

D R A F T  
FOR DISCUSSION ONLY

# UNIFORM PRETRIAL RELEASE AND DETENTION ACT

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS  
ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

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June 11, 2020

## UNIFORM PRETRIAL RELEASE AND DETENTION ACT

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1                                   **UNIFORM PRETRIAL RELEASE AND DETENTION ACT**

2   **[ARTICLE] 1**

3   **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

4                   **SECTION 101. SHORT TITLE.** This [act] may be cited as the Uniform Pretrial  
5 Release and Detention Act.

6   **Comment**

7                   *Pretrial Release and Detention.* This Act presents a framework to guide judicial  
8 determinations about whether and how to restrict the liberty of individuals accused of crime  
9 during the pretrial phase. The Act responds to widespread recognition that high arrest rates and  
10 reliance on secured bonds (“money bail”) have resulted in unjust and untenable rates of pretrial  
11 detention of individuals who lack the means to satisfy bonds. Conversely, individuals with ample  
12 resources may purchase freedom even if they pose high flight risks or other relevant threats.

13  
14                   The Act offers an approach to pretrial release and detention determinations that  
15 synthesizes points of consensus among contemporary courts, legislatures, pretrial policy experts,  
16 scholars, and advocates. Its core animating principle is that the state may restrict an accused  
17 person’s liberty only to the extent necessary to satisfactorily protect the state’s relevant interests  
18 during the pretrial period: the appearance of the accused at court proceedings, public safety, and  
19 the integrity of the judicial process. Article 2 deals with the officer on the beat. It offers a  
20 template for limiting arrest to situations in which a custodial seizure is necessary to initiate  
21 prosecution. Article 3 provides courts with a framework for release determinations of those  
22 individuals who are arrested and not released from stationhouses. Article 4 details the process  
23 and standards for authorizing continued detention pending trial. At each step, the Act requires  
24 that any restraint on the accused person’s liberty be the least-restrictive measure necessary to  
25 adequately protect the state’s relevant interests.

26  
27                   In drafting the Act, the Drafting Committee has drawn on the American Bar  
28 Association’s PRETRIAL RELEASE STANDARDS (2007); the National Association of Pretrial  
29 Services Agencies’ PRETRIAL RELEASE STANDARDS (2020 Edition); the current statutory regimes  
30 in the District of Columbia, New Jersey, New Mexico, and the federal system; and the work of  
31 countless scholars and advocacy organizations.

32  
33                   *The term “bail”.* The Act does not use the word “bail” because that term creates  
34 needless confusion. For centuries, “bail” referred to the process of release after arrest, typically  
35 conditioned on an unsecured pledge of a personal surety. *Holland v. Rosen*, 895 F.3d 272, 291  
36 (3d Cir. 2018), *cert. denied*, 139 S. Ct. 440 (2018); *see also* Timothy R. Schnacke,  
37 FUNDAMENTALS OF BAIL 114 (2014). As American jurisdictions came to rely more heavily on  
38 secured bonds and commercial sureties, the process of bail became so closely associated with  
39 secured bonds that many courts and stakeholders now use the word “bail” to signify a secured  
40 bond (or “money bail” or “cash bail”). But that usage is far from universal. The Supreme

1 Court’s jurisprudence still sometimes uses “bail” to refer to the process of pretrial release, and  
2 several appellate courts and experts continue to use this broader definition. *See, e.g. Rosen*, 895  
3 F.3d 272 at 291. The Act avoids confusion by using other more precise terms.

4  
5 **SECTION 102. DEFINITIONS.** In this [act]:

6 (1) “Abscond” means fail to appear in court as required with intent to avoid or delay  
7 adjudication.

8 (2) “Charge”, used as a noun, means allegation of an offense in a complaint, information,  
9 indictment, [citation,] or similar record.

10 [(3) [“Citation”] means a record issued by [an authorized official] alleging an offense.]

11 (4) “Covered offense” means [offenses for which pretrial detention or the imposition of a  
12 financial condition that cannot be paid within the time prescribed in Article 3 is authorized].

13 (5) “Detention hearing” means a hearing held under Section 401.

14 (6) “Not appear” means fail to appear in court as required without intent to avoid or delay  
15 adjudication. “Nonappearance” has a corresponding meaning.

16 (7) “Obstruct justice” means interfere with the criminal process with intent to influence  
17 or impede the administration of justice. The term includes tampering with a witness or evidence.

18 (8) “Offense” means conduct proscribed by statute.

19 (9) “Person” means an individual, estate, business or nonprofit entity, public corporation,  
20 government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or other legal entity.

21 (10) “Plain language” means words that the individual to whom a record is directed can  
22 reasonably be expected to understand. The term includes words in a language other than  
23 English.

24 (11) “Record” means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored  
25 in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

1 (12) “Release hearing” means a hearing under Section 301.

2 (13) “Secured appearance bond” means a person’s promise, secured by sufficient  
3 [surety], deposit, lien or proof of access to collateral, to forfeit a specified sum if the individual  
4 whose appearance is the subject of the bond absconds or does not appear.

5 (14) “Unsecured appearance bond” means a person’s unsecured promise to forfeit a  
6 specified sum if the individual whose appearance is the subject of the bond absconds or does not  
7 appear.

8 **Legislative Note:** *In paragraph (2), include the state’s term for a citation or the equivalent if the*  
9 *state adopts Article 2.*

10  
11 *Only include paragraph (3) if the state adopts Article 2.*

12  
13 *In paragraph (4), insert the list of offenses or offense classes or types for which detention or the*  
14 *imposition of a financial condition that cannot be paid within the time prescribed in Article 3 is*  
15 *authorized.*

16  
17 *In paragraph (13), insert the state’s term for “surety”.*  
18

## 19 **Comment**

20 *Absconding versus nonappearance.* This Act encourages courts to attend to the  
21 differences between pretrial risks. Often, pretrial statutes speak only in terms of “failure to  
22 appear”. Nevertheless, there remains a conceptual difference between different types of failure  
23 to appear. “Absconding” has the purpose of evading justice, whereas “nonappearance” may  
24 result from impediments to appearance—for example, from cognitive limitations or difficult  
25 social circumstances. *See generally* Lauryn P. Gouldin, *Defining Flight Risk*, 85 U. CHI. L. REV.  
26 677 (2018). The difference between absconding and nonappearance turns on the presence of a  
27 particular purpose. A person who must choose between attending a court date or maintaining her  
28 job may be said to have intentionally failed to appear in court, but this failure is an instance of  
29 nonappearance rather than absconding. Absconding entails the particular purpose of avoiding or  
30 delaying adjudication.

31  
32 The reason for distinguishing between a risk of absconding and a risk of nonappearance  
33 is that these two distinct risks call for different responses. Supportive measures like court-date  
34 reminders, flexible scheduling, and assistance with transportation or childcare may be sufficient  
35 to manage a risk of nonappearance. On the other hand, a serious risk of absconding may justify  
36 greater restrictions on pretrial liberty. Because these two distinct risks sometimes warrant  
37 distinct statutory responses, the Act treats them separately in places. Elsewhere, the Act uses the  
38 term “failure to appear” (or the equivalent) to indicate any failure to appear at a required court

1 date, whatever the purpose of the accused person in missing court.

2  
3 *Citation.* States use different terms to designate an accusatory instrument used to initiate  
4 criminal proceedings without arrest. The Act uses the stand-in term “citation”, but many  
5 jurisdictions may use another term, like “summons”, to signify the same. *See, e.g.,* N.Y. CRIM.  
6 PROC. LAW § 130.10 (“A summons is a process issued by a local criminal court directing a  
7 defendant designated in an [accusatory instrument] to appear before it at a designated future time  
8 in connection with such accusatory instrument.”). A state should insert whichever term it uses.

9  
10 *Covered offense.* This Act provides for each state to specify the offenses, or offense  
11 classes or types, for which a person may be held in custody pending trial (whether on the basis of  
12 a detention order or on the basis of a financial condition of release that the accused person cannot  
13 satisfy). *See* Section 308 and Article 4, *infra*. Each state should enumerate these offenses or  
14 offense classes or types in the definition of “covered offense”, *supra*. Some possibilities include:  
15 (i) violent felonies; (ii) all felonies; (iii) all felonies and violent misdemeanors; or (iv) all  
16 felonies, violent misdemeanors, and misdemeanors involving domestic violence, stalking,  
17 driving under the influence, unlawful firearms possession or use, or contempt. Each state should  
18 consult its constitution and case law interpreting relevant state-constitutional provisions when  
19 determining what offenses to include as “covered offenses”. For further discussion, *see* the  
20 Comment to Section 308, *infra*.

21  
22 *Obstruct justice.* “Obstruction of justice” is not only a legal term of art but also a  
23 substantive crime. The Act does not intend to disturb a state’s statutory definition of the crime or  
24 otherwise impinge upon a state’s existing crime definitions. To the contrary, the Act provides a  
25 definition of “obstruction of justice” for the purposes of the Act only.

26  
27 *Offense.* The definition of this term leaves some ambiguity as to whether the term  
28 signifies an individual’s particular alleged conduct that is proscribed by statute, or the abstract  
29 conduct that is proscribed by statute. For the purposes of this Act, nothing turns on the  
30 distinction, except in subsections 202(1) and 303(b)(1), *infra*, wherein the Act is specific as to its  
31 criteria, referencing the abstract “nature” and the particular “circumstances” of the alleged  
32 offense.

33  
34 The definition of “offense” intentionally avoids reference to “criminal” laws or penalties,  
35 because state and local codes frequently contain offenses that are not officially designated as  
36 criminal but that nonetheless may subject violators to arrest or similar pretrial restraints on  
37 liberty. *See* Josh Bowers, *Annoy No Cop*, 166 U. PA. L. REV. 129, 151 (2017) (“Consider . . . the  
38 officer’s arrest authority . . . , the police officer needs only probable cause to believe the  
39 arrestee has committed an offense—any offense, including even a noncriminal violation.”);  
40 Wayne A. Logan, *After the Cheering Stopped: Decriminalization and Legalism’s Limits*, 24  
41 CORNELL J. L. & PUB. POL’Y 319, 338-339 (2014) (collecting cases of authorized arrest for  
42 noncriminal offenses). Indeed, some noncriminal offenses even authorize imposition of a  
43 postconviction jail sentence. *See, e.g.,* N.Y.P.L. § 70.15 (2019) (“A sentence of imprisonment  
44 for a [noncriminal] violation shall be a definite sentence. When such a sentence is imposed the  
45 term shall be fixed by the court, and shall not exceed fifteen days.”). Consequently, this Act  
46 applies to any offense—criminal or otherwise—that authorizes arrest or similar pretrial restraints



1 on liberty.

2  
3 **SECTION 103. SCOPE.** This [act] does not affect the validity or effect of a law of this  
4 state other than this [act] regarding:

- 5 (1) forfeiture of a secured appearance bond;
- 6 (2) a seizure for the purpose of involuntary civil commitment;
- 7 (3) a right of a crime victim;
- 8 (4) appellate review; or
- 9 (5) release pending appeal.

10 **Comment**

11 *Does not affect the validity.* This Section clarifies that the Act does not displace or  
12 preempt existing state law regarding the subjects listed. The list is not exhaustive; it merely  
13 addresses subjects potentially related to this Act in order to clarify the Act's precise scope.  
14 Although the Act does not displace or preempt laws regarding these subjects, it is important for  
15 each jurisdiction to consider the interplay of the Act with existing law in these areas and, if  
16 necessary, to address conflicts or ambiguity.

17  
18 **[[ARTICLE] 2]**

19 **[CITATION] AND ARREST**

20 ***Legislative Note:*** *A state should include Article 2 if the state wishes to include an article on*  
21 *citation versus arrest.*

22  
23 **SECTION 201. AUTHORITY FOR [CITATION] OR ARREST.**

24 (a) If [an authorized official] has probable cause to believe an individual is committing or  
25 has committed an offense, [the authorized official] may issue the individual a [citation] or take  
26 another action authorized by law.

27 (b) Except as otherwise provided by law of this state other than this [act], [an authorized  
28 official] may arrest an individual only if:

- 29 (1) the individual is subject to an order of detention from any jurisdiction,

1 including an arrest warrant or order of revocation of probation, [parole], or release; or

2 (2) subject to subsection (c), [the authorized official] has probable cause to  
3 believe the individual is committing or has committed an offense for which a jail or prison  
4 sentence is authorized.

5 (c) If an offense under subsection (b)(2) is [a misdemeanor or non-criminal offense]  
6 [punishable by not more than [six months] in jail or prison], [an authorized official] may not  
7 arrest the individual unless:

8 (1) the offense is [domestic violence, stalking, driving under the influence,  
9 unlawful firearms possession or use, contempt, a sexual offense, or other listed offense];

10 (2) the individual fails to provide adequate identification lawfully requested by  
11 [the authorized official];

12 (3) the individual is in violation of a condition or order of probation, [parole], or  
13 release; or

14 (4) [the authorized official] reasonably believes arrest is necessary to:

15 (A) safely conclude the [authorized official's] interaction with the  
16 individual;

17 (B) carry out a lawful investigation;

18 (C) protect a person from significant harm;

19 (D) prevent the individual from fleeing the jurisdiction; or

20 (E) obtain information that a [contributing justice agency] is required by  
21 law other than this [act] to use for identification.

22 **Legislative Note:** In each subsection, insert the state's term for an official authorized to issue a  
23 citation or the equivalent.

24  
25 In the introduction to subsection (c), insert the offenses or offense classes or types for which

1 *arrest is not authorized except as provided in paragraphs (1) through (4).*

2  
3 *In subsection (c)(1), insert the offenses or offense classes or types sufficiently serious to*  
4 *authorize an arrest.*

5  
6 *In subsection (c)(4), insert the state’s term for the agency authorized to collect reportable events*  
7 *under the state’s Criminal Records Accuracy Act or comparable statute.*

## 8 9 **Comment**

10 *Citation versus arrest.* Although this Act focuses primarily on release and detention  
11 policy following arrest, the implementation of pretrial detention and release policy begins with  
12 the police officer on the beat. Hence, Article 2 of the Act provides an option to the states to  
13 enact a provision requiring citations over arrests in certain circumstance. *See, e.g.,* Bureau of  
14 Justice Assistance, NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PRETRIAL JUSTICE: SUMMARY REPORT OF  
15 PROCEEDINGS 30 (2012); American Bar Association, CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS, STANDARD  
16 10-2.2 (providing that, except in circumscribed situations, “a police officer who has grounds to  
17 arrest a person for a minor offense should be required to issue a citation in lieu of taking the  
18 accused to the police station or to court”); TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 40-7-118, 40-7-120 (providing  
19 for a presumption in favor of citations for misdemeanors); KY. REV. STAT. § 431.015 (2012)  
20 (same). Nevertheless, the Act contemplates that a state may decide not to include an article on  
21 citation versus arrest. Thus, the entire Article 2 is bracketed.

22  
23 *Arrest.* The term “arrest” “has no standard definition in the law”. Rachel A.  
24 Harmon, *Why Arrest?*, 115 MICH. L. REV. 307, 309-10 (2016) (“There is no standard definition  
25 of an arrest and no shared nomenclature for the various police practices that start the criminal  
26 process and deprive people of their freedom”). Nor does this Act undertake to define “arrest”; it  
27 is enough for a state to differentiate between a citation (or the equivalent) and an arrest, however  
28 the state defines the latter.

29  
30 *Except as otherwise provided by law.* A state may authorize officials to arrest for  
31 purposes other than initiating criminal prosecution, including for the purpose of keeping the  
32 peace or initiating civil commitment. The Act does not disturb a state’s arrest authority for  
33 purposes other than initiating prosecution. For further discussion, *see* the Comment to Section  
34 303, *infra* (“*Significant harm to another person*”).

35  
36 *May not arrest the individual unless.* Subsection 201(c) limits authority to arrest for  
37 certain classes or types of minor offenses. Each state may determine how to define the classes or  
38 types of minor offenses that are subject to this provision. Two options, included in brackets, are  
39 (1) all sub-felony offenses, or (2) offenses punishable by no more than a specified term of  
40 incarceration. Within the designated classes or types of offenses, 201(c)(1) through (4)  
41 enumerate the extenuating circumstances in which arrest is nonetheless permitted.

42  
43 **SECTION 202. FORM OF [CITATION].** A [citation] must state in plain language:

44 (1) the circumstances of the alleged offense and the provision of law that it violates;

1 (2) if appearance is required:

2 (A) when and where the individual must appear; and

3 (B) how to request a change in the appearance date; and

4 (3) the possible consequences of violating the requirements of the [citation] or  
5 committing another offense before the individual's first court appearance.

6 **SECTION 203. RELEASE AFTER ARREST.** [An authorized official] may release  
7 an individual after arrest and without a release hearing by issuing a [citation] under Section  
8 201(a). [The authorized official] may require the individual to execute an unsecured appearance  
9 bond as a condition of release.

10 ***Legislative Note:** Insert the state's term for an official authorized to release an individual after*  
11 *arrest but before the individual's first court appearance.*

12  
13 **Comment**

14 *Release after arrest and without a release hearing.* This provision permits policies and  
15 practices of "stationhouse release"—or release directly from a police station, booking facility,  
16 jail, or other law-enforcement facility—without the need for a judicial hearing. The Act  
17 authorizes the imposition of an unsecured bond requirement as a condition of stationhouse  
18 release. It does not authorize the use of a secured bond requirement. Many jurisdictions have  
19 relied on secured-bond "schedules" to enable release for those able to afford the pre-set bond  
20 amounts immediately after arrest, but the constitutionality of that practice is in question, because  
21 it produces arbitrary wealth-based disparities in post-arrest pretrial release. *ODonnell v. Harris*  
22 *Cty.*, 892 F.3d 147, 163 (5th Cir. 2018) (affirming on equal protection and due process grounds  
23 the district court's preliminary injunction, preventing Harris County from imposing secured  
24 appearance bonds based upon a misdemeanor bail schedule); *but see Walker v. City of Calhoun*,  
25 901 F.3d 1245, 1272 (11th Cir. 2018), *cert. denied sub nom. Walker v. City of Calhoun*, 139 S.  
26 Ct. 1446 (2019) (holding that use of a secured bond schedule did not violate equal protection or  
27 due process where indigent arrestees were guaranteed an individualized hearing and release  
28 within forty-eight hours of arrest). To err on the side of constitutional caution and to minimize  
29 wealth-based disparities, the Act does not permit the use of secured bond schedules for  
30 stationhouse release.

31  
32 **SECTION 204. APPEARANCE ON [CITATION].**

33 (a) If an individual appears as required by a [citation], the court shall issue an order of  
34 pretrial release in the case for which the citation was issued. The order shall include the

1 information required under Section 304(a).

2 (b) If an individual absconds or does not appear as required by a [citation], the court may  
3 issue [a summons or an arrest warrant].]

4 **Legislative Note:** *In subsection (b), insert the judicial action the state chooses to authorize if an*  
5 *individual fails to appear.*

6  
7 **Comment**

8 *Order of pretrial release.* The intent of this provision is to specify that, if an individual  
9 appears as required by a citation (or the equivalent), the court should issue an order of pretrial  
10 release that is conditioned only on the individual's promise to appear again as required by the  
11 court and abide by generally applicable laws—what is commonly termed “release on  
12 recognizance”.

13  
14 **[ARTICLE] 3**

15 **RELEASE HEARING**

16 **SECTION 301. TIMING.**

17 (a) Unless an arrested individual is released after arrest [under Section 203], the  
18 individual is entitled to a hearing to determine release pending trial. Except as otherwise  
19 provided in subsection (b), the court shall hold the hearing not later than [48] hours after the  
20 arrest.

21 (b) In extraordinary circumstances, the court on its own motion or on motion of a party  
22 may continue a release hearing for not more than [48] hours.

23 (c) At the conclusion of a release hearing, the court shall issue an order of pretrial release  
24 or temporary pretrial detention.

25 **Legislative Note:** *In the first sentence of subsection (a), insert the bracketed words if the state*  
26 *adopts Article 2.*

27  
28 *In subsections (a) and (b), insert the deadlines the state designates for a release hearing and*  
29 *continuance of the hearing.*

## Comment

*Hearing to determine release.* Section 301 requires a prompt judicial hearing for release determinations of those persons who have been arrested and not released from stationhouses pending trial. Section 302 articulates the rights of the arrested person at that hearing. Sections 303 through 308 guide the judicial evaluation necessary in order to impose restrictive conditions of release or, in rare cases, detain the individual. Section 303 requires the court to determine, first, whether there is clear and convincing evidence that the individual is likely to engage in conduct that unduly threatens the state’s relevant interests during the pretrial period. If not, Section 304(a) requires that the court release the individual on recognizance. If the court determines that there is a sufficient relevant risk under Section 303, the court then determines the least-restrictive method of release to satisfactorily address the risk under Sections 305, 306, and 307. The court should first consider under Section 305 whether a non-restrictive measure—practical assistance or a supportive service—could satisfactorily address the risk. If not, the court should consider under Section 306 what restrictive condition or set of conditions is necessary, abiding by the limits on financial conditions under Section 307. Finally, if the individual is charged with a “covered offense” and certain other criteria are met, the court may, under Section 308, order temporary detention or impose a release condition that the individual cannot immediately satisfy.

*Extraordinary circumstances.* Under Section 401, the Act allows for continuance of a detention hearing merely for good cause. With respect to the release hearing, however, the Act contemplates that the reasons for delay must be “extraordinary”. The logic is that many states already follow a 48-hour timeline, under *Riverside v. McLaughlin*, 500 U.S. 44 (1991), which constitutionally guarantees a probable-cause hearing within 48 hours of warrantless arrest (and at which pretrial release decisions are often made). See National Conference of State Legislatures, PRETRIAL RELEASE ELIGIBILITY, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/pretrial-release-eligibility.aspx> (listing states that couple release decisions and pretrial hearings); see, e.g., N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2A:162-16 (“[T]he court . . . shall make a pretrial release decision for the eligible defendant without unnecessary delay, but in no case later than 48 hours after the eligible defendant’s commitment to jail.”).

Furthermore, research suggests that the most damaging effects of pretrial detention—including disruption to an arrestee’s employment, housing, child custody or care arrangements as well as likelihood of conviction—are often triggered within three days. See, e.g., Pretrial Justice Institute, 3DAYS COUNT, <http://projects.pretrial.org/3dayscount>; Will Dobbie, Jacob Goldin, & Crystal S. Yang, *The Effects of Pretrial Detention on Conviction, Future Crime, and Employment: Evidence from Randomly Assigned Judges*, 108 AM. ECON. REV. 201, 211-13 (2018) (finding that pretrial detention of more than three days “significantly increases the probability of conviction”, increases the likelihood of post-adjudication criminal offending, and decreases employment); Christopher T. Lowenkamp *et al.*, Arnold Foundation, THE HIDDEN COSTS OF PRETRIAL DETENTION 4 (2013) (finding that even “2 to 3 days” of detention increases the likelihood of future crime); cf. Paul Heaton, Sandra Mayson & Megan Stevenson, *The Downstream Consequences of Misdemeanor Pretrial Detention*, 69 STAN. L. REV. 711, 753 (2017) (documenting effects of misdemeanor pretrial detention on case outcomes and future crime, and noting that the first days of detention are a “fairly critical period for making bail”);

1 sources cited in the Comment to Section 401, *infra*. Therefore, time is of the essence for the  
2 release hearing.

### 3 4 **SECTION 302. RIGHTS OF ARRESTED INDIVIDUAL.**

5 [(a)] An arrested individual has a right to be heard at a release hearing before the court  
6 issues an order.

7 [(b) An arrested individual has a right to counsel at a release hearing. If the individual is  
8 unable to obtain counsel for the hearing, [an authorized agency] shall provide counsel. [The  
9 scope of representation under this section may be limited to the subject matter of the hearing.]]

10 **Legislative Note:** *Include subsection (b) if the state chooses to codify a right to counsel at the*  
11 *release hearing. Insert the state’s term for the agency that is authorized to provide counsel. If the*  
12 *authorized agency varies locally, insert “an authorized agency”. Include the last bracketed*  
13 *sentence if the state chooses to permit limited-scope representation.*

### 14 15 **Comment**

16  
17 *Right to counsel.* The existence of a Sixth Amendment right to counsel turns on two  
18 questions: (1) whether the constitutional right has “attached”, and (2) whether the proceeding in  
19 question constitutes a “critical stage” of the prosecution. The Supreme Court has held that the  
20 right to counsel does “attach” at a defendant’s initial appearance before a judicial officer, but the  
21 Court has not yet determined whether a release hearing is a “critical stage” of the prosecution.  
22 *Rothgery v. Gillespie Cty.*, 554 U.S. 191, 194 & n.15 (2008) (clarifying that the right to counsel  
23 “attaches” at “the first appearance before a judicial officer at which a defendant is told of the  
24 formal accusation against him and restrictions are imposed on his liberty”, but reserving  
25 judgment on “the scope of an individual’s post-attachment right to the presence of counsel”).  
26 Given the jurisprudential uncertainty, the Act, by bracketing subsection 302(b), offers states the  
27 choice of whether to codify a right to counsel at the release hearing. The Act does not limit this  
28 right to the indigent. That is because the release hearing often happens so quickly that even an  
29 affluent individual may not yet be able to secure the presence of counsel.

30  
31 A state may choose not to codify a right to counsel at the release hearing, if, for instance,  
32 resource constraints prove prohibitive. It should be noted, however, that any fiscal burden of  
33 providing counsel at a release hearing may be offset by cost savings in other places—for  
34 example, by the increased use of cheaper citations over costlier arrests. *See* JANE MESSMER,  
35 UNIFORM LAW COMMISSION, *Committee on Scope and Program: Project Proposal Form* (Dec.  
36 13, 2013) (“The use of citations can contribute to lower jail populations and local cost savings. . .  
37 . Failing to provide counsel carries enormous costs—human and financial; far exceeding the  
38 expense of providing an advocate who can advocate viable and prudent alternatives.” (citing  
39 studies)). Moreover, there would be no fiscal burden in the several states that already provide for  
40 counsel at release hearings. *See, e.g.*, 29 DEL CODE. § 4604 (requiring the appointment of

counsel “at every stage of the proceedings following arrest”); *cf.*, Bureau of Justice Assistance, NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PRETRIAL JUSTICE: SUMMARY REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS 30 (Washington, D.C., 2012) (deeming counsel’s presence integral to release hearings).

If a state chooses to codify a right to counsel at the release hearing, an arrested individual retains the right to waive counsel. In some circumstances, for instance, an individual may wish to waive counsel to facilitate speedier release.

*Rights of arrested individual versus powers of prosecutor.* Article 3 prescribes only the rights of the arrested individual. It does not address the procedural powers of the prosecutor—for instance, to present evidence, make arguments, or cross-examine defense witnesses. The Act does not establish any required procedures for the release hearing and thereby leaves matters other than the rights of the arrested individual to existing state law and court rules.

**SECTION 303. JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF RISK.** At a release hearing, the court shall determine, by clear and convincing evidence, if the arrested individual is likely to abscond, not appear, obstruct justice, violate an order of protection, or cause significant harm to another person. The court shall consider:

- (1) the nature, seriousness, and circumstances of the alleged offense;
- (2) the weight of the evidence against the individual;
- (3) the individual’s:
  - (A) criminal history;
  - (B) history of absconding or nonappearance;
  - (C) place and length of residence;
  - (D) community ties; and
  - (E) employment and education commitments;
- (4) whether the individual has a pending charge in another matter or is under criminal justice supervision, including probation or [parole]; and
- (5) other relevant information, including information provided by the individual, the [prosecuting authority], [or] an alleged victim[, or a [pretrial services agency]].



1 **Legislative Note:** *In paragraph (5), insert the state’s term for the state’s prosecuting authority.*  
2 *Insert the state’s term for the state’s pretrial services agency or the equivalent, if applicable.*  
3

#### 4 **Comment**

5

6 *Risk.* The Act, like other comprehensive frameworks for pretrial release and detention,  
7 requires a judicial officer to assess whether the accused person presents a risk and, if so, to  
8 determine the least-restrictive method for managing that risk. But not all kinds and degrees of  
9 risk justify infringements on pretrial liberty. Section 303 thus requires the court to determine  
10 whether the accused person presents a risk of a particular kind (“absconding, not appearing,  
11 obstructing justice, violating an order of protection, or causing significant harm to another  
12 person”) and of a particular degree (“likely”). If the court does *not* find clear and convincing  
13 evidence that one of these events is likely to occur in the absence of intervention, subsection  
14 304(a) requires release on recognizance. If the court *does* find clear and convincing evidence  
15 that one of these events is likely to occur, Sections 305 through 308 direct the court to determine  
16 the least-restrictive measures to satisfactorily address the risk, with the options ranging from  
17 non-restrictive assistance and support (Section 305) to temporary detention (Section 308). For  
18 further discussion, *see* the Comment to Section 305, *infra* (“*Satisfactorily address the risk*”).  
19

20 *Abscond versus not appear.* For the reasons discussed in the Comment to Section 102,  
21 *supra*, the Act draws a distinction between a risk of nonappearance versus a risk of absconding.  
22 As indicated in subsection 102(6), *supra*, the term “not appear” corresponds in meaning with  
23 “nonappearance”, which is defined as “fail to appear in court as required without the intent to  
24 avoid or delay adjudication”.  
25

26 *Significant harm to another person.* The Act anticipates that not only physical injury and  
27 death but also property loss may constitute “significant harm to a person”. This intended reading  
28 is supported by the Uniform Law Commission’s conventional definition of “person”, which is  
29 adopted in subsection 102(9), *supra*: “‘Person’ means an individual, estate, business or nonprofit  
30 entity, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality,  
31 or other legal entity.” Given the breadth of the meaning of “person”, the term “significant harm”  
32 is believed to adequately guide the court regarding the risks to be considered. The Act does not  
33 allow a court to consider whether an individual is likely to cause significant harm to self, because  
34 jurisdictions already have other legal regimes for involuntary civil commitment should a person  
35 present an acute risk of harm to self, and this Act does not disturb those regimes. For further  
36 discussion, *see* the Comment to Section 201, *supra* (“*Except as otherwise provided by law*”).  
37

38 *Clear and convincing evidence.* The Supreme Court has never sanctioned a lower  
39 standard than clear and convincing evidence when a fundamental liberty is at stake. *See, e.g.,*  
40 *United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 750-52 (1987) (rejecting a due process challenge to the  
41 Federal Bail Reform Act’s preventive detention provisions in part because the Act required the  
42 government to “prove its case by clear and convincing evidence”); *Foucha v. Louisiana*, 504  
43 U.S. 71, 80 (1992) (invalidating a law that permitted confinement of an insanity acquittee  
44 without clear and convincing evidence of dangerousness and mental illness); *Addington v. Texas*,  
45 441 U.S. 418 (1979) (requiring a clear and convincing standard for involuntary civil  
46 commitment); *Santosky v. Kramer*, 455 U.S. 745, 745 (1982) (noting that clear and convincing

1 evidence is required when “the individual interests at stake in a state proceeding are both  
2 ‘particularly important’ and ‘more substantial than mere loss of money’”); *see also Cruzan v.*  
3 *Dir., Missouri Dep’t of Health*, 497 U.S. 261, 282 (1990) (discussing “particularly important”  
4 interests, including deportation, denaturalization, civil commitment, and termination of parental  
5 rights).

6  
7 The Act operates on the premise that pretrial liberty is a “particularly important” interest  
8 that demands a heightened evidentiary standard, including at a release hearing when a court may  
9 issue an order of temporary pretrial detention, as Section 308 permits. *See Salerno*, 481 U.S. at  
10 750 (recognizing “the importance and fundamental nature” of pretrial liberty); *id.* at 755 (“In our  
11 society liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial or without trial is the carefully limited  
12 exception.”). As discussed in the Comment to Section 301, *supra*, many of the most serious  
13 negative consequences of confinement come to pass over the first three days of pretrial  
14 detention. Although the Supreme Court has not explicitly held that pretrial detention requires a  
15 finding of necessity by clear and convincing evidence, a number of lower courts have. *See, e.g.*  
16 *Valdez-Jimenez v. Eighth Judicial District Court in and for County of Clark*, 460 P.3d 976, 980  
17 (Nv. 2020) (holding that a court may impose bail that may result in detention “only if the State  
18 proves by clear and convincing evidence that it is necessary to ensure the defendant’s presence at  
19 future court proceedings or to protect the safety of the community”); *Caliste v. Cantrell*, 329 F.  
20 Supp. 3d 296, 313 (E.D. La. 2018) (requiring proof by clear and convincing evidence that  
21 pretrial detention is necessary because of “the vital importance of the individual’s interest in  
22 pretrial liberty recognized by the Supreme Court”); *Schultz v. Alabama*, 330 F. Supp. 3d 1344,  
23 1372 (N.D. Ala. 2018) (“[B]efore ordering an unaffordable secured bond, a judge must find by  
24 clear and convincing evidence that pretrial detention is necessary to secure the defendant’s  
25 appearance at trial or to protect the public.”). Moreover, a number of existing statutes governing  
26 pretrial detention require a finding of necessity by clear and convincing evidence. *See, e.g.*, 18  
27 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(1), (f); D.C. CODE § 23-1322 (B)(1), (D); MASS. GEN. LAWS. ANN. CH. 276, §  
28 58A(3); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2A:162-18(A)(1); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2A:162-19 (E)(2), (3); N.M. R.  
29 CRIM. P. DIST. CT. 5-409(A), (F)(4); WIS. STAT. § 969.035(5), (6)(b); *see also* FLA. R. CRIM. P.  
30 3.132 (“The state attorney has the burden of showing beyond a reasonable doubt the need for  
31 pretrial detention pursuant to the criteria in section 907.041, Florida Statutes.”).

32  
33 *Risk assessment instruments.* One of the most controversial questions in pretrial policy is  
34 when, whether, and to what degree pretrial release should depend upon actuarial risk-assessment  
35 instruments. *See generally* Sarah L. Desmarais & Evan M. Lowder, PRETRIAL RISK ASSESSMENT  
36 TOOLS: A PRIMER FOR JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS (2019). Fifteen states  
37 currently require courts to use risk-assessment instruments in at least some cases. National  
38 Conference of State Legislatures, GUIDANCE FOR SETTING RELEASE CONDITIONS,  
39 [http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/guidance-for-setting-release-](http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/guidance-for-setting-release-conditions.aspx)  
40 [conditions.aspx](http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/guidance-for-setting-release-conditions.aspx); *see, e.g.*, KY. REV. STAT. §§ 431.520, 431.066; COLO. REV. STAT. §§16-4-103,  
41 16-4-113. In particular, hundreds of jurisdictions have used the Public Safety Assessment (PSA)  
42 tool created by Arnold Ventures. *See* Advancing Pretrial Policy & Research, WHERE THE PSA IS  
43 USED, <https://advancingpretrial.org/psa/psa-sites/>. There is widespread concern, however, that  
44 the use of actuarial risk assessment instruments may unnecessarily widen the net of defendants  
45 who are subject to detention and unnecessary conditions of release. *See, e.g.*, Human Rights  
46 Watch, PRESERVING THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE: A NEW MODEL FOR BAIL REFORM (on file

1 with reporters) (rejecting use of risk-assessment instruments). Risk assessment tools have also  
2 generated fierce resistance on racial-equity grounds. *See, e.g.*, The Leadership Conference for  
3 Civil Rights, THE USE OF PRETRIAL RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS: A SHARED STATEMENT OF  
4 CIVIL RIGHTS CONCERNS (2019); David G. Robinson & Logan Koepke, CIVIL RIGHTS AND  
5 PRETRIAL RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS (2019).

6  
7 This Act neither requires nor prohibits the use of actuarial risk assessment instruments.  
8 Jurisdictions may decide not to use such tools, or they may use actuarial instruments and direct  
9 or authorize courts to consider statistical risk assessments as “other relevant information” under  
10 Section 303(5). However, courts should note that, at present, few tools are competent to assess  
11 the specific risks included in the Section 303 inquiry, *supra*. Moreover, even if an actuarial tool  
12 places an individual into a “high risk” category, it does not necessarily follow that any of the  
13 relevant events listed in Section 303 is “likely” to occur. Lastly, the Act does not allow an  
14 actuarial assessment alone to serve as a basis for detention or imposition of a restrictive  
15 condition.

16  
17 *Pretrial services agencies.* Since the 1960s, pretrial services agencies have played a  
18 crucial role in assessing and managing pretrial risk, as well as in providing the kind of supportive  
19 services and practical assistance contemplated by Section 305, *infra*. The U.S. Department of  
20 Justice includes pretrial services as an “essential” element of an effective state or federal pretrial  
21 system. National Institute of Corrections, A FRAMEWORK FOR PRETRIAL JUSTICE (2017); *cf.*  
22 NAPSA, NATIONAL STANDARDS ON PRETRIAL RELEASE (2020) (offering comprehensive  
23 recommendations for the creation and operation of such agencies). Nevertheless, in many  
24 jurisdictions—particularly rural jurisdictions—pretrial services agencies do not exist. This Act  
25 does not mandate the creation of a pretrial services agency. But it does contemplate that in a  
26 jurisdiction where such an agency exists already, the pretrial services agency will play a  
27 significant role in supporting the court’s assessment of relevant risks under Section 303 and the  
28 determination of the least-restrictive measures to manage a relevant risk under Sections 305  
29 through 308.

#### 30 31 **SECTION 304. PRETRIAL RELEASE.**

32 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), at a release hearing, the court shall  
33 issue an order of pretrial release of the individual. The order must state in plain language:

- 34 (1) when and where the individual must appear; and  
35 (2) the possible consequences of violating the conditions of the order or  
36 committing an offense while the charge is pending.

37 (b) If the court determines under subsection 303(a) that the arrested individual poses a  
38 risk, the court shall determine under Sections 305, 306, and 307 whether pretrial release of the

individual is appropriate.

(c) If the court determines under subsection (b) that pretrial release is appropriate, the court shall issue an order of pretrial release. The order must state in plain language the information required under subsection (a) and any restrictive condition imposed by the court.

#### Comment

*The court at a release hearing shall order pretrial release of the individual.* If a court has not found clear and convincing evidence of a relevant risk under Section 303, the court shall issue an order of release on personal recognizance under subsection 304(a). This requirement is consistent with the law in the approximately twenty states that have codified a presumption of release on personal recognizance (or, at most, on an unsecured appearance bond). *See, e.g., KY. REV. STAT. §§ 431.520, 431.066; COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 16-4-103, 16-4-113.* If the court has found clear and convincing evidence of a relevant risk under Section 303, the court is required, under subsections 304(b) and (c), to impose only the least restrictive measures to manage that risk under Sections 305 through 307, except as otherwise provided under Section 308.

#### SECTION 305. PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE; VOLUNTARY SUPPORTIVE

**SERVICES.** If the court determines under subsection 303(a) that the arrested individual poses a risk, the court shall determine whether practical assistance or a voluntary supportive service is sufficient to satisfactorily address the risk.

#### Comment

*Practical assistance or a voluntary supportive service.* In determining the least restrictive measure necessary to satisfactorily address a risk under Section 303, a court should begin with the possibility of non-restrictive measures designed to address the circumstances that have contributed to the relevant risk. Under Section 305, therefore, a court is first required to consider whether practical assistance or voluntary supportive services are available to manage the risk, before the court may consider restrictive conditions of release under Section 306, *infra*. For further discussion, *see* the Comment, *infra* (“*Satisfactorily address the risk*”). Many pretrial services agencies already provide such assistance and services.

*Practical assistance.* When the relevant risk is merely nonappearance (as opposed to absconding), the least restrictive measure to assure appearance may be a form of practical assistance. This is particularly true when the risk of nonappearance arises from socioeconomic or cognitive inequities of the kind that historically have produced wealth-based and other arbitrary forms of disparity in pretrial release and detention. For instance, defendants may struggle to remember court dates, to get leave from work, or to procure affordable childcare or transportation. *See, e.g.,* Lauryn P. Gouldin, *Defining Flight Risk*, 85 U. CHI. L. REV. 677 (2018).

1 Practical assistance may include sending electronic or other reminders of appearances,  
2 scheduling appearances with attention to the most feasible dates and times, offering assistance  
3 with caregiving responsibilities, or providing subsidized transportation to and from court. There  
4 is increasing evidence that court-date reminders and other measures that reduce logistical barriers  
5 to appearance can dramatically improve appearance rates. *See, e.g.,* Brice Cooke *et al.*, USING  
6 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE TO IMPROVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE OUTCOMES: PREVENTING FAILURES TO  
7 APPEAR IN COURT (2018).

9 *Voluntary supportive service.* The Act distinguishes between practical assistance and  
10 voluntary supportive services for the following reason: As indicated above, practical assistance  
11 is intended to address a socioeconomic or cognitive impediment to appearance. By contrast, a  
12 supportive service could help to manage any risk of release. Voluntary supportive services may  
13 include referrals to organizations that provide voluntary therapeutic treatment or social services,  
14 including educational, vocational, or housing assistance.

16 *Satisfactorily address the risk.* It is impossible to eliminate risk. As Justice Jackson  
17 observed: “Admission to bail always involves a risk that the accused will take flight. That is a  
18 calculated risk which the law takes as a price of our system of justice.” *Stack v. Boyle*, 342 U.S.  
19 1, 8 (1951) (Jackson, J., dissenting). The difficult task is to specify what degree of risk is  
20 tolerable in a free society. This Act takes the position that the state may justifiably restrict an  
21 individual’s liberty during the pretrial phase only if there is clear and convincing evidence that  
22 one of the adverse events enumerated in Section 303 is likely. Moreover, the state may only  
23 restrict the individual’s liberty to the extent reasonably necessary to reduce the risk below that  
24 threshold—to the point where the adverse event is no longer likely. Once the risk is reduced to  
25 that extent, further restriction is unjustified, even if it remains possible (but unlikely) that the  
26 adverse event will occur. If a voluntary supportive service can reduce the risk to that point, no  
27 restrictive condition of release is justified. If supportive services and practical assistance *cannot*  
28 reduce the risk below that threshold but a restrictive condition can, the restrictive condition is  
29 justified—but detention is not. If no non-restrictive measure or restrictive condition or  
30 conditions can reduce the risk below that threshold, detention is justified. The phrase  
31 “satisfactorily address the risk” is intended to mean just that: “reduce the risk to such an extent  
32 that the relevant adverse event under Section 303 is no longer likely”.

34 Just as it is impossible to eliminate risk altogether, it is likewise impossible to know in  
35 advance precisely what effect a non-restrictive supportive measure or restrictive condition will  
36 have. Given this uncertainty, the Act intends for courts to consider not only the relevant risks  
37 but also the potential collateral consequences of restrictive conditions, like impairment of a  
38 defendant’s ability to maintain employment. This concern provides another reason for courts to  
39 consider non-restrictive measures first: such measures may more readily address risk without  
40 imposing undue collateral consequences.

## 42 **SECTION 306. RESTRICTIVE CONDITION OF RELEASE.**

43 (a) If the court determines under Section 305 that practical assistance or voluntary  
44 supportive services are not sufficient to satisfactorily address the risk under Section 303(a), the

1 court shall issue an order of pretrial release of the individual and impose the least restrictive  
2 condition or conditions reasonably necessary to satisfactorily address the risk.

3 (b) Restrictive conditions under subsection (a) may include:

- 4 (1) mandatory therapeutic treatment or social services;
- 5 (2) a requirement to seek or maintain employment or education commitments;
- 6 (3) a restriction on possession or use of a weapon;
- 7 (4) a restriction on travel;
- 8 (5) a restriction on contact with a specified person;
- 9 (6) a restriction on a specified activity;
- 10 (7) supervision by [a [pretrial services agency] or] a third party;
- 11 (8) active or passive electronic monitoring;
- 12 (9) house arrest;
- 13 (10) subject to Section 307, a secured appearance bond or an unsecured  
14 appearance bond;
- 15 (11) a condition proposed by the arrested individual;
- 16 (12) any other non-financial condition required by law of this state other than this  
17 [act]; or
- 18 (13) another condition to satisfactorily address the risk under Section 303(a).

19 (c) The court shall state in a record why the restrictive condition or conditions imposed  
20 under subsection (a) are the least restrictive reasonably necessary to satisfactorily address the  
21 risk the court has identified under Section 303(a).

## 22 **Comment**

23 *Least restrictive condition.* Approximately twenty states either expressly or implicitly  
24 require that conditions of release—especially secured financial conditions—must be the least

1 restrictive available measures to reasonably meet a legitimate governmental interest. *See*  
2 National Conference of State Legislatures, GUIDANCE FOR SETTING RELEASE CONDITIONS,  
3 [http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/guidance-for-setting-release-](http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/guidance-for-setting-release-conditions.aspx)  
4 [conditions.aspx](http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/guidance-for-setting-release-conditions.aspx); *see, e.g.*, COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 16-4-103, 16-4-113; 11 DEL. CODE § 2101; *cf.*  
5 American Bar Association, CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS, STANDARD 10-5.2 (“[T]he court  
6 should impose the least restrictive of release conditions necessary reasonably to ensure the  
7 defendant’s appearance in court, protect the safety of the community or any person, and to  
8 safeguard the integrity of the judicial process.”).

9  
10 The least-restrictive-condition requirement is in keeping with a presumption of pretrial  
11 release, as discussed in the Comment to Section 304, *supra*. The idea is simply that the state  
12 may not punish people before they have been convicted. To the contrary, the state must justify  
13 any governmental infringement on pretrial liberty by demonstrating that the state’s interests  
14 clearly outweigh the individual’s liberty interests. The state should bear this considerable burden  
15 because physical liberty “lies at the heart of the liberty [the due process clause] protects”.  
16 *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001).

17  
18 In listing conditions of release, the Act does not rank conditions from least to most  
19 restrictive. However, as suggested in Section 307 and its Comment, *infra*, the Act operates on  
20 the premise that a secured appearance bond often will be the most restrictive condition. *See, e.g.*,  
21 FLA. R. CRIM. P. RULE 3.131 (“[T]here is a presumption in favor of release on nonmonetary  
22 conditions for any person who is granted pretrial release.”); *see also* American Bar Association,  
23 CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS, STANDARD 10-5.3(a) (“Financial conditions other than unsecured  
24 bonds should be imposed only when no other less restrictive condition of release will reasonably  
25 ensure the defendant’s appearance in court.”). Moreover, a core purpose of the Act is to  
26 minimize wealth-based disparities in pretrial release, and secured appearance bonds are a  
27 principal cause of those disparities. Thus, it is important that a court first ensure that no lesser  
28 (typically, non-financial) restrictive condition could manage the relevant risk.

29  
30 *Satisfactorily address the risk.* In determining whether a condition is reasonably  
31 necessary, courts should consult research on the efficacy of particular restrictive conditions at  
32 mitigating specific relevant risks. This can be challenging. At the time of this writing, for  
33 instance, the existing research suggests that mandatory drug-testing and frequent “reporting in”  
34 requirements—obligations that have often been considered useful to support behavior  
35 modification—have very limited utility and may be counterproductive. *See, e.g.*, Megan T.  
36 Stevenson and Sandra G. Mayson, *Pretrial Detention and Bail*, in ACADEMY FOR JUSTICE, A  
37 REPORT ON SCHOLARSHIP AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM (Erik Luna ed., 2017) (reviewing  
38 research); *cf.* Jennifer L. Doleac, *Study After Study Shows Ex-Prisoners Would Be Better Off*  
39 *Without Intense Supervision*, [Brookings.edu/blog](http://Brookings.edu/blog) (July 2, 2018). For further discussion, *see* the  
40 Comment to Section 305, *supra* (“*Satisfactorily address the risk*”).

41  
42 *In a record.* As defined in subsection 102(11), a “record” includes an audio recording. A  
43 court may therefore satisfy the requirement to “state in a record” by articulating orally its reasons  
44 for imposing a restrictive condition, provided that the oral statement is recorded. In courts that  
45 do not record or transcribe proceedings, subsection (c) requires the court to document its  
46 reasoning in some other form that is “retrievable in perceivable form”. *See* subsection 102(11).

1 For instance, a court may include a brief recitation of its reasoning in its order of pretrial release.

2  
3 **SECTION 307. FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RELEASE.**

4 (a) Subject to Sections 308 and 403, the court may not impose a restrictive condition  
5 under Section 306 that requires initial payment of a fee in a sum greater than the individual is  
6 able to pay from personal financial resources within [24] hours. If the individual is unable to pay  
7 the fee, the court shall waive or modify the fee, if possible, or waive or modify the restrictive  
8 condition that requires payment of the fee, to the extent necessary to release the individual. If  
9 the individual is unable to pay a recurring fee, the court shall waive or modify the recurring fee,  
10 if possible, or waive or modify the restrictive condition that requires payment of the fee.

11 (b) Before imposing a secured appearance bond or an unsecured appearance bond as a  
12 condition of release, the court shall consider the individual's personal financial resources and  
13 obligations, including income, assets, expenses, liabilities, and dependents.

14 (c) Subject to Sections 308 and 403, the court may not impose a secured appearance bond  
15 as a condition of release unless the court determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that the  
16 arrested individual is likely to obstruct justice, violate an order of protection, abscond or not  
17 appear.

18 (d) Subject to Sections 308 and 403, the court may not impose a secured appearance  
19 bond:

20 (1) to keep the individual detained;

21 (2) for a non-felony charge, unless the individual has absconded or did not appear  
22 [three or more] times in a criminal case or combination of criminal cases, evidenced by  
23 information in a record provided to the court; or

24 (3) in an amount greater than the individual is able to pay from personal financial



resources within [24] hours.

## Comment

*Financial condition of release.* Secured financial conditions of release are the principal focus of contemporary pretrial reform efforts. These conditions are the primary source of wealth-based disparities in pretrial release. They result in the unnecessary (and sometimes unintentional) detention of individuals whom the state is not authorized to detain directly. *See* Sandra G. Mayson, *Detention by Any Other Name*, 69 DUKE L.J. 1643-1680 (2020). The problem is not only with secured bond conditions but also with other conditions of release that may result in detention. Such conditions include restrictive conditions that carry fees or impose other requirements that an individual may not easily be able to satisfy (*e.g.*, a co-signor requirement). Some jurisdictions and proposed laws have responded to this problem by endeavoring to eliminate entirely secured bond conditions. *See, e.g.*, CALIFORNIA SENATE BILL No. 10 (2018) (stayed pending referendum); Andrea Woods & Portia Allen-Kyle, American Civil Liberties Union, A NEW VISION FOR PRETRIAL JUSTICE (2019); Timothy R. Schnacke, “MODEL” BAIL LAWS: RE-DRAWING THE LINE BETWEEN PRETRIAL RELEASE AND DETENTION (2017). Four states have prohibited commercial bail bonds altogether. 725 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/103-9, 5/110-13; KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 431.510; WIS. STAT. § 969.12; *State v. Epps*, 585 P.2d 425, 429 (Or. 1978).

This Act does not go that far. Instead, Section 307 limits the use of secured bonds to the purposes enumerated in subsection (c) and prohibits a court from imposing a secured bond or other release condition that the individual is unable to satisfy, thereby resulting in continued detention. The Act excepts from this general prohibition, however, those instances when the charge is one for which detention is permissible (a “covered offense”, *see* Section 102(4), *supra*), and the court determines that the condition is necessary pursuant to the same criteria and standards that govern direct orders of detention, *see* Sections 308 and 403, *infra*.

*A restrictive condition that requires payment of a fee.* Court-imposed restrictive conditions often carry mandatory fees, and the inability of an indigent defendant to satisfy such a fee may lead to detention just as readily as an inability to satisfy a secured appearance bond.

*Likely to obstruct justice, violate an order of protection, abscond or not appear.* Subsection (c) enumerates the permissible grounds for imposing a secured appearance bond. That is to say, it authorizes a court to use a secured bond to manage only some of the relevant risks under Section 303, *but not* a risk that the individual will cause significant harm to another person. The idea behind this limitation is that it is inappropriate for a court to set a secured appearance bond to prevent harm to others. There are several reasons for this. Historically, the purpose of secured bonds was only to assure appearance. *See Stack v. Boyle*, 342 U.S. 1, 3-4 (1951); National Institute of Corrections, *Money as a Criminal Justice Stakeholder* 13-21 (2014). Jurisprudentially, the Supreme Court has held that “the function of bail is limited” and a secured bond amount “must be based upon standards relevant to the *purpose of assuring the presence of that defendant*”; accordingly, “[b]ail set at a figure higher than an amount reasonably calculated to fulfill this purpose is ‘excessive’ under the Eighth Amendment”. 342 U.S. at 3-4 (emphasis added). Rationally, it is not logical to impose a financial condition for purposes of public safety.

1 Indeed, in many states, bonds cannot even be forfeited for new criminal activity; rather,  
2 forfeiture is tied only to court appearance. *See, e.g., Reem v. Hennessy*, 2017 WL 6539760, slip  
3 op. at 7-8 (N.D. Ca. Dec. 21, 2017) (noting that setting a financial condition of release for  
4 purposes of public safety is “illogical” in a state where forfeiture is only allowed for failure to  
5 appear). Finally, even if a state were to permit re-arrest to trigger forfeiture, there is no robust  
6 empirical evidence that financial conditions *do* deter crimes. To the contrary, a number of recent  
7 studies have found that dramatic reductions in the use of secured bonds were not associated with  
8 any significant increase in rates of pretrial re-arrest. *Cf. Claire M.B. Brooker, YAKIMA COUNTY*  
9 *PRETRIAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENTS* 6, 16 (2017); Aurelie Ouss & Megan T. Stevenson, *BAIL,*  
10 *JAIL, AND PRETRIAL MISCONDUCT: THE INFLUENCE OF PROSECUTORS* 24 (Jan. 17, 2020),  
11 <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3335138>; New Jersey Judiciary, 2018 REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND  
12 THE LEGISLATURE 5, 13-14 (2018).

13  
14 If a court determines under Section 303 that an individual is likely to cause significant  
15 harm to another person, the court should look to other measures that target the risk more directly.  
16 And if an individual is shown to be sufficiently dangerous, the individual should be detained  
17 after a detention hearing under Article 4. This is the position codified by the American Bar  
18 Association, the federal government, the District of Columbia, and a number of other  
19 jurisdictions. *See, e.g., AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS,*  
20 *STANDARD 10-5.3(b)* (“Financial conditions of release should not be set to prevent future  
21 criminal conduct during the pretrial period or to protect the safety of the community or any  
22 person.”); 18 U.S.C. § 3142(c); D.C. CODE § 23-1321(c)(2); WIS. STAT. § 969.01(4); N.M RULE  
23 CRIM. P. 5-401.

24  
25 *For a non-felony charge, unless the individual has absconded or did not appear multiple*  
26 *times.* The Act contemplates that the need for imposition of a secured appearance bond is rare in  
27 a misdemeanor case. Thus, subsection (d) allows a court to set a secured appearance bond for a  
28 misdemeanor charge only if the defendant previously has failed to appear repeatedly in this or  
29 another criminal case.

30  
31 *An amount greater than the individual is able to pay from personal financial resources.*  
32 Subsection (d) promotes the Act’s principal purpose by preventing a court from using a secured  
33 appearance bond (or other financial condition or fee) as a functional detention mechanism—  
34 unless the criteria for detention under Section 308 and Article 4 are satisfied. *See e.g., AMERICAN*  
35 *BAR ASSOCIATION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS, STANDARD 10-5.3(a)* (“The judicial officer  
36 should not impose a financial condition that results in the pretrial detention of the defendant  
37 solely due to an inability to pay.”); 18 U.S.C § 3142(c)(2) (“The judicial officer may not impose  
38 a financial condition that results in the pretrial detention of the person.”); D.C. CODE ANN. § 23-  
39 1321 (only authorizing a court to impose “a financial condition to reasonably assure the  
40 defendant’s presence at all court proceedings that does not result in the preventive detention of  
41 the person”, unless criteria for detention are met); KANSAS STAT. § 22-2801 (seeking to “assure  
42 that all persons, regardless of their financial status, shall not needlessly be detained pending their  
43 appearance”).

44  
45 Under subsection (d), a court is forbidden, except under Sections 308 and 403, from  
46 relying upon a secured appearance bond or initial or recurring fee as a means “to keep the

individual detained”. Also, the court necessarily must inquire into the individual’s ability to satisfy a secured appearance bond or initial or recurring fee. That said, the Act leaves the precise scope and shape of this inquiry to judicial discretion. The inquiry might include whether the defendant: (i) was previously detained pretrial on a secured appearance bond; (ii) is the recipient of means-tested benefits; (iii) has an income below 200% of the federal poverty line; (iv) qualifies for indigent counsel; (v) is unemployed or homeless; or (vi) was recently released from an institutional setting (for example, a jail, prison, hospital, or other treatment facility). In conducting this inquiry, the court may take an affidavit or testimony from a defendant under oath.

#### **SECTION 308. TEMPORARY PRETRIAL DETENTION.**

(a) At the conclusion of a release hearing, the court may issue an order to temporarily detain the arrested individual until a detention hearing, or impose a financial condition of release in an amount greater than the individual is able to pay from personal financial resources within [24] hours, only if the individual is charged with a covered offense and the court determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that:

(1) it is likely that the individual will abscond, obstruct justice, violate an order of protection, or cause significant harm to another person and no less restrictive condition is sufficient to satisfactorily address the risk;

(2) the individual has violated a condition of an order of pretrial release for a pending criminal charge in another matter; or

(3) it is extremely likely that the individual will not appear, and no less restrictive condition is sufficient to satisfactorily address the risk[, in a case in which the individual is charged with a felony].

(b) If the court issues an order under subsection (a), the court shall state its reasons in a record, including why no less restrictive condition or combination of conditions is sufficient.

**Legislative Note:** In subsection (a)(3), include the bracketed language only if the state defines “covered offense” to include a non-felony offense.

## Comment

*Covered offense.* As explained in the Comment to Section 102, *supra*, the Act requires that a state enumerate the offenses or offense classes or types for which pretrial detention or unaffordable bail are available—which is to say, the state must designate the charges on which a person may be held in jail pending trial if the person presents a relevant risk under Section 303 that no less restrictive measure can adequately reduce. The Act leaves to states the determination of which offenses or offense classes or types to designate as “covered offenses”. The intention of this provision, though, is to limit the pool of defendants for whom detention or unaffordable bail may be imposed.

Historically, most state constitutions authorized pretrial detention without bail in capital cases only. Wayne LaFave *et al.*, 4 CRIM. PROC. § 12.3(b) (4th ed.). A number of states expanded their detention-eligibility nets in the 1980s and 1990s. John S. Goldkamp, *Danger and Detention: A Second Generation of Bail Reform*, 76 J. CRIM. L. & CRIMINOLOGY 1, 56 (1985). Many states, however, still limit detention eligibility to a relatively narrow class of charges. LaFave *et al.*, § 12.3(b); *see also* National Center for State Legislatures, PRETRIAL DETENTION, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/pretrial-detention.aspx> (June 7, 2013). It may even be the case that due process requires states to limit the offenses eligible for pretrial detention. The Supreme Court has affirmed that “[i]n our society liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial or without trial is the carefully limited exception”. *United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 755 (1987). In *Salerno*, the Supreme Court held that the preventive detention provisions of the federal Bail Reform Act satisfied due process in part because the Act limited detention eligibility to “a specific category of extremely serious offenses”. *Id.* at 750. The Court did not specifically say whether due process required this limitation. But this feature of the federal pretrial detention regime contributed to the Court’s conclusion that the statutory framework struck an appropriate balance between managing pretrial risk and protecting individual liberty. *Id.* at 548-55. Due process may additionally require states to specify the charges on which a person may be held in jail pending trial in order to provide fair notice to individuals and to appropriately constrain judicial discretion. *Scione v. Commonwealth*, 114 N.E.3d 74, 85 (Mass. 2019) (holding a portion of Massachusetts pretrial detention statute in violation of Massachusetts’ state-constitutional due process provision on vagueness grounds for failure to adequately specify the offenses eligible for detention). A narrow and clearly defined detention-eligibility net can help to ensure that pretrial liberty remains the norm and that detention is a constitutional and “carefully limited exception”. *Salerno*, 481 U.S. at 755.

*Amount greater than the individual is able to pay.* Subsection 308(a) permits a court to impose a secured bond condition that a defendant cannot immediately meet if the criteria for temporary detention are otherwise satisfied. Section 308 thus acknowledges that, in some circumstances, such a condition may be the least-restrictive measure that is sufficient to satisfactorily address a relevant risk under Section 303. In these circumstances, the Act simply subjects an unaffordable financial condition to the same substantive and procedural requirements as detention. *See, e.g.*, *Brangan v. Commonwealth*, 80 N.E.3d 949, 963 (Mass. 2017) (“[W]here a judge sets bail in an amount so far beyond a defendant’s ability to pay that it is likely to result in long-term pretrial detention, it is the functional equivalent of an order for pretrial detention, and the judge’s decision must be evaluated in light of the same due process requirements”).

1 applicable to such a deprivation of liberty.”); Sandra G. Mayson, *Detention by Any Other Name*,  
2 69 DUKE L.J. 1643 (2020) (arguing “that an order that functionally imposes detention must be  
3 treated as an order of detention” and collecting legal authority).  
4

5 *Significant harm to another person.* Under subsection 307(c), a court is prohibited from  
6 imposing a secured bond condition where the relevant risk is “harm to another person”. By its  
7 terms, however, that subsection is made subject to this section and to Section 403. The  
8 exception here is in recognition that—notwithstanding the general rule of subsection 307(c)—  
9 some states may be compelled, under certain circumstances, to rely upon secured bond  
10 conditions to address an otherwise-unmanageable risk of harm to another person. The logic is  
11 discussed immediately above. *See* the Comment to Section 308, *supra* (“*Only if the individual is*  
12 *charged with a covered offense*”). That is, in some states, constitutional provisions or binding  
13 case law may prohibit detention for broad offense classes or types, leaving those states to rely  
14 upon secured bond conditions as functional equivalents for detention. In those states, a court  
15 may impose a secured bond condition to address a sufficient risk of harm to another person, *if*  
16 *and only if* the court complies with Sections 308 and 403.  
17

18 *A condition of an order of pretrial release for a pending charge.* The Act allows a court  
19 to issue an order of *temporary pretrial detention* based only on a showing that the defendant has  
20 violated a condition of pretrial release in a pending case. However, as elaborated in Article 4,  
21 the Act requires more before a court may issue an order of pretrial detention that presumably  
22 lasts until adjudication. The latter order follows a procedurally robust detention hearing, at  
23 which the government has more opportunity to demonstrate that a defendant poses a sufficiently  
24 high and unmanageable release risk, and the defendant has the opportunity to contest that  
25 showing.  
26

27 *Extremely likely that the individual will not appear in a case in which the individual is*  
28 *charged with a felony.* As indicated in subsection 102(6), *supra*, the term “not appear”  
29 corresponds in meaning with “nonappearance”, which is defined as “fail to appear in court as  
30 required without the intent to avoid or delay adjudication”. Here, the Act limits a court’s ability  
31 to detain when the relevant risk is nonappearance, as opposed to a risk of absconding,  
32 obstructing justice, violating an order of protection, or dangerousness. The logic is that a court  
33 should almost always be able to rely upon practical assistance, voluntary supportive services, or  
34 conditions of release to minimize the likelihood of failures to appear that lack an intent to avoid  
35 or delay adjudication (“nonappearance,” as defined subsection in 102(6), *supra*). Therefore, the  
36 Act does not authorize detention in a sub-felony case where the risk is nonappearance (unless the  
37 individual has violated a condition of release for a pending charge, under subsection 308(a)(2)).  
38 In sum, this provision permits the court to detain, but only in felony cases where the defendant  
39 is *extremely* likely to not appear. (In states that already prohibit detention in non-felony cases,  
40 the bracketed language in subsection 308(a)(2) is unnecessary.)  
41

42 *In a record.* This requirement mirrors the requirement in Section 306 that the court  
43 articulate why a restrictive condition on the individual’s pretrial liberty is necessary. As in  
44 Section 306, an oral statement is sufficient if the proceedings are audio-recorded or transcribed.  
45 *See* the Comment to Section 306, *supra*.

1 [ARTICLE] 4

2 DETENTION HEARING

3 SECTION 401. TIMING.

4 (a) If the court issues an order of temporary pretrial detention under Section 308, or of  
5 pretrial release under Section 304 and imposes a condition that results in continued detention of  
6 the individual, the court shall hold a hearing to consider continued detention of the individual  
7 pending trial. The hearing must be held not later than [72] hours after issuance of the order.

8 (b) The court on its own motion or on motion of the [prosecuting authority] may for good  
9 cause continue the detention hearing for not more than [72] hours.

10 (c) The court shall continue a detention hearing on motion of the detained individual.

11 (d) At the conclusion of the detention hearing, the court shall issue an order of pretrial  
12 release or detention.

13 **Legislative Note:** *In subsections (a) and (b), insert the deadlines the state designates for a*  
14 *detention hearing and continuance of the hearing.*

15  
16 Comment

17  
18 *Not later than [72] hours.* The need for speedy review is important (and probably  
19 constitutionally required) when an individual is detained without the procedural safeguards of a  
20 detention hearing. The need is even greater when the individual ostensibly was released but  
21 remains detained on restrictive conditions of pretrial release some days after the release decision.  
22 Indeed, recent studies have found that even short terms of detention may correlate with increases  
23 in criminality and failure to appear. *See* sources cited in the Comment to Section 301, *supra*; *see*  
24 *also* State of Utah Office of the Legislative Auditor General, REPORT TO THE UTAH  
25 LEGISLATURE: A PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF UTAH’S MONETARY BAIL SYSTEM 19 (Jan. 2017)  
26 (“Low-risk defendants who spend just three days in jail are less likely to appear in court and  
27 more likely to commit new crimes because of the loss of jobs, housing, and family  
28 connections.”); Pretrial Justice Institute, PRETRIAL JUSTICE: HOW MUCH DOES IT COST? 4-5 (Jan.  
29 2017) (finding increases in re-arrest and conviction for those detained even a short time beyond  
30 first appearance); *cf.* ODonnell v. Harris Cty., 892 F.3d 147, 165-66 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2018) (providing  
31 for sequential hearings to review conditions of release that do not result in immediate release).

32  
33 Some jurisdictions may wish to conduct detention determinations at the initial hearing  
34 when an arrested person appears before a judicial officer. In such cases, there will not be a

1 distinct “release hearing” and “detention hearing”—they will simply occur simultaneously. Even  
2 in such circumstances, though, the procedural and substantive requirements of Article 4 govern  
3 the detention determination.  
4

## 5 **SECTION 402. RIGHTS OF DETAINED INDIVIDUAL.**

6 (a) At a detention hearing, the detained individual has a right to counsel. If the individual  
7 is indigent, [the authorized agency] shall provide counsel. [The scope of representation under  
8 this section may be limited to the subject matter of the hearing.]

9 (b) At a detention hearing, the detained individual has a right to:

10 (1) review evidence to be introduced by the [prosecuting authority] before its  
11 introduction at the hearing;

12 (2) present evidence and provide information;

13 (3) testify; and

14 (4) cross-examine witnesses.

### 15 **Comment**

16 *Rights of detained individual.* Section 402 prescribes rights that are consistent with the  
17 procedural framework for detention hearings that the Supreme Court held constitutional (and,  
18 potentially, constitutionally required) in *United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739 (1987). As  
19 indicated in the Comment to Section 302, *supra*, the Act prescribes only the rights of the  
20 individual, not the procedural powers of the prosecutor. Again, the Act limits its scope to the  
21 individual who is its subject and leaves other evidentiary matters to existing state law and court  
22 rules.  
23

24 *If the individual is indigent.* In Section 302, the Act provides an optional and potentially  
25 provisional right to counsel at a release hearing. There, the right does not require a finding of  
26 indigency. As explained earlier, the reason is that even an affluent individual may not be able to  
27 secure the presence of counsel at a release hearing, which happens earlier in the process. By the  
28 date of a detention hearing, however, timing is no longer so pressing. Thus, subsection (b) adds  
29 the contingency of indigency.  
30

31 *The detained individual has a right to testify.* Consistent with a number of states’  
32 preventative detention statutes, the Act contemplates that a defendant’s testimony will not be  
33 admissible in subsequent proceedings on questions of guilt. *See, e.g.*, FLA. STAT. ANN. §  
34 907.041(4)(H); N.M. R. CRIM. PRO. DIST. COURT 5-409(F)(3); WIS. STAT. ANN. § 969.035 (6)(e).  
35 However, the Act leaves the question to existing state law and court rules.

1           **SECTION 403. PRETRIAL DETENTION.**

2           (a) At a detention hearing, the court shall consider the criteria and restrictive conditions  
3 in Sections 303 through 307 to determine whether to issue an order of pretrial detention or  
4 continue, amend, or eliminate a restrictive condition that has resulted in continued detention of  
5 the arrested individual. If failure to satisfy a secured appearance bond or pay a fee is the only  
6 reason the individual continues to be detained, the fact of detention is prima facie evidence that  
7 the individual is unable to satisfy the bond or pay the fee.

8           (b) The court at a detention hearing may not issue an order of pretrial detention or  
9 continue a condition of release that results in detention unless the individual is charged with a  
10 covered offense and the court determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that:

11                   (1) it is likely that the individual will abscond, obstruct justice, violate an order of  
12 protection, or cause significant harm to another person and no less restrictive condition is  
13 sufficient to satisfactorily address the risk; or

14                   (2) it is extremely likely that the individual will not appear, and no less restrictive  
15 condition is sufficient to satisfactorily address the risk[, in a case where the individual is charged  
16 with a felony].

17           (c) If the court issues an order under subsection (a) or (b), the court shall state in a record  
18 why no less restrictive condition is sufficient.

19 ***Legislative Note:*** *In subsection (b)(2), include the bracketed language only if the state defines*  
20 *“covered offenses” to include misdemeanor offenses.*

21  
22                                   **Comment**

23           *Covered offense; significant harm to another person; extremely likely that the individual*  
24 *will not appear in a case in which the individual is charged with a felony. See the Comment to*  
25 *Section 308, supra.*

26  
27           *In a record. See the Comments to Sections 306 and 308, supra.*



*Expedited trial.* If a defendant is detained until adjudication, a court should expedite trial, and many states provide for such a right. However, the Act leaves this question to the states and their existing speedy trial statutes.

**[ARTICLE 5]**

## MODIFYING OR VACATING ORDER

**SECTION 501. MODIFYING OR VACATING BY AGREEMENT.** By agreement of the [prosecuting authority] and the individual subject to an order issued under [Article] 3 or 4, the court may:

- (1) modify an order of pretrial release;
- (2) vacate an order of pretrial detention and issue an order of pretrial release; or
- (3) issue an order of pretrial detention.

### Comment

*By agreement of the individual, a court may issue an order of pretrial detention.* It may not be obvious why a defendant would agree to an order of pretrial detention. However, in circumstances where a defendant is already detained on another order, the defendant may prefer an order of pretrial detention in the immediate case—for instance, in order to receive credit for time incarcerated.

**SECTION 502. MOTION TO MODIFY.** On its own motion or on motion of a party, the court may modify an order of pretrial release or detention using the procedures and standards in [Articles] 3 and 4. The court may consider new information relevant to the order, including information that the individual has violated a condition of release. The court may deny the motion summarily if it is not supported by new information.

**[ARTICLE] 6**

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**SECTION 601. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.** In applying and construing this uniform [act], consideration must be given to the need to promote

uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

**[SECTION 602. SEVERABILITY.** If any provision of this [act] or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this [act] which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this [act] are severable.]

**Legislative Note:** Include this section only if the state lacks a general severability statute or a decision by the highest court of this state stating a general rule of severability.

**SECTION 603. TRANSITION.** This [act] applies to an arrest made[, [a citation] issued,] or a motion filed on or after [the effective date of this [act]].

**[SECTION 604. REPEALS; CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

(a) . . . .

(b) . . . .

(c) . . . .]

**Legislative Note:** *A state may need to repeal or amend a statute that imposes mandatory release conditions for an offense or offense class or type such as a mandatory fee, a secured bond or another financial condition.*

**SECTION 605. EFFECTIVE DATE.** This [act] takes effect . . .

### Comment

*Effective date of this Act.* Some states may need more time to prepare for implementation of the Act. The amount of lead time is, therefore, left to the enacting state's discretion.