Second Regular Session Seventy-first General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

INTRODUCED

LLS NO. 18-0687.01 Richard Sweetman x4333

HOUSE BILL 18-1089

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Benavidez,

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

(None),

House Committees

Senate Committees

Judiciary

	A BILL FOR AN ACT
101	CONCERNING REFORM OF PRETRIAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURES, AND, IN
102	CONNECTION THEREWITH, PROHIBITING THE USE OF MONETARY
103	BONDING EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN DEFENDANTS AND REQUIRING
104	COURTS TO CONDUCT TIMELY HEARINGS TO RECONSIDER
105	MONETARY CONDITIONS OF BOND UNDER CERTAIN
106	CIRCUMSTANCES.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

The bill states that, except in certain cases, a court shall not require

a defendant arrested and charged for any misdemeanor, petty offense, or municipal code violation to post monetary bail as a condition of being discharged from custody. A defendant who is charged with an offense other than a felony may not be released from custody under his or her own recognizance until he or she signs and files with the clerk of the court or other designated person a written release agreement that includes certain promises.

Current law requires any pretrial services program to be established pursuant to a plan formulated by a community advisory board created for such purpose and appointed by the chief judge of the judicial district. The bill makes this requirement merely permissible.

The bill states that if a person is in custody and the court imposed a monetary condition of bond for release, and the person, after 5 days from the setting of the monetary condition of bond, remains in custody because he or she is unable to meet the monetary obligations of the bond, upon motion of the person, the court shall forthwith conduct a hearing to reconsider the monetary condition of the bond.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 16-4-102 as follows:

16-4-102. Right to hearing within forty-eight hours - bail before conviction. Any person who is in custody, and for whom the court has not set bond and conditions of release pursuant to the applicable rule of criminal procedure, and who is not subject to the provisions of section 16-4-101 (5), has the right to a hearing NOT LATER THAN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER HIS OR HER ARREST to determine bond and conditions of release. A person in custody may also request a hearing so that bond and conditions of release can be set. Upon receiving the request, the judge shall notify the district attorney immediately of the arrested person's request, and the district attorney shall have HAS the right to attend and advise the court of matters pertinent to the type of bond and conditions of release to be set. The judge shall also order the appropriate law enforcement agency having custody of the prisoner to bring him or her

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1	before the court forthwith, and the judge shall set bond and conditions of			
2	release if the offense for which the person was arrested is bailable. It shall			
3	Is not be a prerequisite to bail that a criminal charge of any kind has been			
4	filed.			
5	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 16-4-104, amend (1)			
6	introductory portion as follows:			
7	16-4-104. Types of bond set by the court. (1) The court shall			
8	determine, after consideration of all relevant criteria, which of the			
9	following types of bond is appropriate for the pretrial release of a person			
10	in custody who is charged with a felony or who is otherwise			
11	SUBJECT TO BOND, subject to the relevant statutory conditions of release			
12	listed in section 16-4-105. The person may be released upon execution of:			
13	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 16-4-106, amend (3)			
14	and (7) as follows:			
15	16-4-106. Pretrial services programs. (3) To reduce barriers to			
16	the pretrial release of persons in custody whose release on bond with			
17	appropriate conditions reasonably assures court appearance and public			
18	safety, all counties and cities and counties are encouraged to develop a			
19	pretrial services program in consultation with the chief judge of the			
20	judicial district in an effort to establish a pretrial services program that			
21	may be utilized by the district court of such county or city and county.			
22	Any EACH pretrial services program must MAY be established pursuant to			
23	a plan formulated by a community advisory board created for such			
24	purpose and appointed by the chief judge of the judicial district.			
25	Membership on such community advisory board must MAY include, at a			
26	minimum, a representative of a local law enforcement agency, a			
27	representative of the district attorney, a representative of the public			

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defender, and a representative of the citizens at large. The chief judge is encouraged to appoint to the community advisory board at least one representative of the bail bond industry who conducts business in the judicial district, which may include a bail bondsman, a bail surety, or other designated bail industry representative. The plan formulated by such THE community advisory board must MAY be approved by the chief judge of the judicial district prior to the establishment and utilization of the pretrial services program. The option contained in this section that a pretrial services program be established pursuant to a plan formulated by the community advisory board does not apply to any pretrial services program that existed before May 31, 1991.

(7) For the reports required in subsection (6) of this section, the EACH pretrial services program shall include information detailing the number of persons released on a commercial surety bond in addition to pretrial supervision, the number of persons released on a cash, private surety, or property bond in addition to pretrial supervision, and the number of persons released on any form of a personal recognizance bond in addition to WITH CONDITIONS OF pretrial supervision BUT NO MONETARY CONDITION OF BOND.

SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 16-4-107 as follows:

16-4-107. Hearing after setting of monetary conditions of bond. (1) If a person is in custody and the court imposed a monetary condition of bond for release, and the person, after seven FIVE days from the setting of the monetary condition of bond, REMAINS IN CUSTODY BECAUSE HE OR SHE is unable to meet the monetary obligations of the bond, the person may file a written motion for reconsideration of the

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monetary conditions of the bond. The person may only file the written motion pursuant to this section one time during the pendency of the case and may only file the written motion if he or she believes that, upon presentation of evidence not fully considered by the court, he or she is entitled to a personal recognizance bond or an unsecured bond with conditions of release or a change in the monetary conditions of bond. The court shall promptly conduct a hearing on this motion for reconsideration, but the hearing must be held within fourteen days after the filing of the motion. However, the court may summarily deny the motion if the court finds that there is no additional evidence not fully considered by the court presented in the written motion. In considering the motion, the court shall consider the results of any empirically developed risk assessment instrument UPON MOTION OF THE PERSON, THE COURT SHALL FORTHWITH CONDUCT A HEARING TO RECONSIDER THE MONETARY CONDITION OF THE BOND. IN RECONSIDERING THE MONETARY CONDITION OF THE BOND, THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER THE RESULTS OF ANY EMPIRICALLY DEVELOPED RISK-ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT, IF SUCH AN INSTRUMENT IS AVAILABLE, AND DETERMINE IF A MONETARY CONDITION OF BOND IS NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE TO ENSURE THE PERSON'S APPEARANCE IN COURT OR TO PROTECT PUBLIC SAFETY CONSIDERING THE DEFENDANT'S FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, THE STATUTORY PRESUMPTION OF RELEASE, AND THE PROPRIETY OF DETAINING A PERSON BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER INABILITY TO PAY A MONETARY CONDITION OF BOND.

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(2) Nothing in this section shall preclude PRECLUDES a person from filing a motion for relief from REQUESTING MODIFICATION OF a monetary condition of bond pursuant to section 16-4-109 at any time during the pendency of the case.

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1	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 16-4-113 as
2	follows:
3	16-4-113. No monetary bond in misdemeanor cases - signed
4	release agreements. (1) In exercising the discretion mentioned in section
5	16-4-104, the judge shall release the accused person upon personal
6	recognizance if the charge is a class 3 misdemeanor or a petty offense, or
7	any unclassified offense for a violation of which the maximum penalty
8	does not exceed six months' imprisonment, and he or she shall not be
9	required to supply a surety bond, or give security of any kind for his or
10	her appearance for trial other than his or her personal recognizance unless
11	one or more of the following facts are found to be present:
12	(a) The arrested person fails to sufficiently identify himself or
13	herself; or
14	(b) The arrested person refuses to sign a personal recognizance;
15	or
16	(c) The continued detention or posting of a surety bond is
17	necessary to prevent imminent bodily harm to the accused or to another;
18	or
19	(d) The arrested person has no ties to the jurisdiction of the court
20	reasonably sufficient to assure his or her appearance, and there is
21	substantial likelihood that he or she will fail to appear for trial if released
22	upon his or her personal recognizance; or
23	(e) The arrested person has previously failed to appear for trial for
24	an offense concerning which he or she had given his written promise to
25	appear; or
26	(f) There is outstanding a warrant for his or her arrest on any other
27	charge or there are pending proceedings against him or her for suspension

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1	or revocation of parole or probation EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF A			
2	MISDEMEANOR FOR WHICH THE UNDERLYING ACT WAS AN ACT OF			
3	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 18-6-800.3 (1); A CASE			
4	INVOLVING ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE, AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION			
5	18-3-204; A CASE OF VIOLATION OF A PROTECTION ORDER, AS DESCRIBED			
6	IN SECTION 18-6-803.5; A CASE OF CHILD ABUSE, AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION			
7	18-6-401; OR A CASE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION			
8	18-3-404, A COURT SHALL NOT REQUIRE A DEFENDANT ARRESTED AND			
9	CHARGED FOR ANY MISDEMEANOR, PETTY OFFENSE, OR MUNICIPAL CODE			
10	VIOLATION TO POST MONETARY BAIL AS A CONDITION OF BEING			
11	DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.			
12	(2) A DEFENDANT WHO IS CHARGED WITH AN OFFENSE OTHER			
13	THAN A FELONY MAY NOT BE RELEASED FROM CUSTODY UNDER HIS OR HER			
14	OWN RECOGNIZANCE UNTIL HE OR SHE SIGNS AND FILES WITH THE CLERK			
15	OF THE COURT OR OTHER DESIGNATED PERSON A WRITTEN RELEASE			
16	AGREEMENT THAT INCLUDES:			
17	(a) THE DEFENDANT'S PROMISE TO APPEAR AT ALL TIMES AND			
18	PLACES, AS ORDERED BY THE COURT;			
19	(b) The defendant's promise to obey all conditions imposed			
20	BY THE COURT;			
21	(c) THE DEFENDANT'S PROMISE TO NOT LEAVE THE STATE WITHOUT			
22	THE PERMISSION OF THE COURT;			
23	(d) AN AGREEMENT BY THE DEFENDANT TO WAIVE EXTRADITION			
24	IF HE OR SHE FAILS TO APPEAR AS REQUIRED AND IS APPREHENDED			
25	OUTSIDE COLORADO; AND			
26	(e) THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE DEFENDANT THAT HE OR SHE			
27	HAS BEEN INFORMED OF THE CONSEQUENCES AND PENALTIES APPLICABLE			

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TO VIOL	ATION OF TL	HE CONDITIONS	OE DELEVEE
	AHUNUFIE	16 CONDITIONS	OF KELEASE.

SECTION 6. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act
takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the
ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly (August
8, 2018, if adjournment sine die is on May 9, 2018); except that, if a
referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the
state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act
within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect
unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in
November 2018 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the
official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.