First Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REVISED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted on Second Reading in the Second House

LLS NO. 23-0662.01 Michael Dohr x4347

HOUSE BILL 23-1151

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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:

3rd Reading Unamended February 22, 2023 HOUSE

Amended 2nd Reading February 21, 2023

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- 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

1 (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.

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

6 16-4-102. Right to bail - before conviction. (2) (a) (I) The 7 arresting jurisdiction shall bring an in-custody arrestee before a court for 8 bond setting as soon as practicable, but no later than forty-eight hours 9 after an arrestee arrives at a jail or holding facility. A judge, magistrate, 10 or bond hearing officer shall hold a hearing with an in-custody arrestee 11 at which the court shall enter an individualized bond order as soon as 12 practicable, but no later than forty-eight hours after an arrestee arrives at 13 a jail or holding facility. Notwithstanding the requirement for bond 14 setting within forty-eight hours, it is not a violation of this section if a 15 bond hearing is not held within forty-eight hours when the delay is caused 16 by an emergency that requires the court to close or circumstances in 17 which the defendant IN-CUSTODY ARRESTEE refuses to attend court, OR is 18 unable to attend court due to a debilitating physical ailment, or is unable 19 to proceed due to drug or alcohol use or mental illness DRUG OR ALCOHOL 20 USE OR A SERIOUS MEDICAL OR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EMERGENCY. IN 21 SUCH INSTANCES, THE SHERIFF SHALL PROVIDE THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S 22 OFFICE WITH A LIST OF PEOPLE SUBJECT TO THIS SECTION WHO DID NOT 23 TIMELY ATTEND COURT, THE DATE OF THE PERSON'S ARREST, AND THE 24 LOCATION WHERE THE PERSON IS IN CUSTODY. THE SHERIFF SHALL 25 DOCUMENT THE LENGTH OF THE DELAY, THE REASON FOR THE DELAY, AND 26 THE EFFORTS TO ABATE THE EMERGENCY. AS SOON AS THE EMERGENCY 27 HAS SUFFICIENTLY ABATED, THE SHERIFF SHALL BRING THE IN-CUSTODY

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ARRESTEE BEFORE A JUDGE AT THE NEXT SCHEDULED BOND HEARING. Use
 of audiovisual conferencing technology is permissible to expedite bond
 setting hearings, including prior to extradition of the defendant
 IN-CUSTODY ARRESTEE from one county to another in the state of
 Colorado. When high-speed internet access is unavailable, making
 audiovisual conferencing impossible, the court may conduct the hearing
 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 2023.

26 SECTION <u>5.</u> Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,

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