

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2026 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

House Bill 4606

By Delegates Hornby and Funkhouser

[Introduced January 20, 2026; referred to the

Committee on the Judiciary]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §62-1C-1a of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating
2 to requiring that judicial officers consider the residency status of a person charged with a
3 criminal violation in determining bail and conditions of pretrial release.

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, transfer
15 or receiving of stolen property when alleged value on the property involved exceeds \$250.

16 (2) In determining good cause for purposes of release under this section, a judicial officer
17 shall consider the residency status of a person charged with a misdemeanor offense, including but
18 not limited to whether the person: (A) is a resident of West Virginia and/or the United States of
19 America; (B) has ties to the community; and (C) is a risk of flight.

20 (2) (3) For the misdemeanor offenses specified in subsection (a) of this section and all
21 other offenses which carry a penalty of incarceration, the arrested person is entitled to be admitted
22 to bail subject to the least restrictive condition or combination of conditions that the judicial officer
23 determines reasonably necessary to assure that person will appear as required, and which will not
24 jeopardize the safety of the arrested person, victims, witnesses, or other persons in the community
25 or the safety and maintenance of evidence. Further conditions may include that the person
26 charged shall:

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

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

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

33 (D) Participate in an electronic monitoring program if one is available where the person is
34 charged or will reside.

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

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

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

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

46 the subsequent appearance of the person as required;

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

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

56 (3) (4) Proper considerations in determining whether to release the arrested person on an
57 unsecured bond, fixing a reasonable amount of bail, or imposing other reasonable conditions of
58 release are:

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

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

61 (C) The potential penalty the arrested person faces;

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

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

65 (F) The character, health, residence, and reputation of the arrested person: Provided,
66 That, in determining whether to release a person, fix bail or impose reasonable conditions of
67 release, a judicial officer shall consider the person's status as a resident of West Virginia and/or of
68 the United States of America;

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

71 (H) Whether the arrested person is currently on probation, extended supervision, or parole;

72 (I) Whether the arrested person is already on bail or subject to other release conditions in
73 other pending cases;

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

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

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

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

83 (c) Notwithstanding any provisions of this article to the contrary, whenever a person not
84 subject to the provisions of §62-1C-1 of this code remains incarcerated after his or her initial
85 appearance, relating to a misdemeanor, due to the inability to meet the requirements of a secured
86 bond, a magistrate or judge shall hold a hearing within 5 days of setting the initial bail to determine
87 if there is a condition or combination of conditions which can meet the considerations set forth in
88 §62-1C-1a(a)(2) of this code.

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

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

94 (f) No judicial officer may recommend the services of a surety who is his or her relative as
95 that term is defined in §6B-1-3 of this code.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to require that judicial officers consider the residency

status of a person charged with a criminal violation in determining bail and conditions of pretrial release.

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