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OFFICE WEST VIRGINIA SECRETARY OF STATE

## **WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE**

**FIRST REGULAR SESSION, 2001** 

# ENROLLED

House Bill No. 2959

(By Delegates Amores, Staton, Webster, R. Thompson, Wills and Faircloth)

Passed April 12, 2001

In Effect Ninety Days from Passage

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### H. B. 2959

(BY DELEGATES AMORES, STATON, WEBSTER, R. THOMPSON, WILLS AND FAIRCLOTH)

[Passed April 12, 2001; in effect ninety days from passage.]

AN ACT to amend and reenact section two, article five, chapter fortynine of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, relating to inadmissibility of certain statements made by juveniles when in custody or in the presence of law-enforcement officers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That section two, article five, chapter forty-nine of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

#### ARTICLE 5. JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS.

§49-5-2. Juvenile jurisdiction of circuit courts, magistrate courts and municipal courts; constitutional guarantees; hearings; evidence and transcripts.

AMINISTER (a) The circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of proceedings of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of the circuit court has original jurisdiction of the circuit court has one circuit court

- (b) If during a criminal proceeding in any court it is ascertained or appears that the defendant is under the age of nineteen years and was under the age of eighteen years at the time of the alleged offense, the matter shall be immediately certified to the juvenile jurisdiction of the circuit court. The circuit court shall assume jurisdiction of the case in the same manner as cases which are originally instituted in the circuit court by petition.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, magistrate courts have concurrent juvenile jurisdiction with the circuit court for a violation of a traffic law of West Virginia, for a violation of section nine, article six, chapter sixty or section nineteen, article sixteen, chapter eleven of this code, or for any violation of chapter twenty of this code. Juveniles are liable for punishment for violations of these laws in the same manner as adults except that magistrate courts have no jurisdiction to impose a sentence of incarceration for the violation of these laws.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, municipal courts have concurrent juvenile jurisdiction with the circuit court for a violation of any municipal ordinance regulating traffic, for any municipal curfew ordinance which is enforceable or for any municipal ordinance regulating or prohibiting public intoxication, drinking or possessing alcoholic liquor or nonintoxicating beer in public places, or any other act prohibited by section nine, article six, chapter sixty or section nineteen, article sixteen, chapter eleven of this code. Municipal courts may impose the same punishment for these violations as a circuit court exercising its juvenile jurisdiction could properly impose, except that municipal courts have no jurisdiction to impose a sentence of incarceration for the violation of these laws.

- 35 (e) A juvenile may be brought before the circuit court for 36 proceedings under this article only by the following means:
- 37 (1) By a juvenile petition requesting that the juvenile be 38 adjudicated as a status offender or a juvenile delinquent; or
- 39 (2) By certification or transfer to the juvenile jurisdiction of 40 the circuit court from the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit 41 court, from any foreign court, or from any magistrate court or 42 municipal court in West Virginia.
- 43 (f) If a juvenile commits an act which would be a crime if 44 committed by an adult, and the juvenile is adjudicated delin-45 quent for that act, the jurisdiction of the court which adjudged 46 the juvenile delinquent continues until the juvenile becomes 47 twenty-one years of age. The court has the same power over 48 that person that it had before he or she became an adult, and has 49 the further power to sentence that person to a term of incarcera-50 tion: Provided, That any such term of incarceration may not 51 exceed six months. This authority does not preclude the court 52 from exercising criminal jurisdiction over that person if he or 53 she violates the law after becoming an adult or if the proceed-54 ings have been transferred to the court's criminal jurisdiction 55 pursuant to section ten of this article.
  - (g) A juvenile is entitled to be admitted to bail or recognizance in the same manner as an adult and shall be afforded the protection guaranteed by Article III of the West Virginia constitution.

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(h) A juvenile has the right to be effectively represented by counsel at all stages of proceedings under the provisions of this article. If the juvenile or the juvenile's parent or custodian executes an affidavit showing that the juvenile cannot afford an attorney, the court shall appoint an attorney, who shall be paid in accordance with article twenty-one, chapter twenty-nine of this code.

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- (i) In all proceedings under this article, the juvenile shall be afforded a meaningful opportunity to be heard. This includes the opportunity to testify and to present and cross-examine 70 witnesses. The general public shall be excluded from all proceedings under this article except that persons whose 72 presence is requested by the parties and other persons whom the 73 circuit court determines have a legitimate interest in the 74 proceedings may attend: Provided, That in cases in which a 75 juvenile is accused of committing what would be a felony if the iuvenile were an adult, an alleged victim or his or her represen-76 tative may attend any related juvenile proceedings, at the 78 discretion of the presiding judicial officer: Provided, however, 79 That in any case in which the alleged victim is a juvenile, he or she may be accompanied by his or her parents or representative, at the discretion of the presiding judicial officer.
  - (i) At all adjudicatory hearings held under this article, all procedural rights afforded to adults in criminal proceedings shall be afforded the juvenile unless specifically provided otherwise in this chapter.
  - (k) At all adjudicatory hearings held under this article, the rules of evidence applicable in criminal cases apply, including the rule against written reports based upon hearsay.
  - (1) Except for res gestae, extrajudicial statements made by a juvenile who has not attained fourteen years of age to lawenforcement officials or while in custody are not admissible unless those statements were made in the presence of the juvenile's counsel. Except for res gestae, extrajudicial statements made by a juvenile who has not attained sixteen years of age but who is at least fourteen years of age to law-enforcement officers or while in custody, are not admissible unless made in the presence of the juvenile's counsel or made in the presence of, and with the consent of, the juvenile's parent or custodian, and the parent or custodian has been fully informed regarding

the juvenile's right to a prompt detention hearing, the juvenile's 100 right to counsel, including appointed counsel if the juvenile 101 cannot afford counsel, and the juvenile's privilege against self-102 103 incrimination.

104 (m) A transcript or recording shall be made of all transfer, adjudicatory and dispositional hearings held in circuit court. At 105 the conclusion of each of these hearings, the circuit court shall 106 make findings of fact and conclusions of law, both of which 107 shall appear on the record. The court reporter shall furnish a 108 transcript of the proceedings at no charge to any indigent 109 juvenile who seeks review of any proceeding under this article 110 if an affidavit is filed stating that neither the juvenile nor the juvenile's parents or custodian have the ability to pay for the 113 transcript.

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That Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is correctly enrolled.  Chairmon Senate Committee  Chairman House Committee
Chairman House Coymunee
Originating in the House.
In effect ninety days from passage.  Abrill Plantage  Clerk of the Senate
Clerk of the House of Delegates  President of the Senate  Speaker of the House of Delegates
The within a approved this the 25th day of april 2001.  By West Governor

PRESENTED TO THE

Date 4/23/01 Time\_31/5pm