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WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

REGULAR SESSION, 1988

ENROLLED

HOUSE BILL No. 4426

(By HAT Del Minard + Bradley)

Passed	March 10,	1988
In Effect	July 1, 1988	Passage
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ENROLLED H. B. 4426

(By DELEGATES MINARD and BRADLEY)

[Passed March 10, 1988; in effect July 1, 1988.]

AN ACT to amend and reenact sections twenty-three and twenty- four, article two, chapter fourteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended; and to amend and reenact sections three, four and nineteen-a, article two-a of said chapter, all relating generally to authority, powers and duties of the court of claims: the certification of certain claims to the Legislature and clarifying that claims previously rejected by the Legislature need not be so certified; the disposition of records of the court which are more than ten years old: the authority of the court with respect to crime victims reparations; clarifying the definition of the term "contributory misconduct" with respect thereto; increasing certain costs to be collected in magistrate courts and circuit courts in certain cases; clarifying that services of the attorney-general in representing the interest of the state with respect to crime victims reparation claims are to be rendered without charge to court or the Legislature; clarifying that payments may be made directly to certain health care providers irrespective of whether a valid assignment of benefits has been made; and permitting the direct payments to certain providers of funeral and other expenses in certain cases and increasing the allowable award for such purposes to three thousand dollars.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That sections twenty-three and twenty-four, article two, chapter fourteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted; and that sections three, four and nineteen-a, article two-a of said chapter, as amended, be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

ARTICLE 2. CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE.

§14-2-23. Inclusion of awards in budget.

1 The clerk shall certify to the department of finance $\mathbf{2}$ and administration, on or before the twentieth day of 3 November of each year, a list of all awards recom-4 mended by the court to the Legislature for appropria-5 tion. The clerk may certify supplementary lists to the 6 governor to include subsequent awards made by the $\overline{7}$ court. The governor shall include all awards so certified 8 in his proposed budget bill transmitted to the Legisla-9 ture. Any other provision of this article or of law to the 10contrary notwithstanding, the clerk shall not certify any 11 award which has been previously certified.

§14-2-24. Records to be preserved.

The record of each claim considered by the court, 1 $\mathbf{2}$ including all documents, papers, briefs, transcripts of 3 testimony and other materials, shall be preserved by the 4 clerk for a period of ten years from the date of entry $\mathbf{5}$ of the court's last order and shall be made available to 6 the Legislature or any committee thereof for the $\overline{7}$ reexamination of the claim. When any such documents, 8 papers, briefs, transcripts and other materials have 9 been so preserved by the clerk for such ten year period. 10 the same shall be transferred to the state records 11 administrator for preservation or disposition in accor-12dance with the provisions of article eight, chapter five 13of this code without cost, either to the court or the 14 Legislature.

ARTICLE 2A. COMPENSATION AWARDS TO VICTIMS OF CRIME.

§14-2A-3. Definitions.

1 As used in this article, the term:

2 (a) "Claimant" means any of the following persons,
3 whether residents or nonresidents of this state, who
4 claim an award of compensation under this article:

5 (1) A victim;

6 (2) A dependent, spouse or minor child of a deceased 7 victim; or in the event that the deceased victim is a 8 minor, the parents, legal guardians and siblings of the 9 victim;

(3) A third person other than a collateral source who
legally assumes or voluntarily pays the obligations of a
victim, or of a dependent of a victim, which obligations
are incurred as a result of the criminally injurious
conduct that is the subject of the claim;

(4) A person who is authorized to act on behalf of a
victim, dependent or a third person who is not a
collateral source.

18 (b) "Collateral source" means a source of benefits or 19 advantages for economic loss otherwise compensable 20 that the victim or claimant has received, or that is 21 readily available to him, from any of the following 22 sources:

(1) The offender, except any restitution received from
the offender pursuant to an order by a court of law
sentencing the offender or placing him on probation
following a conviction in a criminal case arising from
the criminally injurious act for which a claim for
compensation is made;

(2) The government of the United States or any of its
agencies, a state or any of its political subdivisions, or
an instrumentality of two or more states;

32 (3) Social security, medicare and medicaid;

33 (4) State-required, temporary, nonoccupational dis ability insurance; other disability insurance;

35 (5) Workers' compensation;

36 (6) Wage continuation programs of any employer;

37 (7) Proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the

victim or claimant for loss that was sustained becauseof the criminally injurious conduct;

40 (8) A contract providing prepaid hospital and other
41 health care services or benefits for disability;

42 (9) That portion of the proceeds of all contracts of
43 insurance payable to the claimant on account of the
44 death of the victim which exceeds twenty-five thousand
45 dollars.

46 (c) "Criminally injurious conduct" means conduct that 47occurs or is attempted in this state which by its nature 48 poses a substantial threat of personal injury or death, 49 and is punishable by fine or imprisonment or death, or 50would be so punishable but for the fact that the person 51engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the 52crime under the laws of this state. Criminally injurious 53conduct does not include conduct arising out of the 54ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle, 55except when the person engaging in the conduct 56intended to cause personal injury or death, or except 57when the person engaging in the conduct committed 58negligent homicide, driving under the influence of 59alcohol, controlled substances or drugs, or reckless 60 driving.

(d) "Dependent" means an individual who received 61 62over half of his support from the victim. For the purpose 63 of determining whether an individual received over half 64 of his support from the victim, there shall be taken into 65 account the amount of support received from the victim 66 as compared to the entire amount of support which the 67 individual received from all sources, including support 68 which the individual himself supplied. The term 69 "support" includes, but is not limited to, food, shelter, 70clothing, medical and dental care and education. The term "dependent" includes a child of the victim born 7172after his death.

(e) "Economic loss" means economic detriment consisting only of allowable expense, work loss and
replacement services loss. If criminally injurious
conduct causes death, economic loss includes a dependent's economic loss and a dependent's replacement

services loss. Noneconomic detriment is not economic
loss; however, economic loss may be caused by pain and
suffering or physical impairment.

(f) "Allowable expense" means reasonable charges
incurred or to be incurred for reasonably needed
products, services and accommodations, including those
for medical care, prosthetic devices, eye glasses,
dentures, rehabilitation and other remedial treatment
and care.

87 Allowable expense includes a total charge not in excess of three thousand dollars for expenses in any way 88 89 related to funeral, cremation and burial. It does not include that portion of a charge for a room in a hospital, 90 91 clinic, convalescent home, nursing home or any other institution engaged in providing nursing care and 9293 related services in excess of a reasonable and customary 94 charge for semiprivate accommodations, unless accommodations other than semiprivate accommodations are 9596 medically required.

97 (g) "Work loss" means loss of income from work that 98 the injured person would have performed if he had not been injured and expenses reasonably incurred or to be 99 incurred by him to obtain services in lieu of those he 100would have performed for income, reduced by any 101102income from substitute work actually performed or to be performed by him, or by income he would have 103earned in available appropriate substitute work that he 104105was capable of performing but unreasonably failed to 106 undertake.

107 (h) "Replacement services loss" means expenses 108 reasonably incurred or to be incurred in obtaining 109 ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the 110 injured person would have performed, not for income 111 but for the benefit of himself or his family, if he had 112 not been injured.

(i) "Dependent's economic loss" means loss after a
victim's death of contributions or things of economic
value to his dependents, not including services they
would have received from the victim if he had not
suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents

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118 avoided by reason of the victim's death.

119 (j) "Dependent's replacement service loss" means loss 120 reasonably incurred or to be incurred by dependents 121 after a victim's death in obtaining ordinary and 122necessary services in lieu of those the victim would have 123performed for their benefit if he had not suffered the 124fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents avoided by 125reason of the victim's death and not subtracted in 126calculating dependent's economic loss.

127 (k) "Noneconomic detriment" means sorrow, mental
128 anguish, and solace which may include society, compan129 ionship, comfort, guidance, kindly offices and advice.

130(1) "Victim" means a person who suffers personal 131 injury or death as a result of any one of the following: 132(1) Criminally injurious conduct: (2) the good faith effort 133of the person to prevent criminally injurious conduct; or 134(3) the good faith effort of the person to apprehend a 135person that the injured person has observed engaging 136in criminally injurious conduct, or who such injured 137person has reasonable cause to believe has engaged in 138such criminally injurious conduct immediately prior to 139the attempted apprehension.

140(m) "Contributory misconduct" means any conduct of 141 the claimant, or of the victim through whom the 142claimant claims an award, that is unlawful or intention-143ally tortious and that, without regard to the conduct's 144 proximity in time or space to the criminally injurious 145conduct has causal relationship to the criminally 146injurious conduct that is the basis of the claim and shall 147also include the voluntary intoxication of the claimant, 148either by the consumption of alcohol or the use of any 149controlled substance when such intoxication has a causal 150connection or relationship to the injury sustained. The 151voluntary intoxication of a victim shall not be a defense 152against the estate of a deceased victim.

§14-2A-4. Creation of crime victims compensation fund.

1 (a) Every person within the state who is convicted of 2 or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor or felony offense, 3 other than a traffic offense that is not a moving

violation, shall pay the sum of three dollars as costs in 4 $\mathbf{5}$ the case, in addition to any other court costs that the 6 court is required by law to impose upon such convicted $\overline{7}$ person. In addition to the three dollar sums required to 8 be collected as costs under the provisions of this 9 subsection, there shall be collected from every person so convicted in any magistrate court and circuit court (and 10excluding municipal courts) the sum of one dollar which 11 12shall be in addition to any other court cost required by 13 this section or which may be required by law.

14(b) The clerk of the circuit court, magistrate court or 15municipal court wherein such additional costs are 16imposed under the provisions of subsection (a) of this 17section shall, on or before the last day of each month. 18 transmit all such costs received under this article to the 19 state treasurer for deposit in the state treasury to the 20credit of a special revenue fund to be known as the 21"Crime Victims Compensation Fund," which is hereby 22created. All moneys heretofore collected and received 23under the prior enactment or reenactments of this 24article and deposited or to be deposited in the "Crime 25Victims Reparation Fund" are hereby transferred to the 26crime victims compensation fund, and the treasurer 27shall so deposit such moneys in the state treasury. All 28moneys collected and received under this article and 29paid into the state treasury and credited to the crime 30 victims compensation fund in the manner prescribed in 31section two, article two, chapter twelve of this code, shall 32be kept and maintained for the specific purposes of this 33 article, and shall not be treated by the auditor and 34 treasurer as part of the general revenue of the state.

(c) Moneys in the crime victims compensation fund shall be available for the payment of the costs of administration of this article in accordance with the budget of the court approved therefor: *Provided*, That the services of the office of the attorney general, as may be required or authorized by any of the provisions of this article, shall be rendered without charge to the fund.

§14-2A-19a. Physician, hospital and other health care expenses.

1 As part of the order, the court, or a judge or $\mathbf{2}$ commissioner thereof, shall determine whether fees are 3 due and owing for health care services rendered by a physician, hospital or other health care provider 4 5stemming from an injury received as defined under this 6 article, and further, whether or not the physician, $\overline{7}$ hospital or other health care provider has been pres-8 ented an assignment of benefits, signed by the crime 9 victim, authorizing direct payments of benefits to the health care provider. If such fees are due and owing and 10 11 the health care provider has presented a valid assign-12ment of benefits, the court, or a judge or commissioner 13thereof, shall determine the amount or amounts and 14 shall cause such reasonable fees to be paid out of the 15amount awarded the crime victim under this article 16directly to the physician, hospital or other health care 17provider. The requirements of this section shall be 18 applicable to, and any such unpaid fees shall be 19determined and payable from, the awards made by the 20Legislature at regular session, one thousand nine 21hundred eighty-seven, and subsequently: *Provided*. That 22when a claim is filed under this section, the court shall 23determine the total damages due the crime victim, and 24where the total damages exceed the maximum amount 25which may be awarded under this article, the amount 26paid the health care provider shall be paid in the same 27proportion to which the actual award bears to the total 28damages determined by the court. In any case wherein 29an award is made which includes an amount for funeral, 30 cremation or burial expenses, or a combination thereof, 31 the court shall provide for the payment directly to the 32provider or providers of such services, in an amount 33 deemed proper by the court, where such expenses are 34unpaid at the time of the award.

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

0. Le Chairman Senate Committee

hairman House Committee

Originating in the House.

Takes effect July 1, 1988.

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Clerk of the House of Delego

President of the Senate mland

Speaker of the House of Delegates

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