1 Senate Bill No. 416 2 (By Senators Laird, Jenkins, Stollings, Miller and Nohe) 3 4 [Introduced March 1, 2013; referred to the Committee on the 5 Judiciary. ] 6 7 8 9 10 A BILL to amend and reenact \$25-1A-2 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to administrative remedies for 11 12 prisoners generally; defining "administrative remedies"; 13 bringing law into federal compliance; and requiring that a 14 prisoner first exhaust such remedies prior to resorting to 15 litigation. 16 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: 17 That §25-1A-2 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, 18 be amended and reenacted to read as follows: 19 ARTICLE 1A. WEST VIRGINIA PRISONER LITIGATION REFORM ACT. 20 §25-1A-2. Mandatory exhaustion of administrative remedies. (a) An inmate may not bring a civil action until the 21 22 administrative remedies promulgated by the facility agency have 23 been exhausted. Provided, That the remedies promulgated by the

- 1 facility will be deemed completed within sixty days from the date
- 2 the inmate filed his or her initial complaint if the inmate fully
- 3 complied with the requirements for filing and appealing the
- 4 administrative complaint.
- (b) As used in this section, an "administrative remedy" is an 6 administrative process or processes whereby a prisoner presents 7 concerns relating to all aspects of prison life, whether it 8 involves general circumstances or particular episodes including, 9 but not limited to, complaints concerning food quality, health 10 care, appeals of prison discipline, physical plant, classification, 11 staff treatment or some other alleged wrong. The Commissioner of 12 the Division of Corrections and the Executive Director of the 13 Regional Jail Authority are authorized to establish such 14 administrative <a href="remedy">remedy</a> procedures for processing inmate complaints 15 concerning food quality, health care, nonviolent or nonsexual 16 conduct of employees or contractors of the Division of Corrections 17 or Regional Jail Authority, loss of privileges and other general 18 complaints about daily living conditions which do not directly and 19 seriously concern an inmate's physical health or security. The 20 proposed joint legislative rule required by the prior enactment of 21 this subsection shall be withdrawn. The commissioner and the 22 executive director shall, by January 31, 2001, each file a 23 procedural rule in accordance with the provisions of article 24 three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code to meet the requirements

1 of this subsection. The public comment period conducted for the 2 proposed legislative rule shall serve as the public comment period 3 required by section five, article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of 4 this code according to their respective authority for issuance of 5 policies governing the conduct of inmates. All administrative 6 remedies and related procedures shall be in conformity with the 7 National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape, 8 as may be approved by the United States Attorney General pursuant 9 to the Prison Rape Elimination Act, 42 U.S.C. § 15601 et seq. (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, no 10 11 inmate shall be prevented from filing an appeal of his or her 12 conviction or bringing a civil or criminal action alleging past, 13 current or imminent physical or sexual abuse; if such a civil or 14 criminal action is ultimately dismissed by a judge as frivolous, 15 then the inmate shall pay the filing costs associated with the 16 civil or criminal action as provided for in this article.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to require that a prisoner exhaust administrative remedies prior to bringing a civil action. The bill would further bring the law into compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act, 42 U.S.C. \$ 15601 et seq.

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