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# **WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE**

## **2022 REGULAR SESSION**

## **ENROLLED**

House Bill 4847



By Delegates Capito, Graves, Westfall, Fast,
Pushkin, Lovejoy, Pack, Zukoff, Haynes, Pritt, and
Fluharty

[Passed March 12, 2022; in effect ninety days from passage.]

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

By Delegates Capito, Graves, Westfall, Fast,
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[Passed March 12, 2022; in effect ninety days from passage.]

AN ACT to amend and reenact §15-3D-4 and §15-3D-5of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; and to amend and reenact §15-10-5 of said code, all relating to law enforcement generally; providing that missing persons information shall be furnished to West Virginia State Police; providing West Virginia State Police shall monitor and assist in missing persons investigation; providing that West Virginia State Police shall supervise missing persons investigation in certain circumstances; providing that missing persons report involving person aged over 75 years are high-risk; providing that an active investigation shall start when the missing persons complaint is received; providing the lead lawenforcement agency engage in coordination efforts with other law-enforcement agencies and ensure appropriate use of certain resources; and removing the incorporation by reference of an obsolete federal statute within the definition of Federal Bureau of Investigation police officer.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

#### ARTICLE 3D. MISSING PERSONS ACT.

#### §15-3D-4. Missing persons complaints; law-enforcement procedures.

- (a) Complaint requirements. A person may file a missing persons complaint with any law-enforcement agency having jurisdiction. The law-enforcement agency shall attempt to collect the following information from a complainant and, as soon as thereafter as is practicable, shall then furnish the information to the West Virginia State Police:
- 5 (1) The missing person's name:
  - (2) The missing person's date of birth;
- 7 (3) The missing person's address;
  - (4) The missing person's identifying characteristics, including, but not limited to:

    Birthmarks, moles, tattoos, scars, height, weight, gender, race, current hair color, natural hair

any known associates;

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10	color, eye color, prosthetics, surgical implants, cosmetic implants, physical anomalies, and blood
11	type;
12	(5) A description of the clothing the missing person was believed to have been wearing
13	when he or she went missing and any items that might be with the missing person, such as
14	jewelry, accessories, shoes, or any other distinguishing garments or items;
15	(6) The date of the last known contact with the missing person;
16	(7) The missing person's driver's license and Social Security number, or any other
17	numbers related to other forms of identification;
18	(8) A recent photograph of the missing person;
19	(9) Information related to the missing person's electronic communication devices or
20	electronic accounts, such as cell phone numbers, social networking login information, and email
21	addresses and login information;
22	(10) Any circumstances that the complainant believes may explain why the person is
23	missing;
24	(11) The name and location of the missing person's school or employer;
25	(12) The name and location of the missing person's dentist or primary care physician;
26	(13) A description of the missing person's possible means of transportation, including
27	make, model, color, license, and identification number of a vehicle;
28	(14) Any identifying information related to a known or possible abductor, or the person last
29	seen with the missing person, including the person's name, physical description, date of birth,
30	identifying physical marks, a description of the person's possible means of transportation,
31	including the make, model, color, license, and identification number of the person's vehicle, and

- (15) The name of the complainant and his or her relationship to the missing person; and
- (16) Any additional information considered relevant by either the complainant or the law-enforcement agency.

(b) Upon receipt of the information required by subsection (a) of this section, the State				
Police shall monitor and assist in the investigation or, if the available evidence supports a				
conclusion that the missing person may have left the county from which he or she went missing,				
or at the request of the lead law-enforcement agency, the State Police shall supervise the				
investigation.				

- (c) High-risk determination; requirements. —
- (1) Upon initial receipt of a missing persons report, the lead law-enforcement agency shall immediately assess whether facts or circumstances indicate that the person meets any of the following risk indicators, which, if applicable, will be entered into NCIC:
  - (A) The person is or was likely involved in a natural disaster;
    - (B) The person is a juvenile, or was a juvenile when he or she went missing;
- (C) The person is likely endangered;
  - (D) The person has mental or physical disabilities;
- (E) The disappearance is believed to have been the result of abduction or kidnapping, or was otherwise involuntary;
  - (F) The person is 75 years of age or older;
  - (G) The person is under the age of 21 and declared emancipated by the laws of his or her state of residence; and
  - (H) None of the criteria in paragraphs (A) through (F), inclusive, of this subdivision apply, but additional facts support a reasonable concern for the person's safety.
  - (2) If, upon assessment, the lead law-enforcement agency determines that the missing person meets one of the classifications in subdivision (1) of this subsection, the lead law-enforcement agency shall:
  - (A) Immediately notify the terminal operator responsible for WEAPON system entries for the law-enforcement agency and provide the operator with all relevant information collected from the missing persons complainant as soon as possible. The terminal operator will enter all

information into the WEAPON system and submit the information to the West Virginia State Police communications section. If the law-enforcement agency does not have an agreement with a local terminal agency, then the law-enforcement agency will contact the West Virginia State Police terminal agency for that particular area and request that the West Virginia State Police enter the information into the WEAPON system. Once the missing persons complaint has been entered into the WEAPON system, the West Virginia State Police communications section shall immediately notify all law-enforcement agencies within the state and surrounding region by means of the WEAPON system with all information that will promote efforts to promptly locate and safely recover the missing person. Local law-enforcement agencies that receive the notification of a missing persons shall notify all officers to be on the lookout for the missing person or a suspected abductor; and

- (B) Immediately, and no later than two hours, after the determination that a juvenile is missing, take appropriate steps to ensure that the case is entered into the NCIC database with a photograph and other applicable information related to that missing person.
  - (d) General requirements. —
- (1) The lead law-enforcement agency shall take appropriate steps to ensure that all relevant information related to a missing persons complaint is submitted in a timely manner to the WEAPON system, and as applicable, NCIC, CODIS, NDIS, NamUs, and NCMEC. Any information that the West Virginia State Police obtains from these databases must be provided to the lead law-enforcement agency and to other law-enforcement agencies who may come in contact with or be involved in the investigation or location of a missing person.
- (2) The lead law-enforcement agency or the West Virginia State Police shall submit any available DNA profiles that may aid in a missing persons investigation and that have not already been submitted by a medical examiner into appropriate DNA databases, including, but not limited to. NamUs.

(e) Removal upon location of person. — Upon the determination that the person is no longer missing, the lead law-enforcement agency or the West Virginia State Police shall immediately remove or request the removal of all records of the missing person from all missing persons databases.

#### §15-3D-5. Missing persons investigation requirements.

- (a) A law-enforcement agency may not delay an investigation of a missing persons complaint on the basis of a written or unwritten policy requiring that a certain period of time pass after any event, including the receipt of a complaint, before an investigation may commence; and shall commence an active investigation immediately upon receipt of the missing persons complaint.
- (b) A law-enforcement agency may not refuse to accept a missing person report over which it has investigatory jurisdiction.
- (c) A law-enforcement agency is not required to obtain written authorization before publicly releasing any photograph that would aid in the location or recovery of a missing person.
- (d) The lead law-enforcement agency shall notify the complainant, a family member, or other person in a position to assist in efforts to locate the missing person of the following:
- (1) Whether additional information or materials would aid in the location of the missing person, such as information related to credit or debit cards the missing person may have access to, other banking information, or phone or computer records;
- (2) That any DNA samples requested for the missing persons investigation are requested on a voluntary basis, to be used solely to help locate or identify the missing person and will not be used for any other purpose; and
- (3) Any general information about the handling of the investigation and the investigation's progress, unless disclosure would adversely affect the ability to locate or protect the missing person, or to apprehend or prosecute any person criminally involved in the person's disappearance.

22	(e) A law-enforcement agency may provide informational materials through publications,
23	or other means, regarding publicly available resources for obtaining or sharing missing persons
24	information.

- (f) The lead law-enforcement agency shall coordinate with all other law-enforcement agencies to ensure the appropriate use of all available and applicable tools, resources, and technologies to resolve a missing persons investigation, including but not limited to:
- (1) Assistance from other law-enforcement agencies, whether at a local, state, or federal level:
- (2) Nonprofit search and rescue organizations, which may provide trained animal searches, use of specialized equipment, or man trackers;
  - (3) Cell phone triangularization and tracking services;
- (4) Subpoenas of cell phone, land line, Internet, email, and social networking website records; and
- (5) Services of technology experts to examine any available information collected from a computer or communications device belonging to or used by the missing person.
- (g) If a person remains missing for 30 days after the receipt of a missing persons complaint or the date on which the person was last seen, whichever occurs earlier, the lead law-enforcement agency shall attempt to obtain the following information:
- (1) DNA samples from family members and the missing person, along with any necessary authorizations to release such information. All DNA samples obtained in a missing persons investigation shall be immediately forwarded to an appropriate laboratory for analysis;
- (2) Any necessary written authorization to release the missing person's medical and dental records, including any available x-rays, to the lead law-enforcement agency. If no family or next of kin exists or can be located, the lead law-enforcement agency may execute a written declaration, stating that an active investigation seeking to locate the missing person is being conducted and that the records are required for the exclusive purpose of furthering the

investigation. The written declaration, signed by the supervising or chief officer of the law-enforcement agency, is sufficient authority for a health care practitioner to immediately release the missing person's x-rays, dental records, dental x-rays, and records of any surgical implants to the law-enforcement agency;

- (3) Additional photographs of the missing person that may aid the investigation; and
- (4) Fingerprints of the missing person.
- (h) Nothing in this section precludes a law-enforcement agency from attempting to obtain the materials identified in subsection (g) of this section before the expiration of the 30-day period.

#### ARTICLE 10. COOPERATION BETWEEN LAW-ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

#### §15-10-5. Federal officers' peace-keeping authority.

- (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the contrary, any person who is employed by the United States government as a federal law-enforcement officer and is listed in subsection (b) of this section, has the same authority to enforce the laws of this state, except state or local traffic laws or parking ordinances, as that authority granted to state or local law-enforcement officers, if one or more of the following circumstances exist:
- (1) The federal law-enforcement officer is requested to provide temporary assistance by the head of a state or local law-enforcement agency or the designee of the head of the agency and that request is within the state or local law-enforcement agency's scope of authority and jurisdiction and is in writing: *Provided*, That the request does not need to be in writing if an emergency situation exists involving the imminent risk of loss of life or serious bodily injury;
- (2) The federal law-enforcement officer is requested by a state or local law-enforcement officer to provide the officer temporary assistance when the state or local law-enforcement officer is acting within the scope of the officer's authority and jurisdiction and where exigent circumstances exist; or

15	(3) A leiony is committed in the lederal law-enforcement officer's presence or unde
16	circumstances indicating a felony has just occurred.
17	(b) This section applies to the following persons who are employed as full-time federa
18	law-enforcement officers by the United States government and who are authorized to carry
19	firearms while performing their duties:
20	(1) Federal Bureau of Investigation special agents;
21	(2) Drug Enforcement Administration special agents;
22	(3) United States Marshal's Service marshals and deputy marshals;
23	(4) United States postal service inspectors;
24	(5) Internal revenue service special agents;
25	(6) United States secret service special agents;
26	(7) Bureau of alcohol, tobacco, and firearms special agents;
27	(8) Police officers employed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation's criminal justice
28	information services division facility located within this state;
29	(9) Law enforcement commissioned rangers of the national park service;
30	(10) Department of Veterans Affairs Police and Department of Veterans Affairs specia
31	investigators;
32	(11) Office of Inspector General special agents; and
33	(12) Federal Air Marshals with the Federal Air Marshal Service.
34	(c) Any person acting under the authority granted pursuant to this section:
35	(1) Has the same authority and is subject to the same exemptions and exceptions to this
36	code as a state or local law-enforcement officer;
37	(2) Is not an officer, employee, or agent of any state or local law-enforcement agency;
38	(3) May not initiate or conduct an independent investigation into an alleged violation of any
39	provision of this code except to the extent necessary to preserve evidence or testimony at risk of

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- 40 loss immediately following an occurrence described in subdivision (3), subsection (a) of this
- 41 section;
- 42 (4) Is subject to 28 U.S.C. §1346, the Federal Tort Claims Act; and
- 43 (5) Has the same immunities from liability as a state or local law-enforcement officer.

The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is correctly enrolled.

Chairman, House committee			
Chairman, Senate Committee		2022 MAR	<b>W</b> oodscape
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