry firearms or concealed weapons. Any parole
2 officer authorized by the Commissioner of Corrections may, without
3 a state license, carry firearms and concealed weapons. Each state
4 parole officer, authorized by the Commissioner of Corrections, shall
5 carry with him or her a certificate authorizing him or her to carry
6 a firearm or concealed weapon bearing the official signature of the
7 Commissioner of Corrections.

# 8 §62-12-17. Conditions of release on probation and parole.

- 9 (a) Release and supervision on parole of any person, including 10 the supervision by the Division of Corrections of any person paroled 11 by any other state or by the federal government, shall be upon the 12 following conditions:
- 13 (1) That the parolee may not, during the period of his or her 14 parole, violate any criminal law of this or any other state or of 15 the United States;
- 16 (2) That he or she the parolee may not, during the period of 17 his or her parole, leave the state without the consent of the 18 Division of Corrections;
- 19 (3) That he or she shall comply the parolee complies with the 20 rules prescribed by the Division of Corrections for his or her 21 supervision by the parole officer;
- 22 (4) That in every case in which the parolee for a conviction 23 is seeking parole from an offense against a child, defined in 24 section twelve, article eight, chapter sixty-one of this code, or

1 article eight-b or eight-d of said chapter, or similar convictions 2 from other jurisdictions where the parolee is returning or 3 attempting to return to this state pursuant to the provisions of 4 article six, chapter twenty-eight of this code, the parolee may not 5 live in the same residence as any minor child nor exercise 6 visitation with any minor child nor may he or she have any contact 7 with the victim of the offense; and

- 8 (5) That the parolee, and all federal or foreign state 9 probationers and parolees whose supervision may have been undertaken 10 by this state, is required to pay a fee, based on his or her ability 11 to pay, not to exceed \$40 per month to defray the costs of 12 supervision.
- 13 (b) The Commissioner of Corrections shall keep a record of all 14 actions taken and account for moneys received. No provision of this 15 section prohibits the division from collecting the fees and 16 conducting the checks upon the effective date of this section. All 17 moneys shall be deposited in a special account in the State Treasury 18 to be known as the Parolee's Supervision Fee Fund. Expenditures 19 from the fund shall be for the purposes of providing the parole 20 supervision required by the provisions of this code and are not 21 authorized from collections, but are to be made only in accordance 22 with appropriation by the Legislature and in accordance with the 23 provisions of article three, chapter twelve of this code and upon 24 the fulfillment of the provisions set forth in article two, chapter

- 1 five-a of this code. Amounts collected which are found, from time 2 to time, to exceed the funds needed for purposes set forth in this 3 article may be transferred to other accounts or funds and 4 redesignated for other purposes by appropriation of the Legislature.
- 5 (c) The Division of Corrections shall consider the following 6 factors in determining whether a parolee or probationer is 7 financially able to pay the fee:
- 8 (1) Current income prospects for the parolee or probationer, 9 taking into account seasonal variations in income;
- 10 (2) Liquid assets of the parolee or probationer, assets of the 11 parolee or probationer that may provide collateral to obtain funds 12 and assets of the parolee or probationer that may be liquidated to 13 provide funds to pay the fee;
- 14 (3) Fixed debts and obligations of the parolee or probationer, 15 including federal, state and local taxes and medical expenses;
- 16 (4) Child care, transportation and other reasonably necessary 17 expenses of the parolee or probationer related to employment; and
- 18 (5) The reasonably foreseeable consequences for the parolee or 19 probationer if a waiver of, or reduction in, the fee is denied.
- 20 (d) In addition, the Division of Corrections may impose, 21 subject to modification at any time, any other conditions which the 22 Division considers advisable.
- 23 <u>(e) The Division of Corrections may order substance abuse</u> 24 treatment as a condition or as a modification of parole, only if the

- 1 <u>standardized risk and needs assessment indicates the offender has</u>
  2 <u>a high risk for reoffending and a need for substance abuse</u>
  3 treatment.
- (f) The Division of Corrections may impose, as an initial 5 condition of parole, a term of reporting to a day report center or 6 other community corrections program only if the standardized risk 7 and needs assessment indicates a moderate to high risk of 8 reoffending and moderate to high criminogenic need. Any parolee 9 required to report to a day report center or other community 10 corrections program is subject to all the rules and regulations of 11 the center or program and may be removed at the discretion of the 12 center's or program's director. The Commissioner of Corrections 13 shall enter into a master agreement with the Division of Justice and 14 Community Services to provide reimbursement to counties for the use 15 of community corrections programs by eligible parolees. Any 16 placement by the Division of Corrections of a parolee in a day 17 report center or other community corrections program may only be 18 done with the center's or program's director's consent and the 19 parolee is subject to all of the rules and regulations of the center 20 or program and may be removed by the director.

# 21 §62-12-19. Violation of parole.

22 (a) If at any time during the period of parole there is 23 reasonable cause to believe that the parolee has violated any of the 24 conditions of his or her release on parole, the parole officer may larrest him or her with or without an order or warrant, or the 2 Commissioner of Corrections may issue a written order or warrant for 3 his or her arrest. which The written order or warrant is sufficient 4 for his or her arrest by any officer charged with the duty of 5 executing an ordinary criminal process. The commissioner's written 6 order or warrant delivered to the sheriff against the paroled 7 prisoner parolee shall be a command to keep custody of the parolee 8 for the jurisdiction of the Division of Corrections. and During the 9 period of custody, the parolee may be admitted to bail by the court 10 before which the parolee was sentenced. If the parolee is not 11 released on a bond, the costs of confining the paroled prisoner 12 shall be paid out of the funds appropriated for the Division of 13 Corrections.

(1) If reasonable cause is found to exist that a parolee has
15 violated a term or terms of his or her release on parole that does
16 not constitute absconding supervision or new criminal conduct other
17 than a minor traffic violation or simple possession of a controlled
18 substance, the parole officer may, after consultation with and
19 written approval by the director of parole services, for the first
20 violation, require the parolee to serve a period of confinement up
21 to sixty days, or, for the second violation, a period of confinement
22 up to one hundred twenty days: Provided, That the Division of
23 Corrections shall notify the Parole Board when a parolee is serving

1 confinement. A parolee serving a term of confinement in the first
2 or second instance may be confined in jail or any other facility
3 designated by the commissioner, but shall be committed to the
4 custody of the Commissioner of Corrections, and the costs of
5 confining the parolee shall be paid out of funds appropriated for
6 the Division of Corrections: Provided, however, That upon written
7 request, the parolee shall be afforded the right to a hearing within
8 forty-five days before the Parole Board regarding whether he or she
9 violated the conditions of his or her release on parole.

10 (b) (2) When a parolee is under arrest in custody for a 11 violation of the conditions of his or her parole, he or she shall 12 be given a prompt and summary hearing before a Parole Board panel 13 of the Board upon his or her written request, at which the parolee 14 and his or her counsel are shall be given an opportunity to attend.

15 (A) If at the hearing it appears to the satisfaction of the 16 panel is determined that reasonable cause exists to believe that the 17 parolee has violated any condition of his or her release on parole, 18 or any rules or conditions of his or her supervision absconded 19 supervision or committed new criminal conduct other than a minor 20 traffic violation or simple possession of a controlled substance, 21 the panel may revoke his or her parole and may require him or her 22 to serve in prison a state correctional institution the remainder 23 or any portion of his or her maximum sentence for which, at the time 24 of his or her release, he or she was subject to imprisonment.

- 1 (B) If the Parole Board panel finds that reasonable cause 2 exists to believe that the parolee has violated a condition of 3 release or supervision or committed new criminal conduct consisting 4 of a minor traffic violation or simple possession of a controlled 5 substance, the panel shall require the parolee to serve, for the 6 first violation, a period of confinement up to sixty days, or, for 7 the second violation, a period of confinement up to one hundred 8 twenty days: Provided, That if the violation of the conditions of 9 parole or rules for his or her supervision is not a felony as set 10 out in section eighteen of this article, the panel may, if in its 11 judgment the best interests of justice do not require revocation a 12 period of confinement, reinstate him or her on parole. The Division 13 of Corrections shall effect release from custody upon approval of 14 a home plan.
- (b) Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the contrary, 16 when reasonable cause has been found to believe that a parolee has 17 violated the conditions of his or her parole but the violation does 18 not constitute felonious conduct, the commissioner may, in his or 19 her discretion and with the written consent of the parolee, allow 20 the parolee to remain on parole with additional conditions or 21 restrictions. The additional conditions or restrictions may 22 include, but are not limited to, participation in any program 23 described in subsection (d), section five, article eleven-c of this 24 chapter. Compliance by If the parolee complies with the conditions

1 of parole precludes revocation of the commissioner may not revoke
2 his or her parole for the conduct which constituted the violation.
3 Failure of If the parolee fails to comply with the conditions or
4 restrictions and all other conditions of release, that failure is
5 an additional violation of parole and the commissioner may proceed
6 against the parolee may be proceeded against under the provisions
7 of this section for the original violation as well as any subsequent
8 violations.

- 9 (c) When a parolee has violated the conditions of his or her 10 release on parole by confession to, or being convicted of, any of 11 the crimes set forth in section eighteen of this article, he or she 12 shall be returned to the custody of the Division of Corrections to 13 serve the remainder of his or her maximum sentence, during which 14 remaining part of his or her sentence he or she is ineligible for 15 further parole.
- (d) Whenever the <u>a person's</u> parole of a paroled prisoner has 17 been revoked, the commissioner shall, upon receipt of the panel's 18 written order of revocation, convey and transport the paroled 19 prisoner to a state correctional institution. A paroled prisoner 20 parolee whose parole has been revoked shall remain in custody of the 21 sheriff until delivery to a corrections officer sent and duly 22 authorized by the commissioner for the removal of the paroled 23 prisoner parolee to a state penal correctional institution. The 24 cost of confining the paroled prisoner parolee shall be paid out of

1 the funds appropriated for the Division of Corrections.

- 2 (e) When a paroled prisoner parolee is convicted of, or 3 confesses to, any one of the crimes enumerated in section eighteen 4 of this article, it is the duty of the Parole Board to cause him or 5 her to be returned to this state for a summary hearing as provided 6 by this article. Whenever a parolee has absconded supervision, the 7 commissioner shall issue a warrant for his or her apprehension and 8 return to this state for the hearing provided for in this article: 9 Provided, That the panel considering revocation may, if it 10 determines the best interests of justice do not require revocation, 11 cause the paroled absconder parolee to be reinstated to parole.
- 12 (f) A warrant filed by the commissioner shall stay the running 13 of his or her sentence until the parolee is returned to the custody 14 of the Division of Corrections and <u>is</u> physically in West Virginia.
- (g) Whenever a parolee who has absconded supervision or has 16 been transferred out of this state for supervision pursuant to 17 section one, article six, chapter twenty-eight of this code is 18 returned to West Virginia due to a violation of parole and costs are 19 incurred by the Division of Corrections, the commissioner may assess 20 reasonable costs from the parolee's inmate funds or the parolee as 21 reimbursement to the Division of Corrections for the costs of 22 returning him or her to West Virginia.
- 23 (h) Conviction of a felony for conduct occurring during the 24 period of parole is proof of violation of the conditions of parole

1 and the hearing procedures required by the provisions of this
2 section are inapplicable.

3 (i) The Commissioner of the Division of Corrections may issue 4 subpoenas for persons and records necessary to prove a violation of 5 the terms and conditions of a parolee's parole either at a 6 preliminary hearing or at a final hearing before a panel of the 7 Parole Board panel. The subpoenas shall be served in the same 8 manner provided in the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia 9 Rules of Criminal Procedure. The subpoenas may be enforced by the 10 commissioner through application or petition of the commissioner to 11 the circuit court for contempt or other relief.

#### 12 §62-12-29. Shared information for community supervision.

- 13 (a) The Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals
  14 of West Virginia is requested to assemble a community supervision
  15 committee, to include representatives of the judiciary, probation,
  16 parole, day report centers, magistrates, sheriffs, corrections and
  17 other members at the discretion of the director. The administrative
  18 director shall appoint a chair from among the members, and attend
  19 the meeting ex officio.
- 20 (b) The committee shall:
- 21 (1) Design and deploy a method for probation officers, parole 22 officers, day report centers and others providing community 23 supervision to electronically share offender information and 24 assessments;

- 1 (2) Coordinate information reporting and access across agencies 2 continuing supervision;
- 3 (3) Collect and share information about assessed and collected 4 restitution among agencies continuing supervision;
- 5 (4) Collect sentencing-level data to enable the study of 6 sentencing practices across the state; and
- 7 (5) Coordinate with the Community Corrections Subcommittee of 8 the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction in the 9 discharge of these duties.
- 10 (c) The committee shall annually submit a report on its 11 activities during the previous year, on or before September 30, to 12 the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, the President 13 of the Senate and, upon request, to any individual member of the 14 Legislature.

### 15 ARTICLE 15. DRUG OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY AND TREATMENT ACT.

#### 16§62-15-2. Definitions.

- 17 For the purposes of this article:
- 18 (1) "Assessment" means a diagnostic evaluation to determine
  19 whether and to what extent a person is a drug offender under this
  20 article and would benefit from its provisions. The assessment shall
  21 be conducted in accordance with the standards, procedures, and
  22 diagnostic criteria designed to provide effective and
  23 cost-beneficial use of available resources standardized risk and
  24 needs assessment and risk cut-off scores adopted by the West

### 1 Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

- 2 (2) "Continuum of care" means a seamless and coordinated course 3 of substance abuse education and treatment designed to meet the 4 needs of drug offenders as they move through the criminal justice 5 system and beyond, maximizing self-sufficiency.
- 6 (3) "Controlled substance" means a drug or other substance for 7 which a medical prescription or other legal authorization is 8 required for purchase or possession.
- 9 (4) "Drug" means a controlled substance, an illegal drug or 10 other harmful substance.
- 11 (5) "Drug court" means a judicial intervention process that 12 incorporates the Ten Key Components and may include preadjudication 13 or post-adjudication participation.
- 14 (6) "Drug court team" may shall consist of the following 15 members who are assigned to the drug court:
- 16 (A) The drug court judge, which may include a magistrate, 17 mental hygiene commissioner or other hearing officer;
- 18 (B) The prosecutor;
- 19 (C) The public defender or  $\underline{a}$  member of the criminal defense 20 bar;
- 21 (D) A representative from the day report center or community 22 corrections program, if operating in the jurisdiction;
- 23 (E) A law-enforcement officer;
- 24 (F) The drug court coordinator;

- 1 (G) A representative from a circuit court probation office or 2 the division of parole supervision or both;
- 3 (H) One or more substance abuse treatment providers; and
- 4 (I) Any other persons selected by the drug court team.
- 5 (7) "Drug offender" means an adult person charged with a 6 drug-related offense or an offense in which substance abuse is 7 determined from the evidence to have been a factor in the commission 8 of the offense.
- 9 (8) "Dual Diagnosis" means a substance abuse and cooccurring 10 mental health disorder.
- 11 (9) "Local advisory committee" may consist of the following 12 members or their designees:
- 13 (A)  $\underline{A}$  drug court circuit judge, who shall serve as chair;
- 14 (B) Drug court magistrate(s) magistrates;
- 15 (C) The prosecutor;
- 16 (D) A public defender;
- 17 (E) The drug court coordinator;
- 18 (F) A member of the criminal defense bar;
- 19 (G) The circuit clerk;
- 20 (H)  $\underline{A}$  day report center director;
- 21 (I) A circuit court probation officer, parole officer or both;
- 22 (J) Law enforcement;
- 23 (K) One or more substance abuse treatment providers;
- (L)  $\underline{A}$  corrections representative; and

- 1 (M) <u>Any</u> such other person or persons the chair <u>deems</u> <u>considers</u> 2 appropriate.
- 3 (10) "Illegal drug" means a drug whose manufacture, sale, use 4 or possession is forbidden by law;
- 5 (11) "Memorandum of Understanding" means a written document 6 setting forth an agreed upon procedure.
- 7 (12) "Offender" means an adult charged with a criminal offense 8 punishable by incarceration.
- 9 (13) "Other harmful substance" means a misused substance 10 otherwise legal to possess, including alcohol.
- 11 (14) "Preadjudication <u>order</u>" means a court order requiring a 12 drug offender to participate in drug court before charges are filed 13 or before conviction.
- 14 (15) "Post adjudication" means a court order requiring a drug 15 offender to participate in drug court after having entered a plea 16 of guilty or *nolo contendre* or having been found guilty.
- 17 (16) "Recidivism" means any subsequent arrest for a serious 18 offense (carrying a sentence of at least one year) resulting in the 19 filing of a charge.
- 20 (17) "Relapse" means a return to substance use after a period 21 of abstinence.
- 22 (18) "Split sentencing" means a sentence which includes a 23 period of incarceration followed by a period of supervision.
- 24 (19) "Staffing" means the meeting before a drug offender's

1 appearance in drug court in which the drug court team discusses a 2 coordinated response to the drug offender's behavior.

- 3 (20) "Substance" means drug drugs or alcohol.
- 4 (21) "Substance abuse" means the illegal or improper 5 consumption of a drug substance.
- 6 (22) "Substance abuse treatment" means a program designed to 7 provide prevention, education, and therapy directed toward ending 8 substance abuse and preventing a return to substance usage, through 9 a continuum of care, including: treatment of cooccurring substance 10 abuse and mental health issues; outpatient care; intensive 11 outpatient care; residential care; peer support; relapse prevention; 12 and cognitive behavioral programming, based on research about 13 effective treatment models for the offender population.
- 14 (23) "Ten Key Components" means the following benchmarks
  15 intended to describe the very best practices, designs, and
  16 operations of drug courts. These benchmarks are meant to serve as
  17 a practical, yet flexible framework for developing effective drug
  18 courts in vastly different jurisdictions and to provide a structure
  19 for conducting research and evaluation for program accountability:
- 20 (A) Drug courts integrate alcohol and other drug treatment 21 services with justice system case processing;
- 22 (B) Using a nonadversarial approach, prosecution and defense 23 counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due 24 process rights;

- 1 (C) Eligible participants are identified early and promptly 2 placed in the drug court program;
- 3 (D) Drug courts provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, 4 and other related treatment and rehabilitation services;
- 5 (E) Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug 6 testing;
- 7 (F) A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to 8 participants' compliance;
- 9 (G) Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court 10 participant is essential;
- 11 (H) Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of 12 program goals and gauge effectiveness;
- 13 (I) Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective 14 drug court planning, implementation and operations; and
- 15 (J) Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies and 16 community-based organizations generates local support and enhances 17 drug court effectiveness.
- 18 (24) "Treatment supervision" means a program to which a
  19 participant is ordered in lieu of a sentence of incarceration, which
  20 includes treatment for substance abuse.

### 21 §62-15-6a. Treatment supervision.

22 (a) A felony drug offender is eligible for treatment 23 supervision only if the offender would otherwise be sentenced to 24 prison, and the standardized risk and needs assessment indicates the

1 offender has a high risk for reoffending and a need for substance 2 abuse treatment. As a condition of drug court or as a term of 3 probation or as a modification of probation, a circuit court judge 4 may impose treatment supervision may be imposed on an eliqible drug 5 offender convicted of a felony. Whenever a circuit judge determines 6that a participant has committed a violation of his or her 7 conditions of treatment involving the participant's use of alcohol 8 or a controlled substance which would, in the judge's opinion, 9 warrant a period of incarceration to encourage compliance with 10 program requirements, the cost of said the incarceration, not to 11 exceed a period of thirty days in any one instance, shall be paid 12 by the Division of Corrections. Upon written finding by the judge 13 that the participant would otherwise be sentenced to the custody of 14 the Commissioner of Corrections for service of the underlying Whenever a circuit judge incarcerates a participant 15 sentence. 16 pursuant to this section a copy of the order of confinement shall 17 be provided by the clerk of the circuit court within five days to 18 the Commissioner of Corrections: Provided, That a judge may impose 19 treatment supervision on a drug offender convicted of a felony, 20 notwithstanding the results of the risk assessment, upon making 21 specific written findings of fact as to the reason for departing 22 from the requirements of this subsection. This subsection takes 23 effect January 1, 2014.

24 (b) The Division of Justice and Community Services shall <u>in</u>

1 consultation with the Governor's Advisory Council on Substance 2 Abuse, created by Executive Order No. 5-11, use appropriated funds 3 to develop proposed substance abuse treatment plans to serve those 4 offenders under treatment supervision in each judicial circuit and 5 on parole supervision, in consultation with the Governor's Advisory 6 Council on Substance Abuse, created by Executive Order No. 5-11.

- 7 (c) The Division of Justice and Community Services, in 8 consultation with the Governor's Advisory Committee on Substance 9 Abuse, shall develop:
- 10 (1) Qualifications for provider certification to deliver a 11 continuum of care to offenders;
- 12 (2) Fee reimbursement procedures; and
- 13 (3) Other matters related to the quality and delivery of 14 services.
- 15 (d) The Division of Justice and Community Services shall 16 require education and training for providers which shall include, 17 but not be limited to, cognitive behavior training. The duties of 18 providers who provide services under this program section may 19 include: notifying the probation department and the court of any 20 offender failing to meet the conditions of probation or referrals 21 to treatment; appearing at revocation hearings as may be when 22 required; and providing assistance with data reporting and treatment 23 program quality evaluation.
- 24 (e) The cost for all drug abuse assessments and certified drug

1 treatment under this section and subsection (e), section seventeen,
2 article twelve of this chapter shall be paid by the Division of
3 Justice and Community Services from funds appropriated for such that
4 purpose. The Division of Justice and Community Services shall
5 contract for payment for such the services provided to eligible
6 offenders.

- 7 (f) The Division of Justice and Community Services, in 8 consultation with the Governor's Advisory Council on Substance 9 Abuse, shall submit an annual report on or before September 30 of 10 each year, to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, 11 the President of the Senate and, upon request, to any individual 12 member of the Legislature a report on containing:
- 13 (1) The dollar amount and purpose of funds provided for the 14 fiscal year;
- 15 (2) The number of people on treatment supervision who received 16 services and whether they were their participation was the result 17 of a direct sentence or in lieu of revocation;
- 18 (3) The number of people on treatment supervision who, <u>pursuant</u>
  19 to a judge's specific written findings of fact, received services
  20 despite the risk assessment indicating less than high risk for
  21 reoffending and a need for substance abuse treatment, <del>pursuant to</del>
  22 a judge's specific written findings of fact;
- 23 (4) The type of services provided;
- 24 (5) The rate of revocations and successful completions for

1 people who received services;

- 2 (6) The number of people under supervision receiving treatment 3 under this section who are were rearrested and confined within two 4 years of being placed under supervision;
- 5 (7) The dollar amount needed to provide services in the 6 upcoming year to meet demand and the projected impact of reductions 7 in program funding on cost and public safety measures; and
- 8 (8) Other <u>appropriate</u> measures <del>as appropriate</del> <u>used</u> to measure 9 the availability of treatment and the effectiveness of services.
- 10 (g) With the exception of subsection (a) of this section, the 11 provisions of this section shall take effect on July 1, 2013.
- 12 §62-15-6b. Intermediate incarceration sanctions for drug court
- participants; responsibility for costs of
- 14 incarceration.
- 15 (a) Whenever a judge of a drug court determines that a 16 participant who has pled to a felony offense has committed a 17 violation of his or her conditions of participation which would, in 18 the judge's opinion, warrant a period of incarceration to encourage 19 compliance with program requirements, the cost of the incarceration, 20 not to exceed a period of thirty days in any one instance, shall be 21 paid by the Division of Corrections. The judge must make a written 22 finding that the participant would otherwise be sentenced to the 23 custody of the Commissioner of Corrections for service of the 24 underlying sentence.

1 (b) Whenever a drug court judge incarcerates a participant 2 pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the clerk of the circuit 3 court shall provide a copy of the order of confinement within five 4 days to the Commissioner of Corrections.