WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2024 REGULAR SESSION

Committee Substitute

for

Senate Bill 725

BY SENATORS BARRETT AND DEEDS

[Originating in the Committee on the Judiciary;

reported February 23, 2024]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §62-1C-1a and §62-1C-2 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as 2 amended, all relating to pretrial release generally; clarifying right to pretrial release; 3 clarifying maximum bail amount for charges for multiple misdemeanor offenses; defining 4 terms; establishing that defendant has right to select method of securing bail; clarifying 5 that personal recognizance bonds shall include an unsecured monetary amount; 6 prohibiting magistrate from setting cash only or property only bail; authorizing judicial 7 officer to impose reasonably necessary conditions to assure defendant will appear as 8 required, including releasing defendant on his or her own recognizance; clarifying that a 9 magistrate may not release a defendant charged with a felony offense or specified 10 misdemeanors on his or her own recognizance on initial appearance; and making 11 technical corrections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 1C. BAIL.

§62-1C-1a. Pretrial release; types of release; conditions for release; considerations as to conditions of release.

(a) Subject to the provisions of §62-1C-1 of this code when a person defendant charged
with a violation or violations of the criminal laws of this state first appears before a judicial officer:
(1) Except for good cause shown, a judicial officer shall release a person defendant
charged with a misdemeanor an offense on his or her own recognizance at the initial appearance
unless that person he or she is charged with:

6

(A) A misdemeanor offense of actual violence or threat of violence against a person;

7 (B) A misdemeanor offense where the victim was a minor, as defined in §61-8C-1 of this
8 code;

9 (C) A misdemeanor offense involving the use of a deadly weapon, as defined in §61-7-2
10 of this code;

11 (D) A misdemeanor offense violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act involving

12 <u>a Schedule I or II narcotic drug or methamphetamine</u> as set forth in chapter 60A of this code;

13 (E) A misdemeanor offenses of sexual abuse;

14 (F) A serious misdemeanor traffic offense set forth in §17C-5-1 or §17C-5-2 of this code;
15 or

16 (G) A misdemeanor offense involving auto tampering; petit larceny; or possession,
17 transfer, or receiving of stolen property when <u>the</u> alleged value on <u>of</u> the property involved
18 exceeds \$250.

19 (2) For the misdemeanor offenses specified listed in this subsection, and all other offenses 20 which that carry a possible penalty of incarceration, the arrested person is entitled to a defendant 21 shall be admitted to bail subject to the least restrictive condition or combination of conditions that 22 the judicial officer determines reasonably necessary to assure that person will appear as required, 23 and which that will not icopardize the safety of the arrested person defendant, victims, witnesses. 24 or other persons in the community or the safety and maintenance of evidence: Provided, That a 25 magistrate may not release a defendant charged with a felony offense on his or her own 26 recognizance at an initial appearance. Further conditions may include that the person charged 27 defendant shall:

28 (A) Not

(A) Not violate any criminal law of this state, another state, or the United States;

(B) Remain in the custody of a person designated by the judicial officer who agrees to
assume supervision and to report any violation of a release condition to the court, if the designated
person is reasonably able to assure the judicial officer that the person defendant will appear as
required and will not pose a danger to himself or herself or to the safety of any other person or
the community;

34 (C) Participate in home incarceration pursuant to §62-11B-1 *et seq.* of this code;

35 (D) Participate in an electronic monitoring program if one is available where the person is36 charged or will reside;

37 (E) Maintain employment, or, if unemployed, actively seek employment;

38 (F) Avoid all contact with an alleged victim of the alleged offense and with potential
39 witnesses and other persons as directed by the court;

40 (G) Refrain from the use or excessive use of alcohol, or any use of a narcotic drug or other
41 controlled substance, as defined in §60A-1-1 *et seq.* of this code without a prescription from a
42 licensed medical practitioner; <u>or</u>

(H) Execute an agreement to forfeit, upon failing to appear as required, property of a sufficient unencumbered value, including money, as is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required. The person charged shall provide the court with proof of ownership, the value of the property, and information regarding existing encumbrances of the property as, in the discretion of the judicial officer, is reasonable and necessary collateral to ensure the subsequent appearance of the person as required;

49 (I) Post a cash bond, or execute a bail bond with solvent sureties who will execute an 50 agreement to forfeit an amount reasonably necessary to assure appearance of the person as 51 required. If other than an approved surety, the surety shall provide the court with information 52 regarding the value of its assets and liabilities and the nature and extent of encumbrances against 53 the surety's property. The surety shall have a net worth of sufficiently unencumbered value to pay 54 the amount of the bail bond; or

55 (J)(H) Satisfy any other condition that is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance
56 of the person defendant as required and to assure the safety of the arrested person defendant,
57 victims, witnesses, other persons in the community, or the safety and maintenance of evidence.

(3) Proper <u>The</u> considerations in determining whether to release the arrested person
 <u>defendant</u> on an <u>unsecured bond</u> <u>his or her own recognizance</u>, fixing a reasonable amount of bail,
 or imposing other reasonable conditions of release are shall be:

61 (A) The ability of the arrested person <u>defendant</u> to give bail;

62 (B) The nature, number, and gravity of the offenses;

63 (C) The potential penalty the arrested person defendant faces;

64 (D) Whether the alleged acts were violent in nature;

(E) The arrested person's <u>defendant's</u> prior record of criminal convictions and delinquency
 adjudications, if any;

67 (F) The character, health, residence, and reputation of the arrested person defendant:

68 (G) The character and strength of the evidence which has been presented to the judicial69 officer;

(H) Whether the arrested person <u>defendant</u> is currently on probation, extended
 supervision, or parole;

(I) Whether the arrested person <u>defendant</u> is already on bail or subject to other release
 conditions in other pending cases;

(J) Whether the arrested person defendant has been bound over for trial after a preliminary
 examination;

(K) Whether the arrested person <u>defendant</u> has in the past forfeited bail or violated a
 condition of release or was ever a fugitive from justice; and

(L) The policy against unnecessary incarceration of arrested persons defendants pending
 trial set forth in this section.

(b) In all misdemeanors, cash bail may not exceed three times the maximum fine provided
for the offense. If the person is charged with more than one misdemeanor, cash bail may not
exceed three times the highest maximum fine of the charged offenses offense having the highest
maximum fine among the offenses charged.

(c) Notwithstanding any provisions of this article to the contrary, whenever a <u>defendant</u>
person not subject to the provisions of §62-1C-1 of this code not released on his or her own
recognizance pursuant to subsection (a) of this section remains incarcerated after his or her initial
appearance, relating to a misdemeanor, due to the inability to meet the requirements of a secured
bond, a magistrate or judge shall hold a hearing within five days of setting the initial bail to

determine if there is a condition or combination of conditions which can meet the considerations
set forth in §62-1C-1a(a)(2) of this code.

91 (d) A judicial officer may upon notice and hearing modify the conditions of release at any
92 time by imposing additional or different conditions.

93 (e) A prosecuting attorney and defense counsel, unless expressly waived by the
94 defendant, shall appear at all hearings in which bail or bond conditions condition is or are at issue
95 other than the proceeding at which the conditions of release are initially set.

96 (f) No <u>A</u> judicial officer may <u>not</u> recommend the services of a surety who is his or her
97 relative as that term is defined in §6B-1-3 of this code.

§62-1C-2. Bail defined; form selection of form by defendant; receipts; right of judicial officer to impose conditions on release.

(a) Bail is the pretrial release of a defendant from custody upon terms and conditions
specified by order of an appropriate judicial officer. Bail shall be set at a monetary amount
determined by a judicial officer to provide adequate security for the appearance of a defendant to
answer to a specific criminal charge before any court or magistrate at a specific time or at any
time to which the case may be continued.
(b) It may take any A defendant is entitled to and may select one of the following forms for
making bail:

8 (a) The (1) By the deposit by the defendant or by some other person for him <u>or her</u> of cash,

9 in a manner consistent with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of Appeals;

10 (2) By executing an agreement to forfeit, upon failing to appear as required, real or 11 personal property of a sufficient unencumbered value, including money, as is reasonably 12 necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required which shall be known as a 13 recognizance. The defendant or person or persons owning the property shall provide the court 14 with proof of ownership, the value of the property, and information regarding existing

15	encumbrances of the property as, in the discretion of the judicial officer, is reasonable and
16	necessary collateral to ensure the subsequent appearance of the defendant as ordered; or
17	(3) By use of a bail bondsman, as defined in §51-10A-1 of this code, who shall post a cash
18	bond or execute a bail bond with a solvent surety or sureties who will execute an agreement to
19	forfeit an amount reasonably necessary to assure appearance of the defendant as required. If
20	other than an approved surety is used, the surety shall provide the judicial officer with information
21	regarding the value of its assets and liabilities and the nature and extent of encumbrances against
22	the surety's property. The surety shall have a net worth of sufficiently unencumbered value to pay
23	the amount of the bail bond.
24	(b) The written undertaking by one or more persons to forfeit a sum of money equal to the
25	amount of the bail if the defendant is in default for appearance, which shall be known as a
26	recognizance;
27	(c) Such other form as the judge of the court that will have jurisdiction to try the offense
28	may determine.
29	(c) All bail shall be received by the clerk of the court, or by the magistrate and, except in
30	case of recognizance, receipts shall be given therefor by him to the surety.
31	(d) Nothing in this article shall be construed as limiting a circuit court at any stage of a
32	proceeding from imposing any condition or combination of conditions that he or she determines
33	are reasonably necessary to assure that the defendant will appear as required, and that will not
34	jeopardize the safety of the defendant, victims, witnesses, or other persons in the community or
35	the safety and maintenance of evidence pursuant to the provisions of §62-1C-1a of this code,
36	including, but not limited to, release of a defendant on his or her own recognizance.