

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2018 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

House Bill 4020

BY DELEGATE HANSHAW AND FOSTER

(BY REQUEST OF THE WEST VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT
OF APPEALS)

[Introduced January 11, 2018; Referred
to the Committee on the Judiciary]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §7-4-4 and 7-4-5 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended;
2 to amend and reenact §7-7-2 of said code; to amend and reenact §7-10-2 of said code; to
3 amend and reenact §15-11-2 of said code; to amend and reenact §15-2-15 of said code;
4 to amend and reenact §15-2C-1 of said code; to amend and reenact 15-9-3 of said code;
5 to amend and reenact §15-11-2 of said code; to amend and reenact §16-2F-2 of said
6 code; to amend and reenact §16-3C-1 of said code; to amend and reenact §16-9A-3 of
7 said code; to amend and reenact §16-30-3 of said code; to amend and reenact §16-47-5
8 of said code; to amend and reenact §17C-5-6a and §18-5-15c of said code; to amend and
9 reenact §18-8-6a of said code; to amend and reenact §18A-5-1d of said code; to amend
10 and reenact §28-1-2 of said code; to amend and reenact §29-21-16 of said code; to amend
11 and reenact §31-20-2 of said code; to amend and reenact §33-4-20 of said code; to amend
12 and reenact §48-9-205 and §48-9-301a of said code; to amend and reenact §48-22-301
13 of said code; to amend and reenact §48-26-701 and §48-26-1002 of said code; to amend
14 and reenact §48-27-403 of said code; to amend and reenact §49-1-201 of said code; to
15 amend and reenact §51-2A-2 of said code; to amend and reenact §51-7-8 of said code;
16 to amend and reenact §61-2-14h of said code; to amend and reenact §61-5-12b of said
17 code; to amend and reenact §61-6-25 of said code; to amend and reenact §61-7-8 of said
18 code; to amend and reenact §61-8-12 of said code; to amend and reenact §61-8B-11a of
19 said code; to amend and reenact §61-8C-3b of said code; to amend and reenact §61-8D-9
20 of said code; to amend and reenact §61-11-23 of said code; to amend and reenact
21 §61-12-10 of said code; and to amend and reenact and §62-6B-5, all relating to making
22 technical corrections in the code when referencing chapter 49 of this code; and defining a
23 term.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

CHAPTER 7. COUNTY COMMISSIONS AND OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 4. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, REWARDS AND LEGAL ADVICE.**§7-4-4. Prosecutor's advisory council; victim advocates; participation in multidisciplinary planning process.**

1 There is hereby created the prosecutor's advisory council composed of elected
2 prosecuting attorneys of each county of the state or a designated member of their staff. The
3 prosecutor's advisory council shall conduct an initial meeting of all members not later than
4 September 1, 1994, and shall meet not less than one time each year. At the initial meeting and
5 annually thereafter, the council shall elect from among its membership a chairman of the council
6 who shall set the agenda for the council's meetings and shall appoint necessary committees and
7 direct the work of the council in carrying out its duties under the provisions of this section.

8 The council shall provide advice, assistance, training and leadership to the offices of the
9 various county prosecuting attorneys of this state in criminal and civil cases which involve child
10 abuse or neglect or sexual assault or sexual abuse of children. The council shall also provide
11 advice and assistance to the secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources in the
12 implementation of a multidisciplinary planning process as set forth in ~~article five-d, chapter forty-~~
13 ~~nine~~ §49-4-401 through §49-4-413 of this code.

14 The council may seek funds and programs to provide each prosecuting attorney's office
15 with a staff person to assist children who are crime victims to obtain services and assistance from
16 other agencies and programs in the community. Prosecuting attorneys shall be reimbursed by
17 their respective county commissions for necessary expenses actually incurred when attending
18 meetings of the council.

19 The council may apply for and receive funds from any grant program of any agency or
20 institution in the United States, public or private, to be used for carrying out the purposes of this
21 section.

§7-4-5. Multidisciplinary investigative teams.

1 On or before January 1, 1995, the prosecuting attorney of each county in the state shall

2 establish a multidisciplinary investigative team, in accordance with the provisions of ~~section three,~~
3 ~~article five-d, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-402 of this code.

ARTICLE 7. COMPENSATION OF ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS.

**§7-7-2. Establishment of county in-service training programs; further additional duties for
prosecuting attorney in any county in excess of two hundred thousand.**

1 (a) There is hereby established county in-service training programs as hereinafter set
2 forth.

3 (b) The Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to establish such in-service
4 training programs as in his or her opinion will do most to assist the prosecuting attorneys in the
5 performance of their duties. The Attorney General is authorized to accept any federal aid which
6 may be made available or any financial assistance which may be available from any private
7 nonprofit organization for the purposes of this section. The prosecuting attorney in any county
8 having a population in excess of two hundred thousand shall also discharge the additional duties
9 imposed upon him or her by the provisions of ~~section thirteen-a, article five, chapter forty-nine~~
10 §49-4-503 of this code.

11 (c) The State Auditor is hereby authorized and directed to establish such in-service training
12 programs for county commissioners, county clerks, sheriffs and their assistants and employees
13 as in his or her opinion will do most to modernize and improve the services of their respective
14 offices. The State Auditor in conjunction with the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals is
15 authorized and directed to establish such in-service training programs for circuit clerks and their
16 assistants and employees. The State Tax Commissioner is authorized and directed to establish
17 such in-service training programs for assessors and their assistants and employees. The State
18 Tax Commissioner, State Auditor and the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals are authorized
19 to accept any federal aid which may be made available or any financial assistance which may be
20 available from any private nonprofit organization for the purpose of this article.

21 (d) Each of the county officials mentioned in this section, and, at his or her option, one or

22 more of his or her assistants, deputies and employees, shall participate in the programs
 23 established under this section.

24 (e) The county commission is authorized and directed to expend funds for the purpose of
 25 reimbursing such officials and employees for the actual amount expended by them for food,
 26 lodging and registration while in attendance at authorized training for the purpose of this section.

ARTICLE 10. HUMANE OFFICERS.

§7-10-2. Duty of humane officers; reporting requirement when abuse or neglect of individuals suspected; prohibition against interference with humane officers; penalties.

1 (a) It is the duty of humane officers to prevent the perpetration or continuance of any act
 2 of cruelty upon any animal and to investigate and, upon probable cause, to cause the arrest and
 3 assist in the prosecution of any person engaging in such cruel and forbidden practices. Upon
 4 reasonable cause, and as provided by law, such officers have the right to access and inspection
 5 of records and property as may be reasonably necessary to any investigation.

6 (b) Whenever a humane officer, pursuant to an investigation of animal cruelty, forms a
 7 reasonable suspicion that a minor child, or incapacitated or elderly person, is the victim of abuse
 8 or neglect or has a suspicion of domestic violence, he or she shall report the suspicion and the
 9 grounds therefor. In the event of suspected child abuse or neglect, the humane officer shall report
 10 to the local child protective services agency of the Department of Health and Human Resources
 11 in accordance with the provisions of ~~section five, article six-a, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-2-809 of this
 12 code. In the event of suspected abuse or neglect of an incapacitated or elderly person, he or she
 13 shall report to the department's local adult protective services agency in accordance with the
 14 provisions of §9-6-11 of this code. In the event of suspected domestic violence, he or she shall
 15 report to the State Police in accordance with the provisions of §48-27-1 *et seq.* of this code.

16 (c) Any person who interferes with, obstructs or resists any humane officer in the discharge
 17 of his or her duty is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less

18 than \$100 nor more than \$500 or confined in jail not more than thirty days, or both fined and
19 confined. Any penalties imposed for a violation of this subsection shall be imposed in addition to
20 any penalties the person incurs for cruel or inhumane treatment of any animal.

CHAPTER 15. PUBLIC SAFETY.

ARTICLE 1I. THE CHILD PROTECTION ACT OF 2006.

§15-1I-2. Legislative findings.

1 (a) The purpose of "The Child Protection Act of 2006" is to put in place a series of
2 programs, criminal law revisions and other reforms to provide and promote the ability of the
3 children of this state to live their lives without being exposed and subjected to neglect and physical
4 and sexual abuse. The targeted increases in terms of incarceration, enhanced treatment, post-
5 release supervision and new approaches toward the state's child protection system will, in the
6 aggregate, strengthen government's ability to address this most serious problem. The Legislature
7 finds that the broad reaching measures encompassed in this Act will provide for greater
8 intervention among and punishment and monitoring of individuals who create a risk to our
9 children's safety and well-being.

10 (b) The Legislature further finds that the following reforms implemented as part of this Act
11 will provide protections to the children of this state and are all important to eliminate risks to
12 children and are essential elements of "The Child Protection Act of 2006":

13 (1) Creating a special unit in the State Police specializing in the investigation of child abuse
14 and neglect -- §15-2-15 of this code;

15 (2) Modifying the Sex Offender Registration Act to ensure more effective registration,
16 identification and monitoring of persons convicted of sexual offenses -- §15-12-1 *et seq.* of this
17 code;

18 (3) Establishing the Child Abuse and Neglect Registry, requiring the registry to disclose
19 information to certain state and local officials -- §15-13-1 *et seq.* of this code;

20 (4) Providing for coded driver's licenses and nondriver identification cards to more easily
21 identify sexually violent predators -- §17B-2-3 of this code;

22 (5) Prohibiting contractors and service providers convicted of certain offenses from
23 accessing school grounds and providing for the release of criminal history information by the
24 central abuse registry to county school boards -- §18-5-15c of this code;

25 (6) Establishing a task force to study the feasibility of constructing separate correctional
26 facilities for the incarceration and treatment of sex offenders -- §25-1-22 of this code;

27 (7) Requiring the State Police and the Department of Health and Human Resources to
28 maintain statewide child abuse and neglect statistical indexes of all convictions and allegations,
29 respectively -- §15-2-15 and ~~section eleven, article six a, chapter forty nine~~ §49-2-813 of this
30 code;

31 (8) Providing for increased terms of incarceration for first degree sexual assault and first
32 degree sexual abuse committed against children under the age of twelve -- §61-8B-3 and
33 §61-8B-7 of this code;

34 (9) Eliminating eligibility of certain sex offenders for probation, home incarceration and
35 alternative sentences and providing for enhanced terms of incarceration for certain subsequent
36 sex offenses committed by recidivist sex offenders -- §61-8B-9a and §61-8B-7-9b of this code;

37 (10) Providing for polygraph examinations for certain sex offenders on probation, parole
38 or supervised release -- §62-11D-1 *et seq.* of this code;

39 (11) Providing for electronic monitoring of certain sex offenders on probation, parole and
40 supervised release -- §62-11D-1 *et seq.* of this code;

41 (12) Establishing a task force to develop measures aimed at managing sexually violent
42 predators released from confinement -- §62-11E-1 *et seq.* of this code;

43 (13) Making psychiatric evaluations a condition of probation eligibility for certain sex
44 offenders -- §62-12-2 of this code;

45 (14) Authorizing the Department of Health and Human Resources to establish

46 qualifications for sex offender treatment programs and counselors -- §62-12-2 and §62-12-26 of
47 this code;

48 (15) Providing for extended supervision of certain offenders and supervised release
49 requirements for sexually violent offenders -- §62-12-26 of this code; and

50 (16) Providing for prerelease risk assessments of certain sex offenders -- §62-12-27 of
51 this code.

52 (c) In addition, the Legislature finds that those enhanced terms of incarceration and post-
53 conviction measures provided for in this Act which impact certain offenders convicted of sexual
54 offenses against adults are necessary and appropriate to protect children from neglect and
55 physical and sexual abuse given that: (1) Clinical research indicates that a substantial percentage
56 of sexual offenders "cross over" among age groups in selecting their victims; (2) many of the risk
57 factors prevalent among sex offenders that "cross over" (e.g., substance abuse, lack of empathy
58 toward victim, inability to control inappropriate impulses, childhood abuse) also are prevalent
59 among perpetrators of child abuse and neglect; and (3) enhanced terms of incarceration, post-
60 conviction supervision, monitoring and treatment measures will enable the criminal justice system
61 to identify and address those "cross over" offenders before they can victimize additional children.

ARTICLE 2. WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE.

§15-2-15. State Police Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations Unit.

1 (a) The superintendent shall establish a special unit of the State Police, called the Child
2 Abuse and Neglect Investigations Unit. The purpose of the unit is to focus on identifying,
3 investigating and prosecuting criminal child abuse and neglect cases, in coordination with Child
4 Protective Services, established pursuant to ~~section nine, article six a, chapter forty nine~~
5 §49-2-802 of this code. The unit shall assist other State Police members with child abuse or
6 neglect investigations as well as the Division of Child Protective Services. The unit may provide
7 training, technical expertise and coordination of services for other law-enforcement agencies,
8 Child Protective Services caseworkers, prosecuting attorneys and multidisciplinary teams

9 established pursuant to the provisions of ~~section two, article five-d, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-402
10 of this code, to identify, investigate, report and prosecute criminal child abuse and criminal child
11 neglect cases. However, nothing in this section may be construed to mean that the unit will
12 assume the duties or investigations of other State Police members or other law-enforcement
13 officers.

14 (b) The unit will comprise, at a minimum, six members of the State Police. The
15 superintendent shall assign a unit director, and shall assign five members regionally, to be
16 dedicated and trained to assist county Child Protective Services Offices and caseworkers in
17 investigating and coordinating with other law-enforcement personnel, cases of suspected child
18 abuse or neglect. Cases to be investigated include allegations received pursuant to §49-6A-2 of
19 this code, and any other credible child abuse or neglect allegations.

20 (c) The unit director's duties include:

21 (1) Overseeing State Police members assigned to the unit;

22 (2) Coordinating activities of the unit with Child Protection Services;

23 (3) Assisting Child Protective Services in developing and refining protocols for improving
24 identification and prosecution of suspected criminal acts of child abuse or neglect; and

25 (4) Assuring that all other directives and responsibilities of the unit are fulfilled.

26 (d) The unit shall maintain a statewide statistical index on child abuse and neglect
27 convictions resulting from convictions for violations of §61-8D-2, §61-8D-2a, §61-8D-3,
28 §61-8D-3a, §61-8D-4 and §61-8D-4a of this code, to monitor the timely and proper investigation
29 and disposition of child abuse or neglect cases. The statistical data index maintained by the unit
30 shall not contain information of a specific nature that would identify individual cases or persons.

31 (e) On or before December 31, of each year, the unit director shall submit an annual report
32 to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance. The annual report is to include the statistical
33 index required under the provisions of subsection (d) of this section, and may include
34 recommendations for statutory or program reforms that will assist the unit and further promote the

35 goals of the unit. The report may not contain information of a specific nature that would identify
36 individual cases or persons.

37 (f) Every state law-enforcement agency of this state shall periodically provide statistical
38 information regarding child abuse and neglect cases investigated and prosecuted by that law-
39 enforcement agency to the unit.

40 (g) The superintendent may propose rules for legislative approval or procedural rules as
41 necessary to effectuate the provisions of this section in accordance with the provisions of
42 §29A-3-1 *et seq.* of this code. The superintendent shall provide forms to law-enforcement
43 agencies, circuit clerks and parole officers to facilitate submission of appropriate information
44 necessary to prepare the statistical reports required by this section.

45 (h) There is hereby established a special account in the state Treasury, into which shall
46 be deposited any gifts, grants or donations made to the unit, and any other funds directed to be
47 deposited into the account by appropriation of the Legislature, and to be expended for the
48 purposes of this section pursuant to appropriation of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 2C. CENTRAL ABUSE REGISTRY.

§15-2C-1. Definitions.

1 The following words when used in this article have meanings ascribed to them in this
2 section, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

3 (a) "Central abuse registry" or "registry" means the registry created by this article which
4 shall contain the names of individuals who have been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor
5 offense constituting abuse, neglect or misappropriation of the property of a child or an
6 incapacitated adult or an adult receiving behavioral health services.

7 (b) "Child abuse and neglect" or "child abuse or neglect" means those terms as defined in
8 ~~section three, article one, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-1-401 of this code, and shall include any act with
9 respect to a child which is a crime against the person pursuant to §61-2-1 *et seq.* of this code,
10 any act which is unlawful pursuant to §61-8D-1 *et seq.* of this code and any offense with respect

11 to a child which is enumerated in §15-2C-3 of this code.

12 (c) "Abuse or neglect of an incapacitated adult" means "abuse," "neglect" and
13 "incapacitated adult" as those terms are defined in §9-6-1 of this code, and shall include any act
14 with respect to an incapacitated adult which is a crime against the person pursuant to §61-2-1 *et*
15 *seq.* of this code, and any offense with respect to an incapacitated adult which is enumerated in
16 §15-2C-3 of this code.

17 (d) "Adult receiving behavioral health services" means a person over the age of eighteen
18 years who is receiving any behavioral health service from a licensed behavioral health provider
19 or any behavioral health provider whose services are paid for, in whole or in part, by Medicaid or
20 Medicare.

21 (e) "Conviction" of a felony or a misdemeanor means an adjudication of guilt by a court or
22 jury following a hearing on the merits, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.

23 (f) "Residential care facility" means any facility where a child or an incapacitated adult or
24 an adult receiving behavioral health services resides which is subject to registration, licensure or
25 certification by the Department of Health and Human Resources, and shall include nursing
26 homes, personal care homes, residential board and care homes, adult family care homes, group
27 homes, legally unlicensed service providers, residential child care facilities, family based foster
28 care homes, specialized family care homes and intermediate care facilities for the mentally
29 retarded.

30 (g) "Misappropriation of property" means any act which is a crime against property under
31 §61-3-1 *et seq.* of this code with respect to a child in a residential care facility or an incapacitated
32 adult or an adult receiving behavioral health services in a residential care facility or a child or an
33 incapacitated adult or an adult receiving behavioral health services who is a recipient of home
34 care services.

35 (h) "Home care" or "home care services" means services provided to children or
36 incapacitated adults or adults receiving behavioral health services in the home through a hospice

37 provider, a community care provider, a home health agency, through the Medicaid waiver
38 program, or through any person when that service is reimbursable under the state Medicaid
39 program.

40 (i) "Requester" means the West Virginia Department of Education, any residential care
41 facility, any state licensed day care center, any qualified entity as defined in this section or any
42 provider of home care services or an adult receiving behavioral health services providing to the
43 Central Abuse Registry the name of an individual and other information necessary to identify that
44 individual, and either: (1) Certifying that the individual is being considered for employment or
45 service as a volunteer by the requester or for a contractual relationship with the requester wherein
46 the individual will provide services to a child or an incapacitated adult or an adult receiving
47 behavioral health services for compensation; or contractors and vendors who have or may have
48 unsupervised access to the child, disabled or elderly person for whom the qualified entity provides
49 care; or (2) certifying that an allegation of abuse, neglect or misappropriation of property has been
50 made against the individual.

51 (j) "Qualified entity" means any business, agency or organization that provides care,
52 treatment, education, training, instruction, supervision or recreation for children, the elderly or
53 individuals with disabilities and is a public, private or not-for-profit entity within the State of West
54 Virginia and meets the definition of qualified entity under the federal National Child Protection Act
55 of 1993; P.L. 103-209 as amended by the Volunteers for Children Act; P.L. 105-251.

ARTICLE 9. GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTION.

§15-9-3. Ascertaining compliance with applicable standards in juvenile detention and correctional facilities.

1 The Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction or its designee shall
2 ascertain the compliance of juvenile detention and juvenile correctional facilities operated by or

3 under contract with the Division of Juvenile Services, created pursuant to ~~section two, article five-~~
 4 ~~e, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-2-902 of this code, with standards for the structure, physical plant,
 5 operation and maintenance of the facilities, promulgated by the juvenile facility standards
 6 commission, pursuant to §31-20-9a of this code: *Provided*, That such review shall not include
 7 educational programs in such facilities.

ARTICLE 11. PAYMENT OF FUNERAL EXPENSES.

§15-11-2. Payment of funeral expenses of law-enforcement, safety and emergency workers killed in the line of duty.

1 (a) The Secretary of Military Affairs and Public Safety shall, upon written request, direct
 2 payment from the fund in the form of a draft as provided in this article up to and including an
 3 amount not exceeding \$8,000 for the reasonable funeral expenses, including burial expenses, of
 4 a law-enforcement, safety or emergency worker killed on or after January 1, 1999, while carrying
 5 out official duties: *Provided*, That no funds shall be expended for any funeral expense that is
 6 otherwise payable pursuant to the provisions of §23-4-1 *et seq.* of this code, as amended, or other
 7 benefit programs established by a provision of this code which does not involve employee
 8 participation: *Provided, however*, That where other funds for funeral expenses are provided
 9 pursuant to the laws of this state, from whatever source, which amount to less than \$8,000, funds
 10 provided by the provisions of this section shall be expended so as to ensure that at least \$8,000
 11 is available for reasonable funeral expenses. The secretary shall direct payment of the funeral
 12 expenses upon written request of an employer or head of a volunteer organization, as is
 13 appropriate pursuant to this article, certifying that the individual for whom funeral expenses are
 14 requested was killed while performing official duties.

15 (b) The secretary shall supply the draft in the name of the person contracting for the funeral
 16 services and, if known, the service provider to the employer or agency head making the request
 17 who shall tender the draft to the person who contracted for the services.

18 (c) For the purposes of this section, "law-enforcement, safety or emergency worker"

19 means:

20 (1) Any duly authorized member of a law-enforcement agency who is authorized to
 21 maintain public peace and order, prevent and detect crime, make arrests and enforce the laws of
 22 the state or any county or municipality of the state, other than parking ordinances, and including
 23 those persons employed as security officers at municipal, county, regional or state offices,
 24 authorities or institutions, although their employers may not be public law-enforcement agencies,
 25 employed by the Hatfield-McCoy Regional Recreation Authority and members of the West Virginia
 26 National Guard while engaged in active duty service: *Provided*, That this section does not apply
 27 to those persons employed by private security firms or agencies;

28 (2) Any state, regional, county or municipal correctional employee;

29 (3) Any firefighter employed by the state or any political subdivision of the state and any
 30 volunteer firefighter performing as a member of a volunteer fire department;

31 (4) Any "emergency medical services personnel", as defined in §16-4C-3 of this code,
 32 employed by or volunteering for any state agency or institution or political subdivision of the state;

33 or

34 (5) Any probation officer appointed under the provisions of either §62-12-5 or ~~section~~
 35 ~~fifteen, article five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-719 of this code.

CHAPTER 16. PUBLIC HEALTH.

ARTICLE 2F. PARENTAL NOTIFICATION OF ABORTIONS PERFORMED ON UNEMANCIPATED MINORS.

§16-2F-2. Definitions.

1 For purposes of this article, unless the context in which used clearly requires otherwise:

2 As used in this article:

3 (1) "Abortion" means the use of any instrument, medicine, drug or any other substance or
 4 device with intent to terminate the pregnancy of a female known to be pregnant and with intent to

5 cause the expulsion of a fetus other than by live birth. This article does not prevent the
 6 prescription, sale or transfer of intrauterine contraceptive devices, other contraceptive devices or
 7 other generally medically accepted contraceptive devices, instruments, medicines or drugs for a
 8 female who is not known to be pregnant and for whom the contraceptive devices, instruments,
 9 medicines or drugs were prescribed by a physician solely for contraceptive purposes and not for
 10 the purpose of inducing or causing the termination of a known pregnancy.

11 (2) "Medical emergency" means the same as that term is defined in §16-2M-2 of this code.

12 (3) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the West Virginia Department of Health and Human
 13 Resources.

14 (4) "Unemancipated minor" means any person less than eighteen years of age who is not,
 15 or has not been, married, who is under the care, custody and control of the person's parent or
 16 parents, guardian or court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to applicable federal law or as
 17 provided in ~~section twenty-seven, article seven, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-115 of this code.

ARTICLE 3C. AIDS-RELATED MEDICAL TESTING AND RECORDS CONFIDENTIALITY ACT.

§16-3C-1. Definitions.

1 When used in this article:

2 (a) "AIDS" means acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

3 (b) "Bureau" means the Bureau for Public Health.

4 (c) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health.

5 (d) "Convicted" includes pleas of guilty and pleas of nolo contendere accepted by the court
 6 having jurisdiction of the criminal prosecution, a finding of guilty following a jury trial or a trial to a
 7 court and an adjudicated juvenile offender as defined in ~~sections two and four, article one, chapter~~
 8 ~~forty-nine~~ §49-1-202 of this code.

9 (e) "Department" means the State Department of Health and Human Resources.

10 (f) "Funeral director" has the same meaning ascribed to such term in §30-6-3 of this code.

11 (g) "Funeral establishment" has the same meaning ascribed to that term in §30-6-3 of this
12 code.

13 (h) "HIV" means the human immunodeficiency virus identified as the causative agent of
14 AIDS.

15 (i) "HIV-related test" means a test for the HIV antibody or antigen or any future valid test
16 approved by the bureau, the federal drug administration or the Centers for Disease Control and
17 Prevention.

18 (j) "Health facility" means a hospital, nursing home, physician's office, clinic, blood bank,
19 blood center, sperm bank, laboratory or other health care institution.

20 (k) "Health care provider" means any physician, dentist, nurse, paramedic, psychologist
21 or other person providing medical, dental, nursing, psychological or other health care services of
22 any kind.

23 (l) "Health Information Exchange" means the electronic movement of health-related
24 information in accord with law and nationally recognized standards.

25 (m) "High risk behavior" means behavior by a person including, but not limited to: (i)
26 Unprotected sex with a person who is living with HIV; (ii) unprotected sex in exchange for money
27 or drugs; (iii) unprotected sex with multiple partners; (iv) anonymous unprotected sex; (v) or
28 needle sharing; (vi) diagnosis of a sexually transmitted disease; or (vii) unprotected sex or sharing
29 injecting equipment in a high HIV prevalence setting or with a person who is living with HIV.

30 (n) "Medical or emergency responders" means paid or volunteer firefighters, law-
31 enforcement officers, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, or other emergency service
32 personnel, providers or entities acting within the usual course of their duties; good samaritans
33 and other nonmedical and nonemergency personnel providing assistance in emergencies; funeral
34 directors; health care providers; commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health; and all employees
35 thereof and volunteers associated therewith.

36 (o) "Patient" or "test subject" or "subject of the test" means the person upon whom a HIV
37 test is performed, or the person who has legal authority to make health care decisions for the test
38 subject.

39 (p) "Permitted purpose" is a disclosure permitted by the Health Insurance Portability and
40 Accountability Act of 1996 as amended, or a disclosure consented to or authorized by a patient
41 or test subject.

42 (q) "Person" includes any natural person, partnership, association, joint venture, trust,
43 public or private corporation or health facility.

44 (r) "Release of test results" means a permitted or authorized disclosure of HIV-related test
45 results.

46 (s) "Significant exposure" means:

47 (1) Exposure to blood or body fluids through needlestick, instruments, sharps, surgery or
48 traumatic events; or

49 (2) Exposure of mucous membranes to visible blood or body fluids, to which universal
50 precautions apply according to the national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and
51 laboratory specimens that contain HIV (e.g. suspensions of concentrated virus); or

52 (3) Exposure of skin to visible blood or body fluids, when the exposed skin is chapped,
53 abraded or afflicted with dermatitis or the contact is prolonged or involving an extensive area.

54 (t) "Source patient" means any person whose body fluids have been the source of a
55 significant exposure to a medical or emergency responder.

56 (u) "Targeted testing" means performing an HIV-related test for sub-populations at higher
57 risk, typically defined on the basis of behavior, clinical or demographic characteristics.

58 (v) "Victim" means the person or persons to whom transmission of bodily fluids from the
59 perpetrator of the crimes of sexual abuse, sexual assault, incest or sexual molestation occurred
60 or was likely to have occurred in the commission of such crimes.

ARTICLE 9A. TOBACCO USAGE RESTRICTIONS.

§16-9A-3. Use or possession of tobacco or tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products by persons under the age of eighteen years; penalties.

1 No person under the age of eighteen years shall have on or about his or her person or
2 premises or use any cigarette, or cigarette paper or any other paper prepared, manufactured or
3 made for the purpose of smoking any tobacco products, in any form; any pipe, snuff, chewing
4 tobacco, tobacco product or tobacco-derived product: *Provided*, That minors participating in the
5 inspection of locations where tobacco products or tobacco-derived products, are sold or
6 distributed pursuant to §16-9A-7 of this code is not considered to violate the provisions of this
7 section. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall for the first violation be fined \$50
8 and be required to serve eight hours of community service; for a second violation, the person shall
9 be fined \$100 and be required to serve sixteen hours of community service; and for a third and
10 each subsequent violation, the person shall be fined \$200 and be required to serve twenty-four
11 hours of community service. Notwithstanding the provisions of ~~section two, article five, chapter~~
12 ~~forty-nine~~ §49-4-701 of this code, the magistrate court has concurrent jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 30. WEST VIRGINIA HEALTH CARE DECISIONS ACT.

§16-30-3. Definitions.

1 For the purposes of this article:

2 (a) "Actual knowledge" means the possession of information of the person's wishes
3 communicated to the health care provider orally or in writing by the person, the person's medical
4 power of attorney representative, the person's health care surrogate or other individuals resulting
5 in the health care provider's personal cognizance of these wishes. Constructive notice and other
6 forms of imputed knowledge are not actual knowledge.

7 (b) "Adult" means a person who is eighteen years of age or older, an emancipated minor
8 who has been established as such pursuant to the provisions of ~~section twenty-seven, article~~
9 ~~seven, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-115 of this code or a mature minor.

10 (c) "Advanced nurse practitioner" means a registered nurse with substantial theoretical
11 knowledge in a specialized area of nursing practice and proficient clinical utilization of the
12 knowledge in implementing the nursing process, and who has met the further requirements of title
13 19, legislative rules for West Virginia board of examiners for registered professional nurses, series
14 7 , who has a mutually agreed upon association in writing with a physician and has been selected
15 by or assigned to the person and has primary responsibility for treatment and care of the person.

16 (d) "Attending physician" means the physician selected by or assigned to the person who
17 has primary responsibility for treatment and care of the person and who is a licensed physician.
18 If more than one physician shares that responsibility, any of those physicians may act as the
19 attending physician under this article.

20 (e) "Capable adult" means an adult who is physically and mentally capable of making
21 health care decisions and who is not considered a protected person pursuant to the provisions of
22 chapter 44A of this code.

23 (f) "Close friend" means any adult who has exhibited significant care and concern for an
24 incapacitated person who is willing and able to become involved in the incapacitated person's
25 health care and who has maintained regular contact with the incapacitated person so as to be
26 familiar with his or her activities, health and religious and moral beliefs.

27 (g) "Death" means a finding made in accordance with accepted medical standards of
28 either: (1) The irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions; or (2) the irreversible
29 cessation of all functions of the entire brain, including the brain stem.

30 (h) "Guardian" means a person appointed by a court pursuant to the provisions of chapter
31 44A of this code who is responsible for the personal affairs of a protected person and includes a
32 limited guardian or a temporary guardian.

33 (i) "Health care decision" means a decision to give, withhold or withdraw informed consent
34 to any type of health care, including, but not limited to, medical and surgical treatments, including
35 life-prolonging interventions, psychiatric treatment, nursing care, hospitalization, treatment in a

36 nursing home or other facility, home health care and organ or tissue donation.

37 (j) "Health care facility" means a facility commonly known by a wide variety of titles,
38 including, but not limited to, hospital, psychiatric hospital, medical center, ambulatory health care
39 facility, physicians' office and clinic, extended care facility operated in connection with a hospital,
40 nursing home, a hospital extended care facility operated in connection with a rehabilitation center,
41 hospice, home health care and other facility established to administer health care in its ordinary
42 course of business or practice.

43 (k) "Health care provider" means any licensed physician, dentist, nurse, physician's
44 assistant, paramedic, psychologist or other person providing medical, dental, nursing,
45 psychological or other health care services of any kind.

46 (l) "Incapacity" means the inability because of physical or mental impairment to appreciate
47 the nature and implications of a health care decision, to make an informed choice regarding the
48 alternatives presented and to communicate that choice in an unambiguous manner.

49 (m) "Life-prolonging intervention" means any medical procedure or intervention that, when
50 applied to a person, would serve to artificially prolong the dying process or to maintain the person
51 in a persistent vegetative state. Life-prolonging intervention includes, among other things, nutrition
52 and hydration administered intravenously or through a feeding tube. The term "life-prolonging
53 intervention" does not include the administration of medication or the performance of any other
54 medical procedure considered necessary to provide comfort or to alleviate pain.

55 (n) "Living will" means a written, witnessed advance directive governing the withholding or
56 withdrawing of life-prolonging intervention, voluntarily executed by a person in accordance with
57 the requirements of §16-30-4 of this code.

58 (o) "Mature minor" means a person less than eighteen years of age who has been
59 determined by a qualified physician, a qualified psychologist or an advanced nurse practitioner to
60 have the capacity to make health care decisions.

61 (p) "Medical information" or "medical records" means and includes without restriction any

62 information recorded in any form of medium that is created or received by a health care provider,
63 health care facility, health plan, public health authority, employer, life insurer, school or university
64 or health care clearinghouse that relates to the past, present or future physical or mental health
65 of the person, the provision of health care to the person, or the past, present or future payment
66 for the provision of health care to the person.

67 (q) "Medical power of attorney representative" or "representative" means a person
68 eighteen years of age or older appointed by another person to make health care decisions
69 pursuant to the provisions of §16-30-6 of this code or similar act of another state and recognized
70 as valid under the laws of this state.

71 (r) "Parent" means a person who is another person's natural or adoptive mother or father
72 or who has been granted parental rights by valid court order and whose parental rights have not
73 been terminated by a court of law.

74 (s) "Persistent vegetative state" means an irreversible state as diagnosed by the attending
75 physician or a qualified physician in which the person has intact brain stem function but no higher
76 cortical function and has neither self-awareness or awareness of the surroundings in a learned
77 manner.

78 (t) "Person" means an individual, a corporation, a business trust, a trust, a partnership, an
79 association, a government, a governmental subdivision or agency or any other legal entity.

80 (u) "Physician orders for scope of treatment (POST) form" means a standardized form
81 containing orders by a qualified physician that details a person's life-sustaining wishes as provided
82 by §16-30-25 of this code.

83 (v) "Principal" means a person who has executed a living will or medical power of attorney.

84 (w) "Protected person" means an adult who, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 44A of
85 this code, has been found by a court, because of mental impairment, to be unable to receive and
86 evaluate information effectively or to respond to people, events and environments to an extent
87 that the individual lacks the capacity to: (1) Meet the essential requirements for his or her health,

88 care, safety, habilitation or therapeutic needs without the assistance or protection of a guardian;
89 or (2) manage property or financial affairs to provide for his or her support or for the support of
90 legal dependents without the assistance or protection of a conservator.

91 (x) "Qualified physician" means a physician licensed to practice medicine who has
92 personally examined the person.

93 (y) "Qualified psychologist" means a psychologist licensed to practice psychology who has
94 personally examined the person.

95 (z) "Surrogate decisionmaker" or "surrogate" means an individual eighteen years of age
96 or older who is reasonably available, is willing to make health care decisions on behalf of an
97 incapacitated person, possesses the capacity to make health care decisions and is identified or
98 selected by the attending physician or advanced nurse practitioner in accordance with the
99 provisions of this article as the person who is to make those decisions in accordance with the
100 provisions of this article.

101 (aa) "Terminal condition" means an incurable or irreversible condition as diagnosed by the
102 attending physician or a qualified physician for which the administration of life-prolonging
103 intervention will serve only to prolong the dying process.

ARTICLE 47. ALCOHOL AND DRUG OVERDOSE PREVENTION AND CLEMENCY ACT.

§16-47-5. Immunity, alternative sentencing and clemency options for a person for whom emergency medical assistance was sought.

1 (a) The immunity provisions in §16-47-4(a) of this code extend to the person for whom
2 emergency medical assistance was sought if, subsequent to receiving emergency medical
3 assistance, the person participates in, complies with and completes a substance abuse treatment
4 or recovery program approved by the court. Alternatively, a court may consider the following
5 alternative sentencing and clemency options:

- 6 (1) Deferred prosecution under §60-6-26 or ~~under §60A-4-407~~ of this code;
- 7 (2) Pretrial diversion under §61-11-22 of this code;
- 8 (3) Adjudication in drug court under §62-15-1 *et seq.* of this code or ~~under section two-b,~~
 9 ~~article five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-703 of this code; or
- 10 (4) Any other appropriate form of alternative sentencing or rehabilitation permitted by this
 11 code, including, but not limited to:
- 12 (A) Probation;
- 13 (B) Conditional discharge under §60-6-26 of this code; or
- 14 (C) The weekend jail program, the work program or the community service program under
 15 §62-11A-1a of this code.
- 16 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the contrary, a person who may
 17 seek immunity or clemency pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and is charged with an
 18 offense not exempted by §16-47-4(a) of this code may enter a plea of guilty to an offense
 19 exempted by §16-47-4(a) of this code if the person, after consultation with his or her attorney, so
 20 desires.

CHAPTER 17C. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND LAWS OF THE ROAD.

ARTICLE 5. SERIOUS TRAFFIC OFFENSES.

§17C-5-6a. Taking a child into custody; driving a motor vehicle with any amount of blood alcohol.

- 1 (a) A preliminary breath analysis may be administered to a child whenever a law-
 2 enforcement official has reasonable cause to believe the child to have been driving a motor
 3 vehicle with any amount of alcohol in his or her blood for the purpose of determining the child's
 4 blood alcohol content. Such breath analysis must be administered as soon as possible after the
 5 law-enforcement officer arrives at a reasonable belief that the child has been driving a motor
 6 vehicle with any amount of alcohol in his or her blood. Any preliminary breath analysis

7 administered pursuant to this subsection must be administered with a device and in a manner
8 approved by the division of health for that purpose. If a preliminary breath analysis is administered,
9 the results shall be used solely for the purpose of guiding the officer in deciding whether the child,
10 at the time of driving the motor vehicle, had an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of two
11 hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, and should, therefore, be taken into custody to
12 administer a secondary test in accordance with the provisions of this section.

13 (b) A child may be taken into custody by a law-enforcement official without a warrant or
14 court order if the official has reasonable grounds to believe the child to have been driving a motor
15 vehicle with any amount of alcohol in his or her blood. If a preliminary breath analysis is
16 administered and the results of the analysis indicate that the child has an alcohol concentration
17 in his or her blood of less than two hundredths of one percent, by weight, the child may not be
18 taken into custody unless other grounds exist under ~~subsection (b), section eight, article five,~~
19 ~~chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-705(b) of this code. Upon taking a child into custody pursuant to the
20 provisions of this section, the official shall take all reasonable steps to cause notification to be
21 made to the child's parent or custodian or, if the parent or custodian cannot be located, to a close
22 relative.

23 (c) Upon taking a child into custody pursuant to this section, the official shall take the child
24 to a facility where a secondary test of the child's blood or urine may be administered at the
25 direction of the official or a test of the child's breath may be administered by the official. The law-
26 enforcement agency by which such law-enforcement official is employed shall designate whether
27 the secondary test is a test of either blood, breath or urine: *Provided*, That if the test so designated
28 is a blood test and the child refuses to submit to the blood test, then the law-enforcement official
29 taking the child into custody shall designate in lieu thereof a breath test to be administered.
30 Notwithstanding the provisions of §17C-5-7 of this code, a refusal to submit to a blood test only
31 shall not result in the revocation of the child's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state. Any
32 child taken into custody pursuant to this section shall be given a written statement advising him

33 or her that a refusal to submit to a secondary test of either blood, breath or urine, as finally
34 designated by the law-enforcement agency or official in accordance with this subsection, will
35 result in the suspension of his or her license to operate a motor vehicle in this state for a period
36 of at least thirty days or a revocation of the license for a period up to life.

37 (d) If the law-enforcement official taking the child into custody is employed by a law-
38 enforcement agency which does not have available the testing equipment or facilities necessary
39 to conduct any secondary breath test which may be administered pursuant to the provisions of
40 this section, then the official who took the child into custody may request another qualified person
41 to administer a secondary breath test: *Provided*, That the breath test shall be administered in the
42 presence of the official who took the child into custody. The results of such breath test may be
43 used in evidence to the same extent and in the same manner as if such test had been conducted
44 by the law-enforcement official who took the child into custody. The qualified person administering
45 the breath test must be a member of the West Virginia state police, the sheriff of the county
46 wherein the child was taken into custody or any deputy of such sheriff or a law-enforcement official
47 of another municipality within the county wherein the child was taken into custody. Only the person
48 actually administering the secondary breath test is competent to testify as to the results and the
49 veracity of the test. If the secondary test is a blood test, the test shall be conducted in accordance
50 with the provisions of §17C-5-6 of this code.

51 (e) After taking the child into custody, if the law-enforcement official has reasonable cause
52 to believe that the act of the child in driving the motor vehicle is such that it would provide grounds
53 for arrest for an offense defined under the provisions of §17C-5-2 of this code if the child were an
54 adult, then the official shall proceed to treat the child in the same manner as any other child taken
55 into custody without a warrant or court order, in accordance with the provisions of §17C-5-8 of
56 this code.

57 (f) If the results of any secondary test administered pursuant to this section indicate that
58 the child, at the time of driving the motor vehicle, had an alcohol concentration in his or her blood

59 of eight hundredths of one percent or less, by weight, and if the law-enforcement official does not
 60 have reasonable cause to believe that the act of the child in driving the motor vehicle is such that
 61 it would provide grounds for arrest for an offense defined under the provisions of §17C-5-2 of this
 62 code if the child were an adult, then the official shall release the child: *Provided*, That if the results
 63 of any secondary test administered pursuant to this section indicate that the child, at the time of
 64 driving the motor vehicle, had an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of two hundredths of
 65 one percent or more, by weight, the child shall only be released to a parent or custodian, or to
 66 some other responsible adult.

CHAPTER 18. EDUCATION.

ARTICLE 5. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

§18-5-15c. County boards of education; training in prevention of child abuse and neglect and child assault; regulations; funding.

1 (a) In recognition of the findings of the Legislature as set forth in ~~section one, article six-c,~~
 2 ~~chapter forty-nine~~ §49-2-401 of this code, the Legislature further finds that public schools are able
 3 to provide a special environment for the training of children, parents and school personnel in the
 4 prevention of child abuse and neglect and child assault and that child abuse and neglect
 5 prevention and child assault prevention programs in the public schools are an effective and cost-
 6 efficient method of reducing the incidents of child abuse and neglect, promoting a healthy family
 7 environment and reducing the general vulnerability of children.

8 (b) County boards of education shall be required, to the extent funds are provided, to
 9 establish programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect and child assault. Such programs
 10 shall be provided to pupils, parents and school personnel as deemed appropriate. Such programs
 11 shall be in compliance with regulations to be developed by the state Board of Education with the
 12 advice and assistance of the state Department of Health and Human Resources and the West
 13 Virginia State Police: *Provided*, That any such programs which substantially comply with the

14 regulations adopted by the board and were in effect prior to the adoption of the regulations may
15 be continued.

16 (c) Funds for implementing the child abuse and neglect prevention and child assault
17 prevention programs may be allocated to the county boards of education from the children's trust
18 fund established pursuant to the provisions of ~~article six-c, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-2-401 of this
19 code or appropriated for such purpose by the Legislature.

20 (d) County boards of education shall request from the state Criminal Identification Bureau
21 the record of any and all criminal convictions relating to child abuse, sex-related offenses or
22 possession of controlled substances with intent to deliver same for all of its future employees.
23 This request shall be made immediately after the effective date of this section, and thereafter as
24 warranted.

25 (e) Contractors or service providers or their employees may not make direct,
26 unaccompanied contact with students or access school grounds unaccompanied when students
27 are present if it cannot be verified that the contractors, service providers or employees have not
28 previously been convicted of a qualifying offense, as defined in §15-12-2 of this code. For the
29 purposes of this section, contractor and service provider shall be limited to any vendor, individual
30 or entity under contract with a county school board. County school boards may require contractors
31 and service providers to verify the criminal records of their employees before granting the above-
32 mentioned contact or access. Where prior written consent is obtained, county school boards may
33 obtain information from the Central Abuse Registry regarding contractors, service providers and
34 their employees for the purposes of this subsection. Where a contractor or service provider gives
35 his or her prior written consent, the county school board also may share information provided by
36 the Central Abuse Registry with other county school boards for the purposes of satisfying the
37 requirements of this subsection. The requirements of this subsection shall not go into effect until
38 July 1, 2007.

ARTICLE 8. COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.**§18-8-6a. Incentive for county board participation in circuit court juvenile probation truancy programs.**

1 A county board that enters into a truancy program agreement with the circuit court of the
 2 county that (1) provides for the referral of truant juveniles for supervision by the court's probation
 3 office pursuant to ~~section eleven, article five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-711 of this code and (2)
 4 requires the county board to pay for the costs of the probation officer or officers assigned to
 5 supervise truant juveniles, shall be reimbursed for one half of the costs of the probation officer or
 6 officers, subject to appropriation of the Legislature for this purpose to the West Virginia
 7 Department of Education. For any year in which the funds appropriated are insufficient to cover
 8 the reimbursement costs, the county's costs shall be reimbursed pro rata.

CHAPTER 18A. SCHOOL PERSONNEL.**ARTICLE 5. AUTHORITY; RIGHTS; RESPONSIBILITY.****§18A-5-1d. Return to school through Juvenile Drug Court for certain students.**

1 (a) When a student is expelled from school pursuant to §18A-5-1a of this code, the county
 2 board, county superintendent or principal for the school from which the student was expelled or
 3 the parent, guardian or custodian may refer the student to a Juvenile Drug Court, operated
 4 pursuant to ~~section two-b, article five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-703 of this code. Upon such
 5 referral, the judge assigned to Juvenile Drug Court shall determine whether the student is an
 6 appropriate candidate for Juvenile Drug Court.

7 (b) If the judge determines the student is an appropriate candidate for Juvenile Drug Court,
 8 then the court has jurisdiction over the student in the same manner as it has jurisdiction over all
 9 other persons in Juvenile Drug Court. Such jurisdiction over students includes the ability to issue
 10 any of the various sanctions available to the Juvenile Drug Court, including temporary detention.

11 (c)(1) Successful completion of Juvenile Drug Court or certification by the Juvenile Drug

12 Court judge that the student is making satisfactory progress toward successful completion of
13 Juvenile Drug Court warrants consideration for reduction of the expulsion period, pursuant to
14 §18A-5-1a of this code.

15 (2) The Juvenile Drug Court shall notify the county superintendent of such completion or
16 certification. The county superintendent shall arrange a meeting with the Juvenile Drug Court
17 treatment team, the court and the student assistance team of the school from which the student
18 was expelled to discuss the student's history, progress and potential for improvement.

19 (3) The student assistance team shall evaluate and recommend whether the student's
20 expulsion period should be reduced and the student reinstated in school.

21 (4) The student assistance team's recommendation shall be presented to the
22 superintendent, who shall make the final determination. The superintendent shall prepare a
23 statement detailing reasons for or against school reinstatement and submit the statement to the
24 county board. If the superintendent determines to reduce the expulsion period, he or she shall
25 submit the statement required by §18A-5-1a(i) of this code and place the student in an appropriate
26 school within the district.

27 (5) A student to be reinstated shall be permitted to return to school no later than the tenth
28 regular school day following notice by the court to the superintendent regarding the student's
29 successful completion or satisfactory progress toward successful completion of Juvenile Drug
30 Court.

CHAPTER 28. STATE CORRECTIONAL AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

ARTICLE 1. COMMITMENT OF YOUTHFUL MALE OFFENDERS.

§28-1-2. Commitment; age limits; physical, educational and psychological examinations; admission; transfer and placement.

1 (a) Any male youth between the ages of ten and eighteen years may be committed to the
2 custody of the Commissioner of Corrections by a circuit court of this state in the manner

3 prescribed in ~~article five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-701 through §49-4-725 of this code; and further,
4 any male youth who has been adjudged delinquent pursuant to ~~subdivision (1), section four,~~
5 ~~article one, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-1-202 of this code, who, as a result thereof, was placed on
6 probation and has been found, in a proceeding pursuant to the procedural requirements of ~~article~~
7 ~~five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-701 through §49-4-725 of this code, to have violated a term of
8 probation, prior to the attainment of his or her twentieth birthday, which constitutes a criminal
9 offense, may be committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections as a youthful
10 offender.

11 (b) Every youth committed hereunder shall, following the dispositional proceeding, be
12 transferred to the place or places designated by the Commissioner of Corrections for complete
13 physical, educational and psychological examinations, including all appropriate tests, to be
14 completed as soon as possible, the completion of the physical examinations to be within twenty
15 days. Such youth shall be housed in a manner so as to prevent the spread of infectious disease.
16 Following disposition and prior to transfer to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections,
17 each youth shall be allowed to visit with his or her relatives, without being committed to jail for a
18 period of not less than one hour. The cost of the examinations herein shall be borne by the
19 committing county. The youth shall be provided all treatment and rehabilitation indicated by such
20 examinations.

21 In lieu of the physical examinations and tests provided for herein, the court may, in the
22 absence of objection, have the county health officer or other local health care facility perform
23 physical and mental examinations and tests, so long as such examinations and tests are
24 performed prior to the dispositional proceeding. Except as otherwise provided by law, no child
25 shall be committed to a jail following a dispositional proceeding solely to await a physical,
26 educational or mental examination or the results thereof.

27 (c) All such examinations shall be private. No youth who is mentally ill or significantly
28 intellectually disabled shall be committed to, or retained by, the Commissioner of Corrections, but

29 shall be returned to the committing court for further disposition. No youth who has a serious
30 infectious disease shall be retained in the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections, but shall
31 be transferred to an appropriate treatment facility. Detailed medical records shall be kept of every
32 youth.

33 (d) The results of any such physical, educational and psychological examinations, together
34 with a copy of the petition, the adjudicatory order and the dispositional order shall accompany
35 every youth committed to the Commissioner of Corrections, without which such youth shall not
36 be accepted. The commissioner, or his or her designated representative, shall review the records
37 of each youth committed to assure that no youth is illegally detained in an inappropriate facility or
38 custodial situation.

39 (e) The Commissioner of Corrections shall have the authority to transfer and place such
40 youth in any of the centers or homes or halfway programs which shall be established, and in less
41 restrictive settings, whether under his or her jurisdiction or private nonprofit residential facilities,
42 as he or she may deem appropriate to promote the rehabilitation of such youth. To the extent
43 possible, no youth under the age of fifteen shall be in regular contact with youths between the
44 ages of sixteen and eighteen.

CHAPTER 29. MISCELLANEOUS BOARDS AND OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 21. PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES.

§29-21-16. Determination of maximum income levels; eligibility guidelines; use of form affidavit; inquiry by court; denial of services; repayment; limitation on remedies against affiant.

1 (a) The agency shall establish, and periodically review and update financial guidelines for
2 determining eligibility for legal representation made available under the provisions of this article.
3 The agency shall adopt a financial affidavit form for use by persons seeking legal representation
4 made available under the provisions of this article.

5 (b) All persons seeking legal representation made available under the provisions of this
6 article shall complete the agency's financial affidavit form, which shall be considered as an
7 application for the provision of publicly funded legal representation.

8 (c) Any juvenile shall have the right to be effectively represented by counsel at all stages
9 of proceedings brought under the provisions of ~~article five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-701 through
10 §49-4-725 of this code. If the child advises the court of his or her inability to pay for counsel, the
11 court shall require the child's parent or custodian to execute a financial affidavit. If the financial
12 affidavit demonstrates that neither of the child's parents, or, if applicable, the child's custodian,
13 has sufficient assets to pay for counsel, the court shall appoint counsel for the child. If the financial
14 affidavit demonstrates that either of the child's parents, or, if applicable, the child's custodian,
15 does have sufficient assets to pay for counsel, the court shall order the parent, or, if applicable,
16 the custodian, to provide, by paying for, legal representation for the child in the proceedings.

17 The court may disregard the assets of the child's parents or custodian and appoint
18 counsel for the child, as provided above, if the court concludes, as a matter of law, that the child
19 and the parent or custodian have a conflict of interest that would adversely affect the child's right
20 to effective representation of counsel, or concludes, as a matter of law, that requiring the child's
21 parent or custodian to provide legal representation for the child would otherwise jeopardize the
22 best interests of the child.

23 (d) In circuits in which no public defender office is in operation, circuit judges shall make
24 all determinations of eligibility. In circuits in which a public defender office is in operation, all
25 determinations of indigency shall be made by a public defender office employee designated by
26 the executive director. Such determinations shall be made after a careful review of the financial
27 affidavit submitted by the person seeking representation. The review of the affidavit shall be
28 conducted in accord with the financial eligibility guidelines established by the agency pursuant to
29 subsection (a) of this section. In addition to the financial eligibility guidelines, the person
30 determining eligibility shall consider other relevant factors, including, but not limited to, those set

31 forth in subdivisions (1) through (9) of subsection (e) of this section. If there is substantial reason
32 to doubt the accuracy of information in the financial affidavit, the person determining eligibility may
33 make such inquiries as are necessary to determine whether the affiant has truthfully and
34 completely disclosed the required financial information.

35 After reviewing all pertinent matters the person determining eligibility may find the affiant
36 to be eligible to have the total cost of legal representation provided by the state, or may find that
37 the total cost of providing representation shall be apportioned between the state and the eligible
38 person. A person whose annual income exceeds the maximum annual income level allowed for
39 eligibility may receive all or part of the necessary legal representation, or a person whose income
40 falls below the maximum annual income level for eligibility may be denied all or part of the
41 necessary legal representation if the person determining eligibility finds the person's particular
42 circumstances require that eligibility be allowed or disallowed, as the case may be, on the basis
43 of one or more of the nine factors set forth in subsection (e) of this section. If legal representation
44 is made available to a person whose income exceeds the maximum annual income level for
45 eligibility, or if legal representation is denied to a person whose income falls below the maximum
46 annual income level for eligibility, the person determining eligibility shall make a written statement
47 of the reasons for the action and shall specifically relate those reasons to one or more of the
48 factors set forth in subsection (e) of this section.

49 (e) The following factors shall be considered in determining eligibility for legal
50 representation made available under the provisions of this article:

- 51 (1) Current income prospects, taking into account seasonal variations in income;
- 52 (2) Liquid assets, assets which may provide collateral to obtain funds to employ private
53 counsel and other assets which may be liquidated to provide funds to employ private counsel;
- 54 (3) Fixed debts and obligations, including federal, state and local taxes and medical
55 expenses;
- 56 (4) Child care, transportation and other expenses necessary for employment;

57 (5) Age or physical infirmity of resident family members;

58 (6) Whether the person seeking publicly funded legal representation has made reasonable
59 and diligent efforts to obtain private legal representation, and the results of those efforts;

60 (7) The cost of obtaining private legal representation with respect to the particular matter
61 in which assistance is sought;

62 (8) Whether the person seeking publicly funded legal representation has posted a cash
63 bond for bail or has obtained release on bond for bail through the services of a professional
64 bondsman for compensation and the amount and source of the money provided for such bond;

65 (9) The consequences for the individual if legal assistance is denied.

66 (f) Legal representation requested by the affiant may not be denied in whole or part unless
67 the affiant can obtain legal representation without undue financial hardship. Persons determined
68 to be ineligible by public defender personnel may have the initial determination reviewed by a
69 local circuit judge who may amend, modify or rewrite the initial determination. At any stage of the
70 proceedings a circuit court may determine a prior finding of eligibility was incorrect or has become
71 incorrect as the result of the affiant's changed financial circumstances, and may revoke any prior
72 order providing legal representation. In such event any attorney previously appointed shall be
73 entitled to compensation under the provisions of law applicable to such appointment for services
74 already rendered.

75 (g) In the circumstances and manner set forth below, circuit judges may order repayment
76 to the state, through the office of the clerk of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the
77 proceedings, of the costs of representation provided under this article:

78 (1) In every case in which services are provided to an indigent person and an adverse
79 judgment has been rendered against such person, the court may require that person, and in
80 juvenile cases, may require the juvenile's parents or custodian, to pay as costs the compensation
81 of appointed counsel, the expenses of the defense and such other fees and costs as authorized
82 by statute.

83 (2) The court shall not order a person to pay costs unless the person is able to pay without
84 undue hardship. In determining the amount and method of repayment of costs, the court shall
85 take account of the financial resources of the person, the person's ability to pay and the nature of
86 the burden that payment of costs will impose. The fact that the court initially determines, at the
87 time of a case's conclusion, that it is not proper to order the repayment of costs does not preclude
88 the court from subsequently ordering repayment should the person's financial circumstances
89 change.

90 (3) When a person is ordered to repay costs, the court may order payment to be made
91 forthwith or within a specified period of time or in specified installments. If a person is sentenced
92 to a term of imprisonment, an order for repayment of costs is not enforceable during the period of
93 imprisonment unless the court expressly finds, at the time of sentencing, that the person has
94 sufficient assets to pay the amounts ordered to be paid or finds there is a reasonable likelihood
95 the person will acquire the necessary assets in the foreseeable future.

96 (4) A person who has been ordered to repay costs, and who is not in contumacious default
97 in the payment thereof, may at any time petition the sentencing court for modification of the
98 repayment order. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that continued payment of the amount
99 ordered will impose undue hardship on the person or the person's dependents, the court may
100 modify the method or amount of payment.

101 (5) When a person ordered to pay costs is also placed on probation or imposition or
102 execution of sentence is suspended, the court may make the repayment of costs a condition of
103 probation or suspension of sentence.

104 (h) Circuit clerks shall keep a record of repaid counsel fees and defense expenses
105 collected pursuant to this section and shall, quarterly, pay the moneys to the State Auditor who
106 shall deposit the funds in the General Revenue Fund of the state.

107 (i) The making of an affidavit subject to inquiry under this section does not in any event
108 give rise to criminal remedies against the affiant nor occasion any civil action against the affiant

109 except for the recovery of costs as in any other case where costs may be recovered and the
 110 recovery of the value of services, if any, provided pursuant to this article. A person who has made
 111 an affidavit knowing the contents thereof to be false may be prosecuted for false swearing as
 112 provided by law.

CHAPTER 31. CORPORATIONS.

ARTICLE 20. WEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

AUTHORITY.

§31-20-2. Definitions.

1 Unless the context indicates clearly otherwise, as used in this article:

2 (a) "Adjacent regional juvenile detention facility" means a facility constructed or maintained
 3 on property owned or controlled by the Regional Jail Authority and designed (1) for the short term
 4 preadjudicatory detention of juveniles, for the confinement of juveniles who are awaiting
 5 transportation to or placement at another juvenile detention facility or juvenile correctional facility
 6 or who are awaiting trial as an adult pursuant to ~~section ten, article five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-
 7 710 of this code; or (2) for the court-ordered, short term placement of juveniles in a facility that is
 8 characterized by programmatic intervention and by staff restrictions of the movements and
 9 activities of juveniles placed there, that limits the juveniles' access to the surrounding community
 10 and that is not characterized by construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the
 11 movements and activities of juveniles.

12 (b) "Authority" or "West Virginia Regional Jail Authority" means the West Virginia Regional
 13 Jail and Correctional Facility Authority created by this article.

14 (c) "Board" means the governing body of the authority.

15 (d) "Bonds" means bonds of the authority issued under this article.

16 (e) "Cost of construction or renovation of a local jail facility, regional jail facility or juvenile
 17 facility" means the cost of all lands, water areas, property rights and easements, financing

18 charges, interest prior to and during construction and for a period not exceeding six months
19 following the completion of construction, equipment, engineering and legal services, plans,
20 specifications and surveys, estimates of costs and other expenses necessary or incidental to
21 determining the feasibility or practicability of any project, together with any other expenses
22 necessary or incidental to the financing and the construction or renovation of the facilities and the
23 placing of the facilities in operation.

24 (f) "County" means any county of this state.

25 (g) "Federal agency" means the United States of America and any department,
26 corporation, agency or instrumentality created, designated or established by the United States of
27 America.

28 (h) "Fund" or "funds" means a Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority fund
29 provided in §31-20-10 of this code, including those accounts that may be established by the
30 authority for accurate accounting of the expenditure of public funds by that agency.

31 (i) "Government" means state and federal government, and any political subdivision,
32 agency or instrumentality of the state or federal government, corporate or otherwise.

33 (j) "Inmate" means any adult person properly committed to a local or regional jail facility or
34 a correctional facility.

35 (k) "Local jail facility" means any county facility for the confinement, custody, supervision
36 or control of adult persons convicted of misdemeanors, awaiting trial or awaiting transportation to
37 a state correctional facility.

38 (l) "Municipality" means any city, town or village in this state.

39 (m) "Notes" means any notes as defined in §46-3-104 of this code issued under this article
40 by the authority.

41 (n) "Correctional facility" means any correctional facility, penitentiary or other correctional
42 institution operated by the Division of Corrections for the incarceration of adults.

43 (o) "Regional jail facility" or "regional jail" means any facility operated by the authority and

44 used jointly by two or more counties for the confinement, custody, supervision or control of adult
45 persons convicted of misdemeanors or awaiting trial or awaiting transportation to a state
46 correctional facility.

47 (p) "Revenues" means all fees, charges, moneys, profits, payments of principal of, or
48 interest on, loans and other investments, grants, contributions and all other income received by
49 the authority.

50 (q) "Security interest" means an interest in the loan portfolio of the authority which is
51 secured by an underlying loan or loans and is evidenced by a note issued by the authority.

52 (r) "Work farm" has the same meaning as that term is used in §7-8-12 of this code
53 authorizing work farms for individual counties.

54 (s) "Juvenile detention facility" or "juvenile detention center" means a facility operated by
55 the Division of Juvenile Services (1) for the short term preadjudicatory detention of juveniles, for
56 the confinement of juveniles who are awaiting transportation to or placement at another juvenile
57 detention facility or juvenile correctional facility or who are awaiting trial as an adult pursuant to
58 ~~section ten, article five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-710 of this code; or (2) for the court-ordered,
59 short term placement of juveniles in a facility that is characterized by programmatic intervention
60 and by staff restrictions of the movements and activities of juveniles placed there, that limits the
61 juveniles' access to the surrounding community and that is not characterized by construction
62 fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles.

63 (t) "Juvenile correctional facility" means a facility operated by the Division of Juvenile
64 Services (1) for the postdispositional confinement of juveniles adjudicated of offenses that would
65 be criminal offenses if committed by an adult; or (2) for the court-ordered placement of juveniles
66 in a facility that is characterized by programmatic intervention and by staff restrictions of the
67 movements and activities of juveniles placed there, that limits the juveniles' access to the
68 surrounding community and that is not characterized by construction fixtures designed to
69 physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles.

70 (u) "Juvenile facility" means an adjacent regional juvenile detention facility, a juvenile
 71 detention facility, a juvenile detention center or a juvenile correctional facility.

CHAPTER 33. INSURANCE.

ARTICLE 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

**§33-4-20. Cancellation, nonrenewal or limitation of coverage of life or sickness and
 accident insurance.**

1 (a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

2 (1) "Abuse," as used in this section, means the occurrence of one or more of the following
 3 acts between family or household members:

4 (A) Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing physical harm to
 5 another with or without dangerous or deadly weapons;

6 (B) Placing another in reasonable apprehension of physical harm;

7 (C) Creating fear of physical harm by harassment, psychological abuse or threatening
 8 acts;

9 (D) Committing either sexual assault or sexual abuse as those terms are defined in
 10 §61-8B-1 *et seq.* and §61-8D-1 *et seq.* of this code;

11 (E) Holding, confining, detaining or abducting another person against that person's will;

12 (F) Intentionally or recklessly damaging, destroying or taking the tangible property of
 13 another individual;

14 (G) Insulting, taunting or challenging another individual or engaging in a course of alarming
 15 or distressing conduct in a manner which is likely to provoke a violent or disorderly response or
 16 which is likely to cause humiliation, degradation or fear in another individual;

17 (H) Trespassing on or in the property of another individual, or on or in property from which
 18 the trespasser has been excluded by court order;

19 (I) Child abuse or neglect, as defined in ~~section three, article one, chapter forty-nine~~

20 §49-1-201 of this code;

21 (J) Kidnapping, concealment or removal of a minor child from his or her custodian or from
22 a person entitled to visitation, as set forth in §61-2-14 through §61-2-14e of this code.

23 (2) "Family or household member" means current or former spouses, persons living as
24 spouses, persons who formerly resided as spouses, parents, children and stepchildren, current
25 or former sexual or intimate partners, other persons related by blood or marriage, persons who
26 are presently or in the past have resided or cohabited together or a person with whom the victim
27 has a child in common.

28 (3) "Victim of abuse," as used in this section, means an individual who has been or is
29 subject to abuse, including, but not limited to, an individual who seeks, has sought or should have
30 sought medical or psychological treatment for abuse, protection from abuse or shelter from abuse.

31 (b) For all policies issued or renewed after the effective date of this section, no person or
32 entity engaged in the business of providing life or health insurance, or both, in this state may:

33 (1) Deny, refuse to issue, refuse to renew, refuse to reissue, cancel or otherwise terminate
34 an insurance policy or restrict coverage on any individual because that individual is, has been or
35 may be the victim of abuse;

36 (2) Add any surcharge or rating factor to a premium of an insurance policy because an
37 individual has been or may be the victim of abuse;

38 (3) Exclude or limit coverage for losses or deny a claim incurred because an individual
39 has been or may be the victim of abuse; or

40 (4) Require as part of the application process any information regarding whether that
41 individual has been or may be the victim of abuse.

42 (c) Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit a person from declining to issue
43 an insurance policy insuring the life of an individual who is or has been the victim of abuse if the
44 perpetrator of abuse is the applicant or would be the owner of the insurance policy.

45 (d) Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit a person from underwriting or

46 rating a risk on the basis of a preexisting physical or mental condition, even if the condition had
47 been caused by abuse: *Provided, That:*

48 (1) The person routinely underwrites or rates the condition in the same manner with
49 respect to an insured or an applicant who is not a victim of abuse;

50 (2) The fact that an individual is, has been, or may be the victim of abuse may not be
51 considered a physical or mental condition; and

52 (3) The underwriting or rating is not used to evade the intent of this law or any other
53 provision of law. A person may not be held civilly or criminally liable for any cause of action which
54 may be brought because of compliance with this section.

CHAPTER 48. DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

ARTICLE 9. ALLOCATION OF CUSTODIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND DECISION- MAKING RESPONSIBILITY OF CHILDREN.

§48-9-205. Permanent parenting plan.

1 (a) A party seeking a judicial allocation of custodial responsibility or decision-making
2 responsibility under this article shall file a proposed parenting plan with the court. Parties may file
3 a joint plan. A proposed plan shall be verified and shall state, to the extent known or reasonably
4 discoverable by the filing party or parties:

5 (1) The name, address and length of residence of any adults with whom the child has lived
6 for one year or more, or in the case of a child less than one year old, any adults with whom the
7 child has lived since the child's birth;

8 (2) The name and address of each of the child's parents and any other individuals with
9 standing to participate in the action under §48-9-103 of this code;

10 (3) A description of the allocation of care taking and other parenting responsibilities
11 performed by each person named in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection during the twenty-
12 four months preceding the filing of an action under this article;

13 (4) A description of the work and child-care schedules of any person seeking an allocation
14 of custodial responsibility, and any expected changes to these schedules in the near future;

15 (5) A description of the child's school and extracurricular activities;

16 (6) A description of any of the limiting factors as described in §48-9-209 of this code that
17 are present, including any restraining orders against either parent to prevent domestic or family
18 violence, by case number and jurisdiction;

19 (7) Required financial information; and

20 (8) A description of the known areas of agreement and disagreement with any other
21 parenting plan submitted in the case.

22 The court shall maintain the confidentiality of any information required to be filed under
23 this section when the person giving that information has a reasonable fear of domestic abuse and
24 disclosure of the information would increase that fear.

25 (b) The court shall develop a process to identify cases in which there is credible
26 information that child abuse or neglect, as defined in ~~section three, article one, chapter forty-nine~~
27 §49-1-201 of this code, or domestic violence as defined in §48-27-202 of this code has occurred.

28 The process shall include assistance for possible victims of domestic abuse in complying with
29 subdivision (6), subsection (a) of this section, and referral to appropriate resources for safe
30 shelter, counseling, safety planning, information regarding the potential impact of domestic abuse
31 on children and information regarding civil and criminal remedies for domestic abuse. The process
32 shall also include a system for ensuring that jointly submitted parenting plans that are filed in
33 cases in which there is credible information that child abuse or domestic abuse has occurred
34 receive the court review that is mandated by §48-9-201(b) of this code.

35 (c) Upon motion of a party and after consideration of the evidence, the court shall order a
36 parenting plan consistent with the provisions of §48-9-206, §48-9-207, §48-9-208 and §48-9-209
37 of this code, containing:

38 (1) A provision for the child's living arrangements and each parent's custodial

39 responsibility, which shall include either:

40 (A) A custodial schedule that designates in which parent's home each minor child will
41 reside on given days of the year; or

42 (B) A formula or method for determining such a schedule in sufficient detail that, if
43 necessary, the schedule can be enforced in subsequent proceedings by the court;

44 (2) An allocation of decision-making responsibility as to significant matters reasonably
45 likely to arise with respect to the child;

46 (3) A provision consistent with §48-9-202 of this code for resolution of disputes that arise
47 under the plan, and remedies for violations of the plan; and

48 (4) A plan for the custody of the child should one or both of the parents as a member of
49 the National Guard, a reserve component or an active duty component be mobilized, deployed or
50 called to active duty.

51 (d) A parenting plan may, at the court's discretion, contain provisions that address matters
52 that are expected to arise in the event of a party's relocation, or provide for future modifications
53 in the parenting plan if specified contingencies occur.

PART 3 - FACT FINDING.

§48-9-301a. Child abuse allegations.

1 (a) If allegations of child abuse are made during a child custody proceeding and the court
2 has concerns regarding the child's safety, the court may take any reasonable, temporary steps
3 as the court, in its discretion, deems appropriate under the circumstances to protect the child's
4 safety until an investigation can be completed. Nothing in this subsection shall affect the
5 applicability of ~~sections two and nine of article six-a, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-2-802 and §49-2-803
6 of this code.

7 (b) If allegations of child abuse are made during a child custody proceeding, the court may
8 request that the local child protective service conduct an investigation of the allegations pursuant

9 to ~~article six-a, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-2-801 through §49-2-814 of this code. Upon completion of
10 the investigation, the agency shall report its findings to the court.

ARTICLE 22. ADOPTION.

PART 3. CONSENT OR RELINQUISHMENT; ABANDONMENT.

§48-22-301. Persons whose consent or relinquishment is required; exceptions.

1 (a) Subject to the limitations hereinafter set forth, consent to or relinquishment for adoption
2 of a minor child is required of:

- 3 (1) The parents or surviving parent, whether adult or infant, of a marital child;
- 4 (2) The outsider father of a marital child who has been adjudicated to be the father of the
5 child or who has filed a paternity action which is pending at the time of the filing of the petition for
6 adoption;
- 7 (3) The birth mother, whether adult or infant, of a nonmarital child; and
- 8 (4) The determined father.

9 (b) Consent or relinquishment shall not be required of a parent or of any other person
10 having custody of the adoptive child:

- 11 (1) Whose parental rights have been terminated pursuant to the provisions of ~~article three,~~
12 ~~chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-114 of this code;
- 13 (2) Whom the court finds has abandoned the child as set forth in ~~22-306~~ §48-22-306 of
14 this code; or
- 15 (3) Who, in a stepparent adoption, is the birth parent or adoptive parent of the child and is
16 married to the petitioning adoptive parent. In such stepparent adoption, the parent must assent to
17 the adoption by joining as a party to the petition for adoption.

18 (c) If the mother, legal father or determined father is under disability, the court may order
19 the adoption if it finds:

- 20 (1) The parental rights of the person are terminated, abandoned or permanently

21 relinquished;

22 (2) The person is incurably insane; or

23 (3) The disability arises solely because of age and an otherwise valid consent or
24 relinquishment has been given.

25 (d) If all persons entitled to parental rights of the child sought to be adopted are deceased
26 or have been deprived of the custody of the child by law, then consent or relinquishment is
27 required of the legal guardian or of any other person having legal custody of the child at the time.
28 If there is no legal guardian nor any person who has legal custody of the child, then consent or
29 relinquishment is required from some discreet and suitable person appointed by the court to act
30 as the next friend of the child in the adoption proceedings.

31 (e) If one of the persons entitled to parental rights of the child sought to be adopted is
32 deceased, only the consent or relinquishment of the surviving person entitled to parental rights is
33 required.

34 (f) If the child to be adopted is twelve years of age or over, the consent of the child is
35 required to be given in the presence of a judge of a court of competent jurisdiction, unless for
36 extraordinary cause, the requirement of such consent is waived by the court.

37 (g) Any consent to adoption or relinquishment of parental rights shall have the effect of
38 authorizing the prospective adoptive parents or the agency to consent to medical treatment for
39 the child, whether or not such authorization is expressly stated in the consent or relinquishment.

ARTICLE 26. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT.

PART 7. CONFIDENTIALITY.

§48-26-701. Confidentiality.

1 (a) No program licensed pursuant to this article may disclose, reveal or release or be
2 compelled to disclose, reveal or release, any written records or personal or personally identifying
3 information about a program participant created or maintained in providing services, regardless

4 of whether the information has been encoded, encrypted, hashed, or otherwise protected,
5 pursuant to this article except:

6 (1) Upon written consent, or upon oral consent in emergency situations defined by
7 legislative rule, of the person seeking or who has sought services from the program;

8 (2) In any proceeding brought under §9-6-4 and §9-6-5 of this code or ~~article six, chapter~~
9 ~~forty-nine~~ §49-4-601 through §49-4-610 of this code;

10 (3) As mandated by ~~article six-a, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-2-801 through §49-2-814 and
11 §9-6-1 *et seq.* of this code;

12 (4) Pursuant to an order of any court based upon a finding that said information is
13 sufficiently relevant to a proceeding before the court to outweigh the importance of maintaining
14 the confidentiality established by this section;

15 (5) To protect against a clear and substantial danger of imminent injury by a person
16 receiving services to himself or herself or another; or

17 (6) As authorized by the releases signed by batterer intervention and prevention program
18 participants pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section.

19 (b) Batterer intervention and prevention program participants shall authorize the release
20 of information by signing the following releases:

21 (1) Allowing the provider to inform the victim or alleged victim and the victim's advocates
22 that the batterer is participating in a batterer intervention and prevention program with the provider
23 and to provide information to the victim or alleged victim and her or his advocates, if necessary,
24 for the victim's or alleged victim's safety;

25 (2) Allowing prior and current service providers to provide information about the batterer
26 to the provider;

27 (3) Allowing the provider, for good cause, to provide information about the batterer to
28 relevant legal entities, including courts, parole officers, probation officers, child protective
29 services, adult protective services, law enforcement, licensed domestic violence programs, or

30 other referral agencies;

31 (4) Allowing the provider to report to the court, if the participation was court ordered, and
32 to the victim or alleged victim, if she or he requests and provides a method of notification, and to
33 his or her advocate, any assault, failure to comply with program requirements, failure to attend
34 the program, threat of harm by the batterer, reason for termination and recommendations for
35 changes in the court order; and

36 (5) Allowing the provider to report to the victim or alleged victim, or his or her advocate,
37 without the participant's authorization, all perceived threats of harm, the participant's failure to
38 attend and reason for termination.

39 (c) Monitored parenting and exchange programs may disclose to one parent or guardian,
40 without the permission of the other parent or guardian, any perceived threat of harm or violation
41 of the court order or violation of the monitored parenting and exchange program rules by the other
42 parent or guardian.

43 (d) No monitored parenting and exchange program may release information about the
44 child without consent of the parent with custodial responsibility or guardian.

45 (e) In addition to the provisions set forth in this section, the release of a victim's personally
46 identifying information is subject to the provisions of 42 U.S.C. § 13925(b)(2).

47 (f) No consent or authorization for the transmission or disclosure of confidential information
48 is effective unless it is signed by the program participant whose information is being disclosed.
49 Every person signing an authorization shall be given a copy.

50 (g) A victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shall not be
51 required to provide consent to release his or her personally identifying information as a condition
52 of eligibility for the services, nor may any personally identifying information be shared in order to
53 comply with federal or state reporting, evaluation, or data collection requirements: *Provided*, That
54 nothing in this section prohibits a program from reporting suspected abuse or neglect, as defined
55 by law, when the program is mandated by law to report suspected abuse or neglect.

§48-26-1002. Exclusions.

1 The provisions of this part do not apply to therapeutic or supervised visitation or exchanges
2 or any activity conducted by the state or others in abuse and neglect proceedings pursuant to
3 ~~articles six and six-a, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-2-801 through §49-2-814 and §49-4-601 through
4 §49-4-610 of this code in which assessment, evaluation, formulation of a treatment plan, case
5 management, counseling, therapy or similar activities occur.

ARTICLE 27. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.**§48-27-403. Emergency protective orders of court; hearings; persons present.**

1 (a) Upon the filing of a verified petition under this article, the magistrate court may enter
2 an emergency protective order as it may deem necessary to protect the petitioner or minor
3 children from domestic violence and, upon good cause shown, may do so ex parte without the
4 necessity of bond being given by the petitioner. Clear and convincing evidence of immediate and
5 present danger of abuse to the petitioner or minor children shall constitute good cause for the
6 issuance of an emergency protective order pursuant to this section. If the respondent is not
7 present at the proceeding, the petitioner or the petitioner's legal representative shall certify to the
8 court, in writing, the efforts which have been made to give notice to the respondent or just cause
9 why notice should not be required. Copies of medical reports or records may be admitted into
10 evidence to the same extent as though the original thereof. The custodian of such records shall
11 not be required to be present to authenticate such records for any proceeding held pursuant to
12 this subsection. If the magistrate court determines to enter an emergency protective order, the
13 order shall prohibit the respondent from possessing firearms.

14 (b) Following the proceeding, the magistrate court shall order a copy of the petition to be
15 served immediately upon the respondent, together with a copy of any emergency protective order
16 entered pursuant to the proceedings, a notice of the final hearing before the family court and a
17 statement of the right of the respondent to appear and participate in the final hearing, as provided

18 in subsection (d) of this section. Copies of any order entered under the provisions of this section,
19 a notice of the final hearing before the family court and a statement of the right of the petitioner to
20 appear and participate in the final hearing, as provided in subsection (d) of this section, shall also
21 be delivered to the petitioner. Copies of any order entered shall also be delivered to any law-
22 enforcement agency having jurisdiction to enforce the order, including municipal police, the county
23 sheriff's office and local office of the State Police, within twenty-four hours of the entry of the order.
24 An emergency protective order is effective until modified by order of the family court upon hearing
25 as provided in subsection (d) of this section. The order is in full force and effect in every county in
26 this state.

27 (c) Subsequent to the entry of the emergency protective order, service on the respondent
28 and the delivery to the petitioner and law-enforcement officers, the court file shall be transferred
29 to the office of the clerk of the circuit court for use by the family court.

30 (d) The family court shall schedule a final hearing on each petition in which an emergency
31 protective order has been entered by a magistrate. The hearing shall be scheduled not later than
32 ten days following the entry of the order by the magistrate. The notice of the final hearing shall be
33 served on the respondent and delivered to the petitioner, as provided in subsection (b) of this
34 section, and must set forth the hearing date, time and place and include a statement of the right
35 of the parties to appear and participate in the final hearing. The notice must also provide that the
36 petitioner's failure to appear will result in a dismissal of the petition and that the respondent's
37 failure to appear may result in the entry of a protective order against him or her for a period of
38 ninety or one hundred eighty days, as determined by the court. The notice must also include the
39 name, mailing address, physical location and telephone number of the family court having
40 jurisdiction over the proceedings. To facilitate the preparation of the notice of final hearing
41 required by the provisions of this subsection, the family court must provide the magistrate court
42 with a day and time in which final hearings may be scheduled before the family court within the
43 time required by law.

44 (e) Upon final hearing the petitioner must prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, the
45 allegation of domestic violence or that he or she reported or witnessed domestic violence against
46 another and has, as a result, been abused, threatened, harassed or has been the subject of other
47 actions to attempt to intimidate him or her, or such petition shall be dismissed by the family court.
48 If the respondent has not been served with notice of the emergency protective order, the hearing
49 may be continued to permit service to be effected. The failure to obtain service upon the
50 respondent does not constitute a basis to dismiss the petition. Copies of medical reports may be
51 admitted into evidence to the same extent as though the original thereof, upon proper
52 authentication, by the custodian of such records.

53 (f) No person requested by a party to be present during a hearing held under the provisions
54 of this article shall be precluded from being present unless such person is to be a witness in the
55 proceeding and a motion for sequestration has been made and such motion has been granted. A
56 person found by the court to be disruptive may be precluded from being present.

57 (g) Upon hearing, the family court may dismiss the petition or enter a protective order for
58 a period of ninety days or, in the discretion of the court, for a period of one hundred eighty days.
59 The hearing may be continued on motion of the respondent, at the convenience of the court.
60 Otherwise, the hearing may be continued by the court no more than seven days. If a hearing is
61 continued, the family court may modify the emergency protective order as it deems necessary.

62 (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code to the contrary, a petition filed
63 pursuant to this section that results in the issuance of an emergency protective order naming a
64 juvenile as the respondent in which the petition for the emergency protective order is filed by or
65 on behalf of the juvenile's parent, guardian or custodian or other person with whom the juvenile
66 resides shall be treated as a petition authorized by ~~section seven, article five, chapter forty-nine~~
67 §49-4-704 of this code, alleging the juvenile is a juvenile delinquent: *Provided*, That the magistrate
68 court shall notify the prosecuting attorney in the county where the emergency protective order is
69 issued within twenty-four hours of the issuance of the emergency protective order and the

70 prosecuting attorney may file an amended verified petition to comply with the provisions of
 71 ~~subsection (a) of section seven, article five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-704(a) of this code within
 72 two judicial days.

CHAPTER 49. CHILD WELFARE.

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS.

PART II. DEFINITIONS.

§49-1-201. Definitions related, but not limited, to child abuse and neglect.

1 When used in this chapter, terms defined in this section have the meanings ascribed to
 2 them that relate to, but are not limited to, child abuse and neglect, except in those instances where
 3 a different meaning is provided or the context in which the word is used clearly indicates that a
 4 different meaning is intended.

5 "Abandonment" means any conduct that demonstrates the settled purpose to forego the
 6 duties and parental responsibilities to the child;

7 "Abused child" means a child whose health or welfare is being harmed or threatened by:

8 (A) A parent, guardian or custodian who knowingly or intentionally inflicts, attempts to
 9 inflict or knowingly allows another person to inflict, physical injury or mental or emotional injury,
 10 upon the child or another child in the home. Physical injury may include an injury to the child as a
 11 result of excessive corporal punishment;

12 (B) Sexual abuse or sexual exploitation;

13 (C) The sale or attempted sale of a child by a parent, guardian or custodian in violation of
 14 §61-2-14h of this code; or

15 (D) Domestic violence as defined in §48-27-202 of this code.

16 "Abusing parent" means a parent, guardian or other custodian, regardless of his or her
 17 age, whose conduct has been adjudicated by the court to constitute child abuse or neglect as
 18 alleged in the petition charging child abuse or neglect.

19 “Battered parent,” for the purposes of ~~part six, article four of this chapter~~ §49-4-601 through
20 §49-4-610 of this code, means a respondent parent, guardian, or other custodian who has been
21 adjudicated by the court to have not condoned the abuse or neglect and has not been able to
22 stop the abuse or neglect of the child or children due to being the victim of domestic violence as
23 defined by §48-27-202 of this code which was perpetrated by the same person or persons
24 determined to have abused or neglected the child or children.

25 “Child abuse and neglect” or “child abuse or neglect” means an act that creates an abused
26 child or a neglected child as those terms are defined in this section by a parent, guardian or
27 custodian who is responsible for the child’s welfare, under circumstance which harm or threaten
28 the health and welfare of the child.

29 “Child abuse and neglect services” means social services which are directed toward:

30 (A) Protecting and promoting the welfare of children who are abused or neglected;

31 (B) Identifying, preventing and remedying conditions which cause child abuse and neglect;

32 (C) Preventing the unnecessary removal of children from their families by identifying family
33 problems and assisting families in resolving problems which could lead to a removal of children
34 and a breakup of the family;

35 (D) In cases where children have been removed from their families, providing time-limited
36 reunification services to the children and the families so as to reunify those children with their
37 families or some portion thereof;

38 (E) Placing children in suitable adoptive homes when reunifying the children with their
39 families, or some portion thereof, is not possible or appropriate; and

40 (F) Assuring the adequate care of children or juveniles who have been placed in the
41 custody of the department or third parties.

42 “Condition requiring emergency medical treatment” means a condition which, if left
43 untreated for a period of a few hours, may result in permanent physical damage; that condition
44 includes, but is not limited to, profuse or arterial bleeding, dislocation or fracture, unconsciousness

45 and evidence of ingestion of significant amounts of a poisonous substance.

46 “Imminent danger to the physical well-being of the child” means an emergency situation
47 in which the welfare or the life of the child is threatened. These conditions may include an
48 emergency situation when there is reasonable cause to believe that any child in the home is or
49 has been sexually abused or sexually exploited, or reasonable cause to believe that the following
50 conditions threaten the health, life, or safety of any child in the home:

51 (A) Nonaccidental trauma inflicted by a parent, guardian, custodian, sibling or a babysitter
52 or other caretaker;

53 (B) A combination of physical and other signs indicating a pattern of abuse which may be
54 medically diagnosed as battered child syndrome;

55 (C) Nutritional deprivation;

56 (D) Abandonment by the parent, guardian or custodian;

57 (E) Inadequate treatment of serious illness or disease;

58 (F) Substantial emotional injury inflicted by a parent, guardian or custodian;

59 (G) Sale or attempted sale of the child by the parent, guardian or custodian;

60 (H) The parent, guardian or custodian's abuse of alcohol or drugs or other controlled
61 substance as defined in §60A-1-101 of this code, has impaired his or her parenting skills to a
62 degree as to pose an imminent risk to a child's health or safety; or

63 (I) Any other condition that threatens the health, life, or safety of any child in the home.

64 “Neglected child” means a child:

65 (A) Whose physical or mental health is harmed or threatened by a present refusal, failure
66 or inability of the child's parent, guardian or custodian to supply the child with necessary food,
67 clothing, shelter, supervision, medical care or education, when that refusal, failure or inability is
68 not due primarily to a lack of financial means on the part of the parent, guardian or custodian; or

69 (B) Who is presently without necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education or
70 supervision because of the disappearance or absence of the child's parent or custodian;

71 (C) "Neglected child" does not mean a child whose education is conducted within the
72 provisions of §18-8-1 of this code.

73 "Petitioner or co-petitioner" means the Department or any reputable person who files a
74 child abuse or neglect petition pursuant to §49-4-601 of this code.

75 "Permanency plan" means the part of the case plan which is designed to achieve a
76 permanent home for the child in the least restrictive setting available.

77 "Respondent" means all parents, guardians, and custodians identified in the child abuse
78 and neglect petition who are not petitioners or co-petitioners.

79 "Sexual abuse" means:

80 (A) Sexual intercourse, sexual intrusion, sexual contact, or conduct proscribed by
81 §61-8C-3 of this code, which a parent, guardian or custodian engages in, attempts to engage in,
82 or knowingly procures another person to engage in with a child notwithstanding the fact that for a
83 child who is less than sixteen years of age the child may have willingly participated in that conduct
84 or the child may have suffered no apparent physical injury or mental or emotional injury as a result
85 of that conduct or, for a child sixteen years of age or older the child may have consented to that
86 conduct or the child may have suffered no apparent physical injury or mental or emotional injury
87 as a result of that conduct;

88 (B) Any conduct where a parent, guardian or custodian displays his or her sex organs to
89 a child, or procures another person to display his or her sex organs to a child, for the purpose of
90 gratifying the sexual desire of the parent, guardian or custodian, of the person making that display,
91 or of the child, or for the purpose of affronting or alarming the child; or

92 (C) Any of the offenses proscribed in §61-8B-7, §61-8B-8 or §61-8B-9 of this code.

93 "Sexual assault" means any of the offenses proscribed in §61-8B-3, §61-8B-4 or §61-8B-5
94 of this code.

95 "Sexual contact" means sexual contact as that term is defined in §61-8B-1 of this code.

96 "Sexual exploitation" means an act where:

97 (A) A parent, custodian or guardian, whether for financial gain or not, persuades, induces,
 98 entices or coerces a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct as that term is defined in §61-8C-1
 99 of this code; or

100 (B) A parent, guardian or custodian persuades, induces, entices or coerces a child to
 101 display his or her sex organs for the sexual gratification of the parent, guardian, custodian or a
 102 third person, or to display his or her sex organs under circumstances in which the parent, guardian
 103 or custodian knows that the display is likely to be observed by others who would be affronted or
 104 alarmed.

105 “Sexual intercourse” means sexual intercourse as that term is defined in §61-8B-1 of this
 106 code.

107 “Sexual intrusion” means sexual intrusion as that term is defined in §61-8B-1 of this code.

108 “Serious physical abuse” means bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death,
 109 which causes serious or prolonged disfigurement, prolonged impairment of health or prolonged
 110 loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.

CHAPTER 51. COURTS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 2A. FAMILY COURTS.

§51-2A-2. Family court jurisdiction; exceptions; limitations.

1 (a) The family court shall exercise jurisdiction over the following matters:

2 (1) All actions for divorce, annulment or separate maintenance brought under the
 3 provisions of §48-3-1 *et seq.*, §48-4-1 *et seq.* or §48-5-1 *et seq.* of this code, except as provided
 4 in subsections (b) and (c) of this section;

5 (2) All actions to obtain orders of child support brought under the provisions of §48-11-1
 6 *et seq.*, §48-12-1 *et seq.* and §48-14-1 *et seq.* of this code;

7 (3) All actions to establish paternity brought under the provisions of §48-24-1 *et seq.* of
 8 this code and any dependent claims related to such actions regarding child support, parenting

9 plans or other allocation of custodial responsibility or decision-making responsibility for a child;

10 (4) All actions for grandparent visitation brought under the provisions of §48-10-1 *et seq.*
11 of this code;

12 (5) All actions for the interstate enforcement of family support brought under §48-16-1 *et*
13 *seq.* of this code and for the interstate enforcement of child custody brought under the provisions
14 of §48-20-1 *et seq.* of this code;

15 (6) All actions for the establishment of a parenting plan or other allocation of custodial
16 responsibility or decision-making responsibility for a child, including actions brought under the
17 Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, as provided in §48-20-1 *et seq.* of this
18 code;

19 (7) All petitions for writs of habeas corpus wherein the issue contested is custodial
20 responsibility for a child;

21 (8) All motions for temporary relief affecting parenting plans or other allocation of custodial
22 responsibility or decision-making responsibility for a child, child support, spousal support or
23 domestic violence;

24 (9) All motions for modification of an order providing for a parenting plan or other allocation
25 of custodial responsibility or decision-making responsibility for a child or for child support or
26 spousal support;

27 (10) All actions brought, including civil contempt proceedings, to enforce an order of
28 spousal or child support or to enforce an order for a parenting plan or other allocation of custodial
29 responsibility or decision-making responsibility for a child;

30 (11) All actions brought by an obligor to contest the enforcement of an order of support
31 through the withholding from income of amounts payable as support or to contest an affidavit of
32 accrued support, filed with the circuit clerk, which seeks to collect an arrearage;

33 (12) All final hearings in domestic violence proceedings;

34 (13) Petitions for a change of name, exercising concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court;

35 (14) All proceedings for payment of attorney fees if the family court judge has jurisdiction
36 of the underlying action;

37 (15) All proceedings for property distribution brought under §48-7-1 *et seq.* of this code;

38 (16) All proceedings to obtain spousal support brought under §48-8-1 *et seq.* of this code;

39 (17) All proceedings relating to the appointment of guardians or curators of minor children
40 brought pursuant to §44-10-3, §44-10-4 and §44-10-6 of this code, exercising concurrent
41 jurisdiction with the circuit court; and

42 (18) All proceedings relating to petitions for sibling visitation.

43 (b) If an action for divorce, annulment or separate maintenance does not require the
44 establishment of a parenting plan or other allocation of custodial responsibility or decision-making
45 responsibility for a child and does not require an award or any payment of child support, the circuit
46 court has concurrent jurisdiction with the family court over the action if, at the time of the filing of
47 the action, the parties also file a written property settlement agreement executed by both parties.

48 (c) If an action for divorce, annulment or separate maintenance is pending and a petition
49 is filed pursuant to the provisions of ~~article six, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-601 through §49-4-610 of
50 this code alleging abuse or neglect of a child by either of the parties to the divorce, annulment or
51 separate maintenance action, the orders of the circuit court in which the abuse or neglect petition
52 is filed shall supersede and take precedence over an order of the family court respecting the
53 allocation of custodial and decision-making responsibility for the child between the parents. If no
54 order for the allocation of custodial and decision-making responsibility for the child between the
55 parents has been entered by the family court in the pending action for divorce, annulment or
56 separate maintenance, the family court shall stay any further proceedings concerning the
57 allocation of custodial and decision-making responsibility for the child between the parents and
58 defer to the orders of the circuit court in the abuse or neglect proceedings.

59 (d) If a family court judge is assigned as a judicial officer of a domestic violence court then
60 jurisdiction of all proceedings relating to criminal misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence as

61 referenced in §48-27-301 of this code involving a family or household member as referenced in
62 §48-27-204(1) through §48-27-204(6) and §48-27-204(7)(A), §48-27-204(7)(B) and
63 §48-27-204(7)(H) of this code shall be concurrent with the circuit and magistrate courts.

64 (e) A family court is a court of limited jurisdiction. A family court is a court of record only
65 for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction in the matters for which the jurisdiction of the family court
66 is specifically authorized in this section and in chapter 48 of this code. A family court may not
67 exercise the powers given courts of record in §51-5-1 of this code or exercise any other powers
68 provided for courts of record in this code unless specifically authorized by the Legislature. A family
69 court judge is not a "judge of any court of record" or a "judge of a court of record" as the terms
70 are defined and used in §51-9-1 *et seq.* of this code.

ARTICLE 7. OFFICIAL REPORTERS.

§51-7-8. Transcripts to be furnished indigent persons in juvenile delinquency and child abuse and neglect proceedings upon timely request; payment therefor.

1 In any proceeding held pursuant to ~~article five or six, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-601 through
2 §49-4-725 of this code in which an indigent respondent or his or her counsel has filed a written
3 request, in the manner prescribed by the Supreme Court of Appeals, evidencing an intent to
4 appeal a decision of a circuit court in the proceeding, the court, upon presentation of a written
5 request, presented within thirty days after the entry of the order sought to be appealed, shall
6 authorize and direct the court reporter to furnish a transcript of the testimony of the proceeding or
7 the part or parts thereof that have specifically been requested.

8 The court, after being sufficiently satisfied of the reasonableness of a voucher or claim
9 submitted for payment of the cost of preparing the transcript, shall certify the cost to the State
10 Auditor, who shall, in a timely manner, pay the court reporter's fee from appropriations to the
11 Supreme Court of Appeals.

CHAPTER 61. CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

ARTICLE 2. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.**§61-2-14h. Prohibition of purchase or sale of child; penalty; definitions; exceptions.**

1 (a) Any person or agency who knowingly offers, gives or agrees to give to another person
2 money, property, service or other thing of value in consideration for the recipient's locating,
3 providing or procuring a minor child for any purpose which entails a transfer of the legal or physical
4 custody of said child, including, but not limited to, adoption or placement, is guilty of a felony and
5 subject to fine and imprisonment as provided herein.

6 (b) Any person who knowingly receives, accepts or offers to accept money, property,
7 service or other thing of value to locate, provide or procure a minor child for any purpose which
8 entails a transfer of the legal or physical custody of said child, including, but not limited to, adoption
9 or placement, is guilty of a felony and subject to fine and imprisonment as provided herein.

10 (c) Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a felony and, upon
11 conviction thereof, may be confined in the state correctional facility for not less than one year nor
12 more than ten years or, in the discretion of the court, be confined in jail not more than one year
13 and fined not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$10,000.

14 (d) A child whose parent, guardian or custodian has sold or attempted to sell said child in
15 violation of the provisions of §48-22-1 *et seq.* of this code may be deemed an abused child as
16 defined by ~~section three, article one, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-1-201 of this code. The court may
17 place such a child in the custody of the department of health and human resources or with such
18 other responsible person as the best interests of the child dictate.

19 (e) This section does not prohibit the payment or receipt of the following:

20 (1) Fees paid for reasonable and customary services provided by the department of health
21 and human resources or any licensed or duly authorized adoption or child-placing agency.

22 (2) Reasonable and customary legal, medical, hospital or other expenses incurred in
23 connection with the pregnancy, birth and adoption proceedings.

24 (3) Fees and expenses included in any agreement in which a woman agrees to become
25 a surrogate mother.

26 (4) Any fees or charges authorized by law or approved by a court in a proceeding relating
27 to the placement plan, prospective placement or placement of a minor child for adoption.

28 (f) At the final hearing on the adoption as provided in §48-22-1 *et seq.* of this code, an
29 affidavit of any fees and expenses paid or promised by the adoptive parents shall be submitted
30 to the court.

ARTICLE 5. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

§61-5-12b. Escape from custody of the Director of Juvenile Services.

1 (a) Any person, under the age of eighteen years of age, who escapes or attempts to
2 escape from the custody of the Director of Juvenile Services, regardless of where such person is
3 confined or where such escape occurs, is guilty of a delinquent act and subject to the jurisdiction
4 of the circuit court of the county in which the escape occurred, pursuant to ~~section two, article~~
5 ~~five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-701 of this code: *Provided*, That upon agreement of all parties, the
6 prosecution of the escape may be transferred to the circuit court from which the juvenile was
7 originally committed.

8 (b) Any person, over the age of eighteen years of age or any juvenile who has been
9 transferred to the adult jurisdiction of the committing court, who escapes or attempts to escape
10 from the custody of the Director of Juvenile Services, regardless of where such person is confined
11 or where such escape or attempted escape occurs, is guilty of escape and, if the person is
12 detained or confined for an offense which is a felony or would have been a felony if committed by
13 an adult is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in a state
14 correctional facility not more than five years. Any person, over the age of eighteen years of age
15 or any juvenile who has been transferred to the adult jurisdiction of the committing court, who is
16 detained for an offense which is a misdemeanor or would have been a misdemeanor if committed

17 by an adult is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in a regional
18 jail for not more than one year.

ARTICLE 6. CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE.

§61-6-25. Falsely reporting child abuse.

1 (a) Any person who knowingly and intentionally reports or causes to be reported to a law-
2 enforcement officer, child protective service worker or judicial officer that another has committed
3 child sexual abuse, child abuse or neglect as such are defined in ~~section three, article one, chapter~~
4 ~~forty-nine~~ §49-1-201 of this code who when doing so knows or has reason to know such
5 accusation is false and who does it with the intent to influence a child custody decision shall be
6 guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, sentenced to
7 not more than sixty hours of court-approved community service, or both.

8 (b) In addition to any other sanctions imposed by the provisions of this section, any person
9 convicted of a violation of this section shall be required to attend and complete a court-approved
10 parenting class.

ARTICLE 7. DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

§61-7-8. Possession of deadly weapons by minors; prohibitions.

1 Notwithstanding any other provision of this article to the contrary, a person under the age
2 of eighteen years who is not married or otherwise emancipated shall not possess or carry
3 concealed or openly any deadly weapon: *Provided*, That a minor may possess a firearm upon
4 premises owned by said minor or his or her family or on the premises of another with the
5 permission of his or her parent or guardian and in the case of property other than his or her own
6 or that of his or her family, with the permission of the owner or lessee of such property: *Provided*,
7 *however*, That nothing in this section shall prohibit a minor from possessing a firearm while
8 hunting in a lawful manner or while traveling from a place where he or she may lawfully possess
9 a deadly weapon, to a hunting site, and returning to a place where he or she may lawfully possess

10 such weapon.

11 A violation of this section by a person under the age of eighteen years shall subject the
 12 child to the jurisdiction of the circuit court under the provisions of ~~article five, chapter forty-nine~~
 13 §49-4-701 through §49-4-725 of this code, and such minor may be proceeded against in the same
 14 manner as if he or she had committed an act which if committed by an adult would be a crime,
 15 and may be adjudicated delinquent.

ARTICLE 8. CRIMES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY AND DECENCY.

§61-8-12. Incest; penalty.

- 1 (a) For the purposes of this section:
- 2 (1) "Aunt" means the sister of a person's mother or father;
- 3 (2) "Brother" means the son of a person's mother or father;
- 4 (3) "Daughter" means a person's natural daughter, adoptive daughter or the daughter of a
 5 person's husband or wife;
- 6 (4) "Father" means a person's natural father, adoptive father or the husband of a person's
 7 mother;
- 8 (5) "Granddaughter" means the daughter of a person's son or daughter;
- 9 (6) "Grandfather" means the father of a person's father or mother;
- 10 (7) "Grandmother" means the mother of a person's father or mother;
- 11 (8) "Grandson" means the son of a person's son or daughter;
- 12 (9) "Mother" means a person's natural mother, adoptive mother or the wife of a person's
 13 father;
- 14 (10) "Niece" means the daughter of a person's brother or sister;
- 15 (11) "Nephew" means the son of a person's brother or sister;
- 16 (12) "Sexual intercourse" means any act between persons involving penetration, however
 17 slight, of the female sex organ by the male sex organ or involving contact between the sex organs

18 of one person and the mouth or anus of another person;

19 (13) "Sexual intrusion" means any act between persons involving penetration, however
20 slight, of the female sex organ or of the anus of any person by an object for the purpose of
21 degrading or humiliating the person so penetrated or for gratifying the sexual desire of either
22 party;

23 (14) "Sister" means the daughter of a person's father or mother;

24 (15) "Son" means a person's natural son, adoptive son or the son of a person's husband
25 or wife; and

26 (16) "Uncle" means the brother of a person's father or mother.

27 (b) A person is guilty of incest when such person engages in sexual intercourse or sexual
28 intrusion with his or her father, mother, brother, sister, daughter, son, grandfather, grandmother,
29 grandson, granddaughter, nephew, niece, uncle or aunt.

30 (c) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and,
31 upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than five years nor more
32 than fifteen years, or fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 and imprisoned in the
33 penitentiary not less than five years nor more than fifteen years.

34 (d) In addition to any penalty provided under this section and any restitution which may be
35 ordered by the court under §61-11A-1 *et seq.* of this code, the court may order any person
36 convicted under the provisions of this section where the victim is a minor to pay all or any portion
37 of the cost of medical, psychological or psychiatric treatment of the victim, the need for which
38 results from the act or acts for which the person is convicted, whether or not the victim is
39 considered to have sustained bodily injury.

40 (e) In any case where a person is convicted of an offense described herein against a child
41 and further has or may have custodial, visitation or other parental rights to the child, the court
42 shall find that the person is an abusing parent within the meaning of ~~article six, chapter forty-nine~~
43 §49-4-601 through §49-4-610 of this code, and shall take such further action in accord with the

44 provisions of ~~said article~~ those sections.

ARTICLE 8B. SEXUAL OFFENSES.

§61-8B-11a. Convictions for offenses against children.

1 In any case where a person is convicted of an offense described in this article against a
 2 child and the person has custodial, visitation or other parental rights to the child who is the victim
 3 of the offense or any child who resides in the same household as the victim, the court shall, at the
 4 time of sentencing, find that the person is an abusing parent within the meaning of ~~article six,~~
 5 ~~chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-601 through §49-4-610 of this code as to the child victim, and may find
 6 that the person is an abusing parent as to any child who resides in the same household as the
 7 victim, and shall take such further action in accord with the provisions of ~~said article~~ those
 8 sections.

ARTICLE 8C. FILMING OF SEXUALLY EXPLICIT CONDUCT OF MINORS.

§61-8C-3b. Prohibiting juveniles from manufacturing, possessing and distributing nude or partially nude images of minors; creating exemptions; declaring a violation to be an act of juvenile delinquency; and providing for the punishment thereof.

1 (a) Any minor who intentionally possesses, creates, produces, distributes, presents,
 2 transmits, posts, exchanges, or otherwise disseminates a visual portrayal of another minor posing
 3 in an inappropriate sexual manner or who distributes, presents, transmits, posts, exchanges or
 4 otherwise disseminates a visual portrayal of himself or herself posing in an inappropriate sexual
 5 manner shall be guilty of an act of delinquency and upon adjudication disposition may be made
 6 by the circuit court pursuant to the provisions of ~~article five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-701 through
 7 §49-4-725 of this code.

8 (b) As used in this section:

9 (1) "Posing in an inappropriate sexual manner" means exhibition of a bare female breast,
 10 female or male genitalia, pubic or rectal areas of a minor for purposes of sexual titillation.

11 (2) "Visual portrayal" means:

12 (A) A photograph;

13 (B) A motion picture;

14 (C) A digital image;

15 (D) A digital video recording; or

16 (E) Any other mechanical or electronic recording process or device that can preserve, for
17 later viewing, a visual image of a person that includes, but is not limited to, computers, cellphones,
18 personal digital assistance and other digital storage or transmitting devices;

19 (c) It shall be an affirmative defense to an alleged violation of this section that a minor
20 charged with possession of the prohibited visual depiction did neither solicit its receipt nor
21 distribute, transmit or present it to another person by any means.

22 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of §15-12-1 *et seq.* of this code, an adjudication of
23 delinquency under the provisions of this section shall not subject the minor to the requirements of
24 said article and chapter.

ARTICLE 8D. CHILD ABUSE.

§61-8D-9. Convictions for offenses against children.

1 In any case where a person is convicted of a felony offense against a child as set forth in
2 this article and the person has custodial, visitation or other parental rights to the child who is the
3 victim of the offense or any child who resides in the same household as the victim, the court shall,
4 at the time of sentencing, find that the person is an abusing parent within the meaning of ~~article~~
5 ~~six, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-601 through §49-4-610 of this code as to the child victim, and may
6 find that the person is an abusing parent as to any child who resides in the same household as
7 the victim, and shall take such further action in accord with the provisions of ~~said article~~ those
8 sections.

ARTICLE 11. GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING CRIMES.

§61-11-23. Punishment for juvenile convicted as an adult; eligibility for parole; factors to be considered prior to sentencing.

1 (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a sentence of life
2 imprisonment without the possibility of parole may not be imposed on a person who:

3 (1) Is convicted of an offense punishable by life imprisonment; and

4 (2) Was less than eighteen years of age at the time the offense was committed.

5 (b) Unless otherwise provided by this code, the provisions of §62-12-1 *et seq.* of this code
6 shall govern the eligibility for parole of a person who is convicted of an offense and sentenced to
7 confinement if he or she was less than eighteen years of age at the time the offense was
8 committed, except that a person who is convicted of one or more offenses for which the sentence
9 or any combination of sentences imposed is for a period that renders the person ineligible for
10 parole until he or she has served more than fifteen years shall be eligible for parole after he or
11 she has served fifteen years if the person was less than eighteen years of age at the time each
12 offense was committed.

13 (c) In addition to other factors required by law to be considered prior to the imposition of a
14 sentence, in determining the appropriate sentence to be imposed on a person who has been
15 transferred to the criminal jurisdiction of the court pursuant to ~~section ten, article five, chapter~~
16 ~~forty-nine~~ §49-4-710 of this code and who has been subsequently tried and convicted of a felony
17 offense as an adult, the court shall consider the following mitigating circumstances:

18 (1) Age at the time of the offense;

19 (2) Impetuosity;

20 (3) Family and community environment;

21 (4) Ability to appreciate the risks and consequences of the conduct;

22 (5) Intellectual capacity;

23 (6) The outcomes of a comprehensive mental health evaluation conducted by a mental

24 health professional licensed to treat adolescents in the State of West Virginia: *Provided*, That no
25 provision of this section may be construed to require that a comprehensive mental health
26 evaluation be conducted;

- 27 (7) Peer or familial pressure;
- 28 (8) Level of participation in the offense;
- 29 (9) Ability to participate meaningfully in his or her defense;
- 30 (10) Capacity for rehabilitation;
- 31 (11) School records and special education evaluations;
- 32 (12) Trauma history;
- 33 (13) Faith and community involvement;
- 34 (14) Involvement in the child welfare system; and
- 35 (15) Any other mitigating factor or circumstances.

36 (d)(1) Prior to the imposition of a sentence on a person who has been transferred to the
37 criminal jurisdiction of the court pursuant to ~~section ten, article five, chapter forty-nine~~ §49-4-710
38 of this code and who has been subsequently tried and convicted of an a felony offense as an
39 adult, the court shall consider the outcomes of any comprehensive mental health evaluation
40 conducted by an mental health professional licensed to treat adolescents in the State of West
41 Virginia. The comprehensive mental health evaluation must include the following:

- 42 (A) Family interviews;
- 43 (B) Prenatal history;
- 44 (C) Developmental history;
- 45 (D) Medical history;
- 46 (E) History of treatment for substance use;
- 47 (F) Social history; and
- 48 (G) A psychological evaluation.

49 (2) The provisions of this subsection are only applicable to sentencing proceedings for
50 convictions rendered after the effective date of this section and shall not constitute sufficient
51 grounds for the reconsideration of sentences imposed as the result of convictions rendered after
52 the effective date of this section.

ARTICLE 12. POSTMORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

§61-12-10. When autopsies made and by whom performed; records of date investigated; copies of records and information; reporting requirements.

1 (a) If in the opinion of the chief medical examiner, or of the county medical examiner of
2 the county in which the death in question occurred, it is advisable and in the public interest that
3 an autopsy be made, or if an autopsy is requested by either the prosecuting attorney or the judge
4 of the circuit court or other court of record having criminal jurisdiction in that county, an autopsy
5 shall be conducted by the chief medical examiner or his or her designee, by a member of his or
6 her staff, or by a competent pathologist designated and employed by the chief medical examiner
7 under the provisions of this article. For this purpose, the chief medical examiner may employ any
8 county medical examiner who is a pathologist who holds board certification or board eligibility in
9 forensic pathology or has completed an American Board of Pathology fellowship in forensic
10 pathology to make the autopsies, and the fees to be paid for autopsies under this section shall be
11 in addition to the fee provided for investigations pursuant to §61-12-8 of this code. A full record
12 and report of the findings developed by the autopsy shall be filed with the office of the chief
13 medical examiner by the person making the autopsy.

14 (b) Within the discretion of the chief medical examiner, or of the person making the
15 autopsy, or if requested by the prosecuting attorney of the county, or of the county where any
16 injury contributing to or causing the death was sustained, a copy of the report of the autopsy shall
17 be furnished to the prosecuting attorney.

18 (c) The office of the chief medical examiner shall keep full, complete and properly indexed

19 records of all deaths investigated, containing all relevant information concerning the death and
20 the autopsy report if an autopsy report is made. Any prosecuting attorney or law-enforcement
21 officer may secure copies of these records or information necessary for the performance of his or
22 her official duties.

23 (d) Copies of these records or information shall be furnished, upon request, to any court
24 of law, or to the parties therein to whom the cause of death is a material issue, except where the
25 court determines that interests in a civil matter conflict with the interests in a criminal proceeding,
26 in which case the interests in the criminal proceeding shall take precedence. The office of chief
27 medical examiner shall be reimbursed a reasonable rate by the requesting party for costs incurred
28 in the production of records under this subsection and subsection (c) of this section.

29 (e) The chief medical examiner is authorized to release investigation records and autopsy
30 reports to the multidisciplinary team authorized by ~~section three, article five-d, chapter forty-nine~~
31 §49-4-402 of this code and as authorized in subsection (h) of this section. At the direction of the
32 Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources the chief medical examiner may
33 release records and information to other state agencies when considered to be in the public
34 interest.

35 (f) Any person performing an autopsy under this section is empowered to keep and retain,
36 for and on behalf of the chief medical examiner, any tissue from the body upon which the autopsy
37 was performed which may be necessary for further study or consideration.

38 (g) In cases of the death of any infant in the State of West Virginia where sudden infant
39 death syndrome is the suspected cause of death and the chief medical examiner or the medical
40 examiner of the county in which the death in question occurred considers it advisable to perform
41 an autopsy, it is the duty of the chief medical examiner or the medical examiner of the county in
42 which the death occurred to notify the sudden infant death syndrome program within the division
43 of maternal and child health and to inform the program of all information to be given to the infant's

44 parents.

45 (h) If the chief medical officer determines that a drug overdose is the cause of death of a
46 person, the chief medical examiner shall provide notice of the death to the West Virginia
47 Controlled Substances Monitoring Program Database Review Committee established pursuant
48 to §60A-9-5(b) of this code and shall include in the notice any information relating to the cause of
49 the fatal overdose.

CHAPTER 62. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

ARTICLE 6B. PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF STATEMENTS AND TESTIMONY OF CHILD WITNESS.

§62-6B-5. Memorialization of statements of certain child witnesses; admissibility; hearing.

1 (a) After the effective date of this section, whenever any law-enforcement officer,
2 physician, psychologist, social worker or investigator, in the course of his or her employment or
3 profession or while engaged in an active criminal investigation as a law-enforcement officer or an
4 agent of a prosecuting attorney, obtains a statement from a child thirteen years of age or younger
5 who is an alleged victim in an investigation or prosecution alleging a violation of the provisions of
6 §61-8B-3, §61-8B-4, §61-8B-5 or §61-8B-7 of this code, he or she shall forthwith make a
7 contemporaneous written notation and recitation of the statement received or obtained. An audio
8 recording or video recording with sound capability of the statement may be used in lieu of the
9 written recitation required by the provisions of this section. Failure to comply with the provisions
10 of this section creates a presumption that the statement is inadmissible. The statement may be
11 admitted if, after a hearing on the matter, the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that
12 the failure to comply with the provisions of this section was a good faith omission and that the
13 content of the proffered statement is an accurate recital of the information provided by the child
14 and is otherwise admissible.

15 (b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

- 16 ~~(1) Persons engaged in investigation pursuant to the provisions of article six or seven,~~
17 ~~chapter forty nine of this code~~
- 18 ~~(2)~~ (1) Medical personnel and other persons performing a forensic medical examination of
19 a child who is an alleged victim; and
- 20 ~~(3)~~ (2) Prosecuting attorneys when counseling with a child in preparation for eliciting the
21 child's testimony in court.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to make technical corrections in the code when referencing chapter 49 of the code. Chapter 49 was reorganized and renumbered in 2015 and certain references to that chapter in other portions of the code are required to be changed to reflect the new code sections. The bill also defines a term.

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