First Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REREVISED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted in the Second House

LLS NO. 23-0662.01 Michael Dohr x4347

HOUSE BILL 23-1151

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

101	CONCERNING CLARIFICATIONS TO THE REQUIREMENTS THAT THE
102	COURT CONDUCT A BOND HEARING WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
103	AFTER AN INDIVIDUAL IS PLACED IN JAIL.

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.)

Current law requires an individual who is in jail to be brought before a judge for a bond hearing within 48 hours of arriving at the jail. The bill clarifies the circumstances when the 48-hour requirement does not apply when the individual is unable to attend court. The bill also clarifies that the 48-hour requirement applies regardless of whether: SENATE and Reading Unamended March 24, 2023

SENATE Amended 2nd Reading March 23, 2023

HOUSE 3rd Reading Unamended February 22, 2023

HOUSE Amended 2nd Reading February 21, 2023

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. <u>Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.</u>

Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing law.

Dashes through the words or numbers indicate deletions from existing law.

- The individual is held in custody in a jurisdiction other than the one that issues the arrest warrant; or Money bond was previously set ex parte.

1	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:
2	SECTION 1. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly
3	finds and declares that:
4	(a) It is the public policy of the state of Colorado to ensure
5	consistent statewide access to basic due process in criminal proceedings,
6	including bond setting;
7	(b) The general assembly passed House Bill 21-1280 to require
8	that Coloradans receive an individualized bond hearing in front of a judge
9	within forty-eight hours of arrest, and to end wide variations in prompt
10	bond hearings across the state;
11	(c) Some judicial districts consistently follow the requirements of
12	House Bill 21-1280, while others apply the provisions of House Bill
13	21-1280 in only limited cases;
14	(d) This jurisdictional split causes continued inconsistencies in
15	access to basic due process across the state and thwarts the legislative
16	intent of House Bill 21-1280; and
17	(e) Inconsistency by Colorado courts in provision of basic due
18	process is unfair and erodes public confidence in the court system.
19	(2) (a) Therefore, the general assembly enacts House Bill 23-1151
20	to clarify and confirm the mandates of House Bill 21-1280; and
21	(b) Further urges the Colorado supreme court to adopt policies to
22	ensure statewide uniformity in implementation of the requirements of
23	House Bill 23-1151 and House Bill 21-1280.
24	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-10-111.5, amend

1151 -2(2) as follows:

2	13-10-111.5. Notice to municipal courts of municipal holds.
3	(2) Once a municipal court receives notice that the defendant is being
4	held solely on the basis of a municipal hold, the municipal court shall
5	hold a hearing within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such a notice.
6	The county sheriff shall make the in-custody defendant available to
7	appear in a timely manner before a municipal judge for a hearing required
8	by this subsection (2) at the date and time mutually agreed to by the
9	county sheriff and municipal court. This subsection (2) must not be
10	construed to require the county sheriff to transport the in-custody
11	defendant to the municipal court. It is not a violation of this section if a
12	bond hearing is not held within forty-eight hours when the delay is caused
13	by circumstances in which the defendant refuses to attend court, is unable
14	to attend court due to a debilitating physical ailment, or is unable to
15	proceed due to drug or alcohol use or mental illness DRUG OR ALCOHOL
16	USE, A SERIOUS MEDICAL OR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EMERGENCY, or when
17	the delay is caused by an emergency that requires the court to close.
18	WHEN THE DEFENDANT IS UNABLE TO ATTEND COURT, THE SHERIFF SHALL
19	PROVIDE THE COURT WITH A LIST OF PEOPLE SUBJECT TO THIS SECTION
20	WHO DID NOT TIMELY ATTEND COURT, THE DATE OF THE PERSON'S ARREST,
21	AND THE LOCATION WHERE THE PERSON IS IN CUSTODY. THE SHERIFF
22	SHALL DOCUMENT THE LENGTH OF THE DELAY, THE REASON FOR THE
23	DELAY, AND THE EFFORTS TO ABATE THE EMERGENCY. AS SOON AS THE
24	EMERGENCY HAS SUFFICIENTLY ABATED, THE SHERIFF SHALL MAKE THE
25	IN-CUSTODY DEFENDANT AVAILABLE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL
26	COURT AT THE NEXT SCHEDULED BOND HEARING. Use of audiovisual
27	conferencing technology is permissible to expedite the hearing. When

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high-speed internet access is unavailable, making audiovisual conferencing impossible, the court may conduct the hearing telephonically.

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SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 16-4-102, **amend** (2)(a)(I) and (2)(a)(II); and **add** (2)(a)(I.5) and (2)(a)(IV) as follows:

16-4-102. Right to bail - before conviction. (2) (a) (I) The arresting jurisdiction shall bring an in-custody arrestee before a court for bond setting as soon as practicable, but no later than forty-eight hours after an arrestee arrives at a jail or holding facility. A judge, magistrate, or bond hearing officer shall hold a hearing with an in-custody arrestee at which the court shall enter an individualized bond order as soon as practicable, but no later than forty-eight hours after an arrestee arrives at a jail or holding facility. Notwithstanding the requirement for bond setting within forty-eight hours, it is not a violation of this section if a bond hearing is not held within forty-eight hours when the delay is caused by an emergency that requires the court to close or circumstances in which the defendant IN-CUSTODY ARRESTEE refuses to attend court, OR is unable to attend court due to a debilitating physical ailment, or is unable to proceed due to drug or alcohol use or mental illness DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE OR A SERIOUS MEDICAL OR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EMERGENCY. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE SHERIFF SHALL PROVIDE THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE WITH A LIST OF PEOPLE SUBJECT TO THIS SECTION WHO DID NOT TIMELY ATTEND COURT, THE DATE OF THE PERSON'S ARREST, AND THE LOCATION WHERE THE PERSON IS IN CUSTODY. THE SHERIFF SHALL DOCUMENT THE LENGTH OF THE DELAY, THE REASON FOR THE DELAY, AND THE EFFORTS TO ABATE THE EMERGENCY. AS SOON AS THE EMERGENCY HAS SUFFICIENTLY ABATED, THE SHERIFF SHALL BRING THE IN-CUSTODY

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1	ARRESTEE BEFORE A JUDGE AT THE NEXT SCHEDULED BOND HEARING. Use
2	of audiovisual conferencing technology is permissible to expedite bond
3	setting hearings, including prior to extradition of the defendant
4	IN-CUSTODY ARRESTEE from one county to another in the state of
5	Colorado. When high-speed internet access is unavailable, making
6	audiovisual conferencing impossible, the court may conduct the hearing
7	telephonically.
8	(I.5) This subsection (2)(a) requires an individualized bond
9	HEARING AT WHICH THE IN-CUSTODY ARRESTEE IS PRESENT, REGARDLESS
10	OF WHETHER:
11	(A) AN IN-CUSTODY ARRESTEE IS HELD IN CUSTODY IN A
12	JURISDICTION OTHER THAN THE ONE THAT ISSUED THE ARREST WARRANT;
13	(B) MONEY BOND WITH A MONETARY CONDITION WAS PREVIOUSLY
14	SET EX PARTE; OR
15	(C) THE IN-CUSTODY ARRESTEE DID NOT APPEAR FOR A FIRST
16	APPEARANCE.
17	(II) This subsection (2)(a) applies only to the initial bond setting
18	AT AN INDIVIDUALIZED BOND HEARING by a judge, JUDICIAL OFFICER, OR
19	BOND HEARING OFFICER.
20	(IV) FOR AN IN-CUSTODY ARRESTEE WHO IS NOT SUBJECT TO THIS
21	SUBSECTION (2)(a), NOTHING IN THIS SECTION EXTENDS OR JUSTIFIES
22	DELAYS IN TIMELY ADVISEMENT OR BOND HEARINGS PURSUANT TO OTHER
23	LAWS OR RULES.
24	SECTION 4. Effective date. This act takes effect October 1,
25	<u>2023.</u>
26	SECTION 5. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,

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- determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
- 2 preservation of the public peace, health, or safety.

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