

# **WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE**

## **2025 REGULAR SESSION**

**Introduced**

### **House Bill 2216**

By Delegate Steele

[Introduced February 12, 2025; referred to the

Committee on the Judiciary]

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

1 (a) Subject to the provisions of §62-1C-1 of this code, when a person charged with a  
2 violation or violations of the criminal laws of this state first appears before a judicial officer:  
3 (1) Except for good cause shown, a judicial officer shall release a person charged with a  
4 misdemeanor offense on his or her own recognizance unless that person is charged with:  
5 (A) A misdemeanor offense of actual violence or threat of violence against a person;  
6 (B) A misdemeanor offense where the victim was a minor, as defined in §61-8C-1 of this  
7 code;  
8 (C) A misdemeanor offense involving the use of a deadly weapon, as defined in §61-7-2 of  
9 this code;  
10 (D) A misdemeanor offense of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act as set forth in  
11 chapter 60A of this code;  
12 (E) Misdemeanor offenses of sexual abuse;

13 (F) A serious misdemeanor traffic offense set forth in §17C-5-1 or §17C-5-2 of this code; or  
14 (G) A misdemeanor offense involving auto tampering; petit larceny; or possession,  
15 transfer, or receiving of stolen property when the alleged value on of the property involved exceeds  
16 \$250.

17 (2) For the misdemeanor offenses specified in subsection (a) of this section, felony  
18 offenses, and all other offenses which that carry a possible penalty of incarceration, the arrested  
19 person is entitled to a defendant shall be admitted to bail subject to the least restrictive condition or  
20 combination of conditions that the judicial officer determines reasonably necessary to assure that  
21 person will appear as required, and which that will not jeopardize the safety of the arrested person  
22 defendant, victims, witnesses, or other persons in the community or the safety and maintenance of  
23 evidence. Further conditions may include that the person charged shall:

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

25 (B) Remain in the custody of a person designated by the judicial officer, who agrees to

26 assume supervision and to report any violation of a release condition to the court, if the designated

27 person is reasonably able to assure the judicial officer that the person will appear as required and

28 will not pose a danger to himself or herself or to the safety of any other person or the community;

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

30 (D) Participate in an electronic monitoring program if one is available where the person is

31 charged or will reside.

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

33 (F) Avoid all contact with an alleged victim of the alleged offense and with potential

34 witnesses and other persons as directed by the court;

35 (G) Refrain from the use or excessive use of alcohol, or any use of a narcotic drug or other  
36 controlled substance, as defined in §60A-1-1 *et seq.* of this code without a prescription from a  
37 licensed medical practitioner; or

38 (H) Execute an agreement to forfeit, upon failing to appear as required, property of a

39 sufficient unencumbered value, including money, as is reasonably necessary to assure the  
40 appearance of the person as required. The person charged shall provide the court with proof of  
41 ownership, the value of the property, and information regarding existing encumbrances of the  
42 property as, in the discretion of the judicial officer, is reasonable and necessary collateral to ensure  
43 the subsequent appearance of the person as required;

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

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

53 (3) Proper considerations in determining whether to release the arrested person defendant  
54 on an unsecured bond his or her own recognizance, fixing a reasonable amount of bail, or  
55 imposing other reasonable conditions of release are:

56 (A) The ability of the arrested person defendant to give bail;

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

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

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

60 (E) The arrested person's defendant's prior record of criminal convictions and delinquency  
61 adjudications, if any;

62 (F) The character, health, residence, and reputation of the arrested person defendant;

63 (G) The character and strength of the evidence which has been presented to the judicial  
64 officer;

65 (H) Whether the ~~arrested~~ person defendant is currently on probation, extended  
66 supervision, or parole;

67 (I) Whether the ~~arrested person~~ defendant is already on bail or subject to other release  
68 conditions in other pending cases;

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

71 (K) Whether the ~~arrested person~~ defendant has in the past forfeited bail or violated a  
72 condition of release or was ever a fugitive from justice; and

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

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

79 (c) Notwithstanding any provisions of this article to the contrary, whenever a person not  
80 ~~subject to the provisions of §62-1C-1 of this code not released on his or her own recognizance~~  
81 pursuant to subsection (a) of this section remains incarcerated after his or her initial appearance,  
82 ~~relating to a misdemeanor, due to the inability to meet the requirements of a secured bond, a~~  
83 magistrate or judge shall hold a hearing within 5 days of setting the initial bail to determine if there  
84 is a condition or combination of conditions which can meet the considerations set forth in §62-1C-  
85 1a(a)(2) of this code.

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

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

91 (f) No judicial officer may recommend the services of a surety who is his or her relative as  
92 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.**

93 (a) Bail is the pretrial release of a person from custody upon terms and conditions specified  
94 by order of an appropriate judicial officer. Bail shall be set at a monetary amount determined by a  
95 judicial officer to provide adequate security for the appearance of a defendant to answer to a  
96 specific criminal charge before any court or magistrate at a specific time or at any time to which the  
97 case may be continued. It may take any of the following forms: A magistrate may not set bail that  
98 may be satisfied solely by payment in cash or solely by execution of an agreement to forfeit real  
99 property of a specified unencumbered value. A personal recognizance bond shall contain a  
100 required monetary amount, which shall be unsecured.

101 (b) A defendant is entitled to and shall select one of the following forms for making bail:

102 (a) The (1) By the deposit by the defendant or by some other person for him or her of cash,  
103 in a manner consistent with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of Appeals;  
104 (2) By executing an agreement to forfeit, upon failing to appear as required, real or  
105 personal property of a sufficient unencumbered value, including money, as is reasonably  
106 necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required which shall be known as a  
107 recognizance. The defendant or person or persons owning the property shall provide the court  
108 with proof of ownership, the value of the property, and information regarding existing  
109 encumbrances of the property as, in the discretion of the judicial officer, is reasonable and  
110 necessary collateral to ensure the subsequent appearance of the person as required; or

111 (3) By use of a bail bondsman, as defined in §51-10A-1, who shall post a cash bond or  
112 execute a bail bond with solvent sureties who will execute an agreement to forfeit an amount  
113 reasonably necessary to assure appearance of the defendant as required. If other than an  
114 approved surety, the surety shall provide the judicial officer with information regarding the value of

115 its assets and liabilities and the nature and extent of encumbrances against the surety's property.

116 The surety shall have a net worth of sufficiently unencumbered value to pay the amount of the bail  
117 bond.

118 ~~(b) The written undertaking by one or more persons to forfeit a sum of money equal to the~~  
119 ~~amount of the bail if the defendant is in default for appearance, which shall be known as a~~  
120 ~~recognizance;~~

121 ~~(c) Such other form as the judge of the court that will have jurisdiction to try the offense may~~  
122 ~~determine~~

123 (c) All bail shall be received by the clerk of the court, or by the magistrate and, except in  
124 case of recognizance, receipts shall be given therefor by him or her.

125 (d) Nothing in this article shall be construed as limiting a judicial officer from imposing any  
126 condition or combination of conditions that he or she determines are reasonably necessary to  
127 assure that the defendant will appear as required, and that will not jeopardize the safety of the  
128 defendant, victims, witnesses, or other persons in the community or the safety and maintenance of  
129 evidence pursuant to the provisions of §62-1C-1a, including, but not limited to, release of a  
130 defendant on his or her own recognizance, except that, pursuant to §62-1C-4, a magistrate may  
131 not release a defendant charged with a felony offense on his or her own recognizance.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to clarify the conditions for pretrial release and the maximum bail amount that may be set for individuals charged with multiple misdemeanor offenses. The bill revises the definition of "bail" and establishes that a defendant has the right to select among several methods of securing bail, subject to a judicial officer's authority to impose terms and conditions of bail reasonably necessary to secure defendant's appearance and protect the public. The bill authorizes a judicial officer to release a defendant on his or her own recognizance but clarifies that a magistrate may not release a defendant charged with a felony offense on his or her own recognizance. It also establishes that a magistrate may not set "cash only" or "property only" bail.

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