1	HOUSE BILL NO. 812
2	AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
3	(Proposed by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary
4	on)
5	(Patron Prior to SubstituteDelegate Williams)
6	A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 19.2-120 and 19.2-124 of the Code of Virginia and to amend the Code
7	of Virginia by adding a section numbered 19.2-120.2, relating to admission to bail; rebuttable
8	presumptions against bail.
9	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:
10	1. That §§ 19.2-120 and 19.2-124 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted and that the
11	Code of Virginia is amended by adding a section numbered 19.2-120.2 as follows:
12	§ 19.2-120. Admission to bail.
13	Prior to conducting any hearing on the issue of bail, release or detention, the judicial officer shall,
14	to the extent feasible, obtain the person's criminal history.
15	A. A person who is held in custody pending trial or hearing for an offense, civil or criminal
16	contempt, or otherwise shall be admitted to bail by a judicial officer, unless there is probable cause to
17	believe that:
18	1. He will not appear for trial or hearing or at such other time and place as may be directed, or
19	2. His liberty will constitute an unreasonable danger to himself, family or household members as
20	defined in § 16.1-228, or the public.
21	B. In making a determination under subsection A, the judicial officer shall consider all relevant
22	information, including (i) the nature and circumstances of the offense; (ii) whether a firearm is alleged to
23	have been used in the commission of the offense; (iii) the weight of the evidence; (iv) the history of the
24	accused or juvenile, including his family ties or involvement in employment, education, or medical,
25	mental health, or substance abuse treatment; (v) his length of residence in, or other ties to, the community;
26	(vi) his record of convictions; (vii) his appearance at court proceedings or flight to avoid prosecution or
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27	convictions for failure to appear at court proceedings; and (viii) whether the person is likely to obstruct or
28	attempt to obstruct justice, or threaten, injure, or intimidate, or attempt to threaten, injure, or intimidate, a
29	prospective witness, juror, victim, or family or household member as defined in § 16.1-228.
30	C. The judicial officer shall presume, subject to rebuttal, that no condition or combination of
31	conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person or the safety of the public if the person is
32	currently charged with:
33	1. An act of violence as defined in § 19.2-297.1;
34	2. An offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment;
35	3. A violation of § 18.2-248, 18.2-248.01, 18.2-255, or 18.2-255.2 involving a Schedule I or II
36	controlled substance if (i) the maximum term of imprisonment is 10 years or more and the person was
37	previously convicted of a like offense or (ii) the person was previously convicted as a drug kingpin as
38	formerly defined in § 18.2-248;
39	4. A violation of § 18.2-308.1, 18.2-308.2, or 18.2-308.4 and which relates to a firearm and
40	provides for a mandatory minimum sentence;
41	5. Any felony, if the person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in subdivision
42	1 or 2, whether under the laws of the Commonwealth or substantially similar laws of the United States;
43	6. Any felony committed while the person is on release pending trial for a prior felony under
44	federal or state law or on release pending imposition or execution of sentence or appeal of sentence or
45	conviction:
46	7. An offense listed in subsection B of § 18.2-67.5:2 and the person had previously been convicted
47	of an offense listed in § 18.2-67.5:2 or a substantially similar offense under the laws of any state or the
48	United States and the judicial officer finds probable cause to believe that the person who is currently
49	charged with one of these offenses committed the offense charged;
50	8. A violation of § 18.2-374.1 or 18.2-374.3 where the offender has reason to believe that the
51	solicited person is under 15 years of age and the offender is at least five years older than the solicited
52	person;
53	9. A violation of § 18.2-46.2, 18.2-46.3, 18.2-46.5, or 18.2-46.7;

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54	10. A violation of § 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, or 46.2-341.24 and the person has, within the
55	past five years of the instant offense, been convicted three times on different dates of a violation of any
56	combination of these Code sections, or any ordinance of any county, city, or town or the laws of any other
57	state or of the United States substantially similar thereto, and has been at liberty between each conviction;
58	11. A second or subsequent violation of § 16.1-253.2 or 18.2-60.4 or a substantially similar offense
59	under the laws of any state or the United States;
60	12. A violation of subsection B of § 18.2-57.2;
61	13. A violation of subsection C of § 18.2-460 charging the use of threats of bodily harm or force
62	to knowingly attempt to intimidate or impede a witness;
63	14. A violation of § 18.2-51.6 if the alleged victim is a family or household member as defined in
64	<u>§ 16.1-228; or</u>
65	15. A violation of § 18.2-355, 18.2-356, 18.2-357, or 18.2-357.1.
66	D. The judicial officer shall presume, subject to rebuttal, that no condition or combination of
67	conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person or the safety of the public if the person is
68	being arrested pursuant to § 19.2-81.6.
69	E. For a person who is charged with an offense giving rise to a rebuttable presumption against bail,
70	any judicial officer may set or admit such person to secured bail in accordance with this section.
71	F. The judicial officer shall consider the factors listed in subsection B and such others as it deems
72	appropriate in determining, for the purpose of rebuttal of the presumption against bail described in
73	subsection C, whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the appearance of the
74	person as required and the safety of the public.
75	<u>G.</u> The judicial officer shall inform the person of his right to appeal from the order denying bail or
76	fixing terms of bond or recognizance consistent with § 19.2-124.
77	D. H. If the judicial officer sets a secured bond and the person engages the services of a licensed
78	bail bondsman, the magistrate executing recognizance for the accused shall provide the bondsman, upon
79	request, with a copy of the person's Virginia criminal history record, if readily available, to be used by the
80	bondsman only to determine appropriate reporting requirements to impose upon the accused upon his

81 release. The bondsman shall pay a \$15 fee payable to the state treasury to be credited to the Literary Fund,
82 upon requesting the defendant's Virginia criminal history record issued pursuant to § 19.2-389. The
83 bondsman shall review the record on the premises and promptly return the record to the magistrate after
84 reviewing it.

85 <u>§ 19.2-120.2. Presumption of no bail for illegal aliens charged with certain crimes.</u>

- A. In addition to the presumption against the admission to bail under subsection C of § 19.2-120, 86 87 the judicial officer shall presume, subject to rebuttal, that no condition or combination of conditions will 88 reasonably assure the appearance of the person or the safety of the public if (i) the person is currently 89 charged with an offense listed in subsection A of § 19.2-297.1, subsection C of § 17.1-805, any offense 90 under Chapter 4 (§ 18.2-30 et seq.) of Title 18.2 except any offense under subsection A of § 18.2-57.2, 91 any felony offense under Article 1 (§ 18.2-247 et seq.) of Chapter 7 of Title 18.2, or any offense under 92 Article 2 (§ 18.2-266 et seq.), or any local ordinance substantially similar thereto, 4 (§ 18.2-279 et seq.), 93 5 (§ 18.2-288 et seq.), 6 (§ 18.2-299 et seq.), 6.1 (§ 18.2-307.1 et seq.), or 7 (§ 18.2-308.1 et seq.) of 94 Chapter 7 of Title 18.2, and (ii) the person has been identified as being illegally present in the United 95 States by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. 96 B. Notwithstanding subsection A, no presumption shall exist under this section as to any 97 misdemeanor offense, or any felony offense under Article 1 (§ 18.2-247 et seq.) of Chapter 7 of Title 18.2, unless U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement has guaranteed that, in all such cases in the 98 99 Commonwealth, it will issue a detainer for the initiation of removal proceedings and agree to reimburse 100 for the cost of incarceration from the time of the issuance of the detainer. 101 § 19.2-124. Appeal from bail, bond, or recognizance order. 102 A. If a judicial officer denies bail to a person, requires excessive bond, or fixes unreasonable terms
- 103 of a recognizance under this article, the person may appeal the decision of the judicial officer.
- If the initial bail decision on a charge brought by a warrant or district court capias is made by a
 magistrate, clerk, or deputy clerk, the person shall first appeal to the district court in which the case is
 pending.

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107 If the initial bail decision on a charge brought by direct indictment or presentment or circuit court
108 capias is made by a magistrate, clerk, or deputy clerk, the person shall first appeal to the circuit court in
109 which the case is pending.

If the appeal of an initial bail decision is taken on any charge originally pending in a district court
after that charge has been appealed, certified, or transferred to a circuit court, the person shall first appeal
to the circuit court in which the case is pending.

Any bail decision made by a judge of a court may be appealed successively by the person to thenext higher court, up to and including the Supreme Court of Virginia, where permitted by law.

115 The bail decision of the higher court on such appeal, unless the higher court orders otherwise, shall
116 be remanded to the court in which the case is pending for enforcement and modification. The court in
117 which the case is pending shall not modify the bail decision of the higher court, except upon a change in
118 the circumstances subsequent to the decision of the higher court.

B. The attorney for the Commonwealth may appeal a bail, bond, or recognizance decision to thesame court to which the accused person is required to appeal under subsection A.

121 C. The In a matter not governed by subsection C or D of § 19.2-120 or § 19.2-120.2, the court 122 granting or denying such bail may, upon appeal thereof, and for good cause shown, stay execution of such 123 order for so long as reasonably practicable for the party to obtain an expedited hearing before the next 124 higher court. When a district court grants bail over the presumption against bail in a matter that is governed 125 by subsection C or D of § 19.2-120 or § 19.2-120.2, and upon notice by the Commonwealth of its appeal 126 of the court's decision, the court shall stay execution of such order for so long as reasonably practical for 127 the Commonwealth to obtain an expedited hearing before the circuit court, but in no event more than five 128 days, unless the defendant requests a hearing date outside the five-day limit.

129 No such stay under this subsection may be granted after any person who has been granted bail has130 been released from custody on such bail.

D. No filing or service fees shall be assessed or collected for any appeal taken pursuant to thissection.

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