WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2019 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

House Bill 2494

BY DELEGATE STEELE, KESSINGER AND PACK

[Introduced January 17, 2019; Referred

to the Committee on the Judiciary.]

A BILL to amend and reenact §62-11B-6 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating
 to the ineligibility for home incarceration for offenders convicted of two or more prior,
 unrelated felonies not a part of the same criminal transaction.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 11B. HOME INCARCERATION ACT.

§62-11B-6. Circumstances under which home incarceration may not be ordered; exceptions.

(a) A circuit court or magistrate may not order home incarceration for an offender unless
 the offender agrees to abide by all of the all requirements set forth in the court's order issued
 under this article.

4 (b) A circuit court or magistrate may not order home incarceration for an offender who is
5 being held under a detainer, warrant or process issued by a court of another jurisdiction.

6 (c) A magistrate may not order home incarceration for an offender unless electronic 7 monitoring is available and only if the county of the offender's home has an established program 8 of electronic monitoring that is equipped, operated and staffed by the county supervisor or sheriff 9 for the purpose of supervising participants in a home incarceration program. *Provided,* That 10 electronic Electronic monitoring may not be required in a specific case if a circuit court upon 11 petition thereto finds by order that electronic monitoring is not necessary.

(d) A magistrate may only order home incarceration for an offender convicted of a crime
of violence against the person if the offender does not occupy the same home as the victim of the
crime.

(e) Home incarceration is not available as a sentence if the language of a criminal statute
expressly prohibits its application.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) of this section §62-11B-6(c) of this
 <u>code</u> a magistrate may order home incarceration through the imposition of supervision or
 participation in a community corrections program created pursuant to article eleven-c, chapter

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20	sixty-two <u>§62-11C-1 <i>et seq.</i></u> of this code.
1	(g) A circuit court or magistrate shall not grant home incarceration to an offender convicted
2	of two or more unrelated felony offenses, not arising from the same criminal transaction on a prior
3	occasion in this jurisdiction or any jurisdiction within the United States. The court, upon sentencing
4	the offender, shall make inquiry of the officer preparing the presentence investigation report, as
5	to whether the offender has two or more prior felony convictions, and the offender shall be
6	afforded the opportunity to confirm or deny the assertion of the officer preparing the report. Should
7	the offender deny the assertion of the officer preparing the report, the state, by its counsel, shall
8	present such evidence to the court as it may have in its possession concerning the prior felony
9	convictions of the offender, and the offender shall present such evidence to the court as the
10	offender may have concerning the prior felony convictions of the offender. The court, after hearing
11	the evidence of both parties, shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether the
12	offender has been convicted of two or more prior unrelated felonies, not arising from the same
13	criminal transaction on a prior occasion in this jurisdiction or any jurisdiction within the United
14	States. Should the offender confirm the assertion of the officer or be found by the court to have
15	committed two prior unrelated felonies, not arising from the same criminal transaction on a prior
16	occasion in this jurisdiction or any jurisdiction within the United States, then the offender shall not
17	be eligible for a grant of home incarceration under this article.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to make the sentence of home incarceration unavailable to an offender convicted of two or more unrelated felony offenses, not arising from the same criminal transaction on a prior occasion in this jurisdiction or any jurisdiction within the United States.

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

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