First Regular Session Seventy-third General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

PREAMENDED

This Unofficial Version Includes Committee Amendments Not Yet Adopted on Second Reading

LLS NO. 21-1019.01 Michael Dohr x4347

SENATE BILL 21-273

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Lee and Moreno, Buckner, Coleman, Gonzales, Rodriguez

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Benavidez and Bacon,

Senate Committees

House Committees

Judiciary Finance Appropriations

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING MEASURES TO INCREASE PUBLIC SAFETY BY MINIMIZING
102 CUSTODIAL RESPONSES TO LOW-LEVEL OFFENSES.

Bill Summary

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

The bill creates the community response to low-level offenses working group in the department of public safety to study and propose statewide policy and legislative initiatives to safely increase community response in lieu of law enforcement engagement for lower-level offenses and calls for service when there is no criminal conduct. The working group shall report its findings to the judiciary committees of the house of

representatives and the senate, or any successor committees, by the February 1, 2022.

The bill prohibits a peace officer from arresting a person based solely on the alleged commission of a traffic offense, petty offense, drug petty offense, municipal offense, drug misdemeanor offense, or misdemeanor offense, unless:

- Custodial arrest is statutorily required;
- The offense is a victim rights crime; the offense includes an element of illegal possession or use of a firearm; or the offense constitutes unlawful sexual behavior, failure to register as a sex offender, or the offense is a violation of a temporary or regular extreme risk protection order, a violation of a credible threat to a school, or a violation of eluding in a vehicle; or
- The officer is unable to sufficiently verify the individual's identity absent a custodial arrest.

The bill prohibits a court from issuing a monetary bond for a misdemeanor offense; municipal offense; class 4, 5, or 6 felony; or a drug felony unless the court finds the defendant will flee prosecution or threaten the safety of another and no other condition of release can reasonably mitigate the risk. The bill requires the court to issue a personal recognizance bond when the defendant fails to appear, unless:

- The defendant failed to appear when a witness was subpoenaed or a civilian witness was on call;
- The defendant intentionally failed to appear for the purpose of interfering with or deterring victim or witness participation in the case; or
- The defendant has failed to appear 2 or more times in the case.

The bill requires the court to issue a personal recognizance bond in a failure to comply with a probation conditions case that is not based on a criminal offense, unless:

- The violation was for a failure to comply with any courtordered treatment related to a sex offense or domestic violence;
- The defendant has already had probation revoked for failure to comply in the case; or
- The court finds the defendant is likely to flee prosecution.

The bill permits appellate review of a court's bail or bond order by either the defendant or the prosecution after a reconsideration hearing, denial of a reconsideration of bond conditions, or order for bail after conviction.

The bill authorizes sheriffs to actively manage their jail populations in order to keep the population as low as possible while maintaining community safety, including the authority to establish jail

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admission standards that include offense-based admission standards that limit jail admissions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado: 1 2 **SECTION 1. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly 3 finds and declares that: 4 (a) Custodial arrest and pre-trial incarceration have too often 5 become the default option for law enforcement, despite the United States 6 Supreme Court's edict that has cautioned: "In our society liberty is the 7 norm, and detention prior to trial is the carefully limited exception." 8 *United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 755 (1987); 9 (b) More than half of arrests in Colorado are for low-level 10 nonviolent offenses that do not pose a present threat to the safety of 11 others; 12 (c) Arrests for low-level offenses disproportionately involve 13 people of color. In Colorado, Black people are arrested at a rate eight 14 times higher than White people, are arrested for drug possession at a rate 15 twelve times higher than White people, and, although Black people make 16 up less than 5% of the population in Colorado, they represent about 15% 17 of people in jail. 18 (d) Arrests for low-level offenses too often escalate into violent 19 confrontations between police and community members with tragic 20 outcomes; indeed, the majority of law enforcement killings in Colorado 21 since 2017 involved incidents that began in response to an alleged 22 low-level offense, traffic violation, mental health call, or situation where 23 no crime was alleged, including those of Michael Marshall, Marvin 24 Booker, Elijah McClain, Jeffrey Melvin Jr., Jaime Ceballos, and Jack 25 Jacquez. Black people in Colorado have been killed at a rate four times

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higher per population than White people since 2013, and Latino people
have been killed at twice the rate of White people.

- (e) Furthermore, Colorado's local jail population has grown over 800% since the 1970s, mostly due to an increase in pre-trial confinement of unconvicted people who remain incarcerated because they cannot afford cash bond;
 - (f) Even short pretrial jail stays are destabilizing to already vulnerable populations by causing loss of employment, housing, and family connections; pretrial detention also increases the likelihood of pleading guilty to get out of jail;
 - (g) Jails and prisons have become the largest in-patient mental health facilities in Colorado, despite the fact that jail staff lack the expertise or resources to address these societal problems, and Colorado ranks eighth among states with the highest number of jail suicides;
 - (h) Law enforcement resources are limited and best focused on arrests of individuals who are accused of more serious crimes and are threats to public safety; and
 - (i) Community response programs nationwide and in Colorado involving mental health professionals and social workers as crisis responders have shown promising results by providing social support rather than a law enforcement response to calls for service related to lower-level offenses.
 - (2) Therefore, the general assembly declares that it is the public policy of the state of Colorado to:
 - (a) Encourage the use of summonses and tickets rather than custodial arrests for low-level offenses in order to increase public safety, reduce the prospect of violence, and improve public trust of law

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1	enforcement;
2	(b) Promote liberty and equal justice under law by increasing the
3	use of personal recognizance bonds and expedited appeals of their denial;
4	and
5	(c) Study alternatives to law enforcement responses, custodial
6	arrests, and jail for low-level offenses and mental health crises, including
7	community response models and diversion programs.
8	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 24-33.5-117 as
9	follows:
10	24-33.5-117. Community response to low-level offenses
11	working group - report. (1) (a) The executive director of the
12	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY SHALL FORM A WORKING GROUP TO
13	STUDY AND PROPOSE STATEWIDE POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES TO
14	SAFELY INCREASE COMMUNITY RESPONSE IN LIEU OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
15	ENGAGEMENT FOR LOWER-LEVEL OFFENSES AND CALLS FOR SERVICE WHEN
16	CRIMINAL CONDUCT IS NOT ALLEGED.
17	(b) AT A MINIMUM, THE WORKING GROUP MUST INCLUDE:
18	(I) A REPRESENTATIVE FROM:
19	(A) THE COLORADO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' COUNCIL;
20	(B) AN ORGANIZATION REPRESENTING THE CHIEFS OF POLICE;
21	(C) AN ORGANIZATION REPRESENTING THE COUNTY SHERIFFS OF
22	Colorado;
23	(D) THE OFFICE OF THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER;
24	(E) A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT PROVIDES DIRECT SERVICES
25	TO CRIME SURVIVORS;
26	$(F) \ A \text{NONPROFITORGANIZATION} \text{THAT ADVOCATES} \text{ON} \text{BEHALFOF}$
27	PEOPLE WITH MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DISORDERS;

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1	$(G)\ A \ \text{NONPROFITORGANIZATION}\ THAT\ ADVOCATES\ ON\ BEHALF\ OF$
2	PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS;
3	(H) A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT ADVOCATES FOR
4	INCREASING COMMUNITY RESPONSES IN LIEU OF LAW ENFORCEMENT; AND
5	$(I)\ A {\hbox{NONPROFIT}} {\hbox{ORGANIZATION}} {\hbox{THAT}} {\hbox{ADVOCATES}} {\hbox{FOR}} {\hbox{INCREASED}}$
6	RACIAL JUSTICE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; AND
7	(II) AN INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS BEEN OR IS THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY
8	MEMBER OF SOMEONE WHO HAS BEEN ARRESTED IN COLORADO FOR A
9	LOWER-LEVEL OFFENSE.
10	(c) THE WORKING GROUP SHALL, AT A MINIMUM, STUDY
11	COMMUNITY RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR WELFARE CHECKS, MENTAL AND
12	BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CRISES, HOMELESSNESS, SUBSTANCE ABUSE, TRAFFIC
13	OFFENSES, MUNICIPAL OFFENSES, DRUG OFFENSES, AND LOWER-LEVEL
14	MISDEMEANORS AND FELONIES THAT DO NOT CREATE AN IMMEDIATE
15	SAFETY THREAT, SUCH AS THE ALLEGED LOWER-LEVEL FELONY FOR WHICH
16	GEORGE FLOYD WAS KILLED.
17	(2) The working group shall report to the house of
18	REPRESENTATIVES JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND THE SENATE JUDICIARY
19	COMMITTEE, OR ANY SUCCESSOR COMMITTEES, REGARDING THE WORKING
20	GROUP'S FINDINGS AND PROPOSED STATEWIDE POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE
21	INITIATIVES BY FEBRUARY 1, 2022.
22	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 16-5-206, add (1.7)
23	as follows:
24	16-5-206. Summons in lieu of warrant or arrest - definitions.
25	(1.7) (a) A PEACE OFFICER MAY ISSUE A SUMMONS AND SHALL NOT
26	SUBJECT A PERSON TO A JAIL-ELIGIBLE ARREST BASED ON PROBABLE
27	CAUSE TO BELIEVE THE A PERSON COMMITTED A TRAFFIC OFFENSE, PETTY

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2	MISDEMEANOR, OR A MISDEMEANOR OFFENSE, UNLESS:
3	(I) THE ALLEGED OFFENSE IS:
4	(A) ONE FOR WHICH ARREST IS STATUTORILY REQUIRED;
5	(B) A VICTIM RIGHTS ACT CRIME, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
6	24-4.1-302 (1);
7	(C) Driving under the influence, as defined in section
8	42-4-1301;
9	(D) An offense that includes an element of illegal
10	POSSESSION OR USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON;
11	(E) AN OFFENSE THAT CONSTITUTES UNLAWFUL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
12	AS DEFINED IN SECTION 16-22-102 (9) OR FAILURE TO REGISTER AS A SEX
13	OFFENDER IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 18-3-412.5; OR
14	(F) A VIOLATION OF SECTION 13-14.5-111, 18-9-109 (6), OR
15	42-4-1413 OR MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 18-4-409;
16	<u>OR</u>
17	(II) THE OFFICER IS UNABLE TO SUFFICIENTLY VERIFY AN
18	INDIVIDUAL'S IDENTITY AFTER EXHAUSTING ALL REASONABLY AVAILABLE
19	MEANS TO DO SO.
20	(b) Nothing in this subsection (1.7) limits a peace officer's
21	AUTHORITY TO EXECUTE AN ARREST WARRANT, INCLUDING FOR FAILURE
22	TO APPEAR.
23	(c) This subsection (1.7) creates an obligation upon an
24	ARRESTING OFFICER AND DOES NOT REQUIRE A COURT OR A SHERIFF TO
25	PERFORM A REVIEW TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THIS SECTION AS IT
26	RELATES TO JAIL ADMISSIONS. THIS SUBSECTION (1.7) DOES NOT CREATE
27	A PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION FOR VIOLATIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION (1.7)

OFFENSE, DRUG PETTY OFFENSE, MUNICIPAL OFFENSE, DRUG

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1	NOR PROVIDE A BASIS TO SEEK DISMISSAL OR SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE
2	IN A CRIMINAL CASE.
3	(d) As used in this subsection (1.7):
4	(I) "DEADLY WEAPON" MEANS A FIREARM, LOADED OR UNLOADED;
5	SIMULATED FIREARM; KNIFE; OR BLUDGEON.
6	(II) "JAIL-ELIGIBLE ARREST" MEANS WHEN A PEACE OFFICER
7	ARRESTS A PERSON AND TAKES THE PERSON INTO PHYSICAL CUSTODY FOR
8	THE PURPOSE OF TRANSPORTING THE PERSON TO BE HELD IN A CITY, CITY
9	AND COUNTY, OR COUNTY JAIL OR DETENTION FACILITY, UNTIL SUCH TIME
10	AS THE PERSON EITHER APPEARS BEFORE A COURT OR IS RELEASED ON
11	BOND. "JAIL-ELIGIBLE ARREST" DOES NOT INCLUDE:
12	(A) WHEN A PEACE OFFICER TRANSPORTS A PERSON TO A CITY,
13	CITY AND COUNTY, OR COUNTY JAIL OR DETENTION FACILITY IN ORDER TO
14	HAVE THE PERSON SUBMIT TO FINGERPRINTING, PHOTOGRAPHING, DNA
15	TESTING, OR TESTING OF BLOOD, BREATH, SALIVA, OR URINE PRIOR TO
16	BEING RELEASED ON A SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT; OR
17	(B) When a peace officer transports a person for any
18	OTHER LAWFUL PURPOSE OR TO ANY OTHER FACILITY TO WHICH A PEACE
19	OFFICER HAS AUTHORITY TO TRANSPORT, SUCH AS A HOSPITAL,
20	DETOXIFICATION FACILITY, OR BEHAVIORAL OR MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY,
21	UNLESS THE PEACE OFFICER INTENDS TO HAVE THE PERSON HELD IN JAIL
22	UPON DISCHARGE FROM SUCH FACILITY.
23	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 16-4-113, add (3)
24	and (4) as follows:
25	16-4-113. Type of bond in certain cases - definition.
26	(3) (a) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED FOR IN SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION, A
27	COURT SHALL NOT IMPOSE A MONETARY CONDITION OF RELEASE UNLESS

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1	THE COURT FINDS ON THE RECORD THAT THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL RISK
2	THAT THE DEFENDANT WILL FLEE PROSECUTION OR THREATEN THE SAFETY
3	OF ANOTHER PERSON AND NO OTHER CONDITION OF RELEASE CAN
4	REASONABLY MITIGATE THE RISK; EXCEPT THAT THIS SUBSECTION $(3)(a)$
5	DOES NOT LIMIT A COURT'S AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE A MONETARY
6	CONDITION OF RELEASE FOR AN ALLEGED CLASS 1, 2, OR 3 FELONY.
7	(b) (I) In order to avoid pretrial detention on failure to
8	APPEAR IN COURT WHEN THE FAILURE TO APPEAR DID NOT HARM VICTIMS
9	OR WITNESSES, THE COURT SHALL GRANT A DEFENDANT A PERSONAL
10	RECOGNIZANCE BOND WHEN A DEFENDANT APPEARS BEFORE THE COURT
11	ON A WARRANT FOR FAILURE TO APPEAR, UNLESS:
12	(A) THE DEFENDANT FAILED TO APPEAR FOR A PROCEEDING FOR
13	WHICH A WITNESS WAS SUBPOENAED AND APPEARED OR FOR WHICH A
14	CIVILIAN WITNESS WAS PLACED ON CALL BY THE PROSECUTION;
15	(B) THE DEFENDANT INTENTIONALLY FAILED TO APPEAR FOR THE
16	PURPOSE OF INTERFERING WITH OR DETERRING VICTIM OR WITNESS
17	PARTICIPATION IN THE CASE;
18	(C) The defendant failed to appear $\underline{\text{one}}$ or more times in
19	THE CASE; OR
20	(D) THE COURT FINDS THE DEFENDANT IS LIKELY TO FLEE
21	PROSECUTION.
22	(II) THE COURT MAY IMPOSE A MONETARY BOND IN THE
23	CIRCUMSTANCES DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTIONS (3)(b)(I)(A) TO (3)(b)(I)(D)
24	OF THIS SECTION WHEN THE COURT FINDS NO OTHER CONDITIONS OF
25	RELEASE CAN REASONABLY MITIGATE THE RISK OF FUTURE FAILURE TO
26	APPEAR.
2.7	(c) (I) WHEN A PROBATIONER APPEARS BEFORE THE COURT ON A

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1	WARRANT FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS OF PROBATION FOR
2	WHICH THE UNDERLYING BEHAVIOR IS NOT A CRIMINAL OFFENSE, THE
3	COURT SHALL GRANT THE PROBATIONER A PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE
4	BOND, UNLESS:
5	(A) THE VIOLATION WAS A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH ANY COURT-
6	ORDERED TREATMENT RELATED TO A SEX OFFENSE OR A CRIME OF
7	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND THE COURT FINDS ON THE RECORD THAT THE
8	FAILURE TO COMPLY POSES A SUBSTANTIAL RISK TO THE SAFETY OF
9	ANOTHER AND WAS NOT BASED SOLELY ON AN INABILITY TO PAY;
10	(B) THE DEFENDANT HAS ALREADY HAD PROBATION REVOKED FOR
11	FAILURE TO COMPLY IN THE CASE; OR
12	(C) THE COURT FINDS A DEFENDANT IS LIKELY TO FLEE
13	PROSECUTION.
14	(II) NOTHING IN THIS SUBSECTION (3) LIMITS A COURT'S
15	AUTHORITY TO REVOKE PROBATION BASED ON FAILURE TO COMPLY
16	PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-11-206.
17	(d) NOTWITHSTANDING THIS SUBSECTION (3), THIS SECTION DOES
18	NOT PROHIBIT THE RELEASE OF A PERSON PURSUANT TO LOCAL PRETRIAL
19	RELEASE POLICIES THAT REQUIRE PAYMENT OF A MONETARY CONDITION
20	OF RELEASE PRIOR TO AN INDIVIDUALIZED DECISION BY A JUDGE, A
21	PRETRIAL OFFICER, A BONDING AND RELEASE COMMISSIONER, OR ANY
22	OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICER.
23	(4) AS USED IN THIS SECTION, "FLEE PROSECUTION" MEANS
24	PLANNING OR ATTEMPTING TO INTENTIONALLY EVADE PROSECUTION BY
25	CONCEALING ONESELF. SIMPLE PAST NONAPPEARANCE IN COURT ALONE IS
26	NOT EVIDENCE OF FUTURE INTENT TO FLEE PROSECUTION. CITIZENSHIP
27	STATUS ALONE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF FUTURE INTENT TO FLEE

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1	PROSECUTION.
2	
3	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 30-10-528 as
4	follows:
5	30-10-528. Sheriff - jail population management. THE GENERAL
6	ASSEMBLY ENCOURAGES AND AUTHORIZES SHERIFFS TO ACTIVELY
7	MANAGE THEIR JAIL POPULATIONS IN ORDER TO KEEP THE POPULATION AS
8	LOW AS POSSIBLE WHILE MAINTAINING COMMUNITY SAFETY, INCLUDING
9	THE AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH JAIL ADMISSION STANDARDS THAT INCLUDE
10	OFFENSE-BASED ADMISSION STANDARDS THAT LIMIT JAIL ADMISSIONS.
11	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 16-2-104 as
12	follows:
13	16-2-104. Issuance of summons and complaint. EXCEPT WHEN
14	REQUIRED BY SECTION 16-5-206, a summons and complaint may be issued
15	by any peace officer for an offense constituting a misdemeanor, or a petty
16	offense committed in his THE OFFICER'S presence or, if not committed in
17	his THE OFFICER'S presence, which he THE OFFICER has probable cause to
18	believe was committed and probable cause to believe was committed by
19	the person charged. Except for penalty assessment notices, which shall be
20	handled according to the procedures set forth in section 16-2-201, a copy
21	of a summons and complaint so issued shall be filed immediately with the
22	county court before which appearance is required, and a second copy
23	shall be given to the district attorney or deputy district attorney for the
24	county.
25	SECTION 7. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act
26	takes effect January 1, 2022; except that sections 1 and 7 of this act take
27	effect at 12:01 a m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day

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period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a 1 2 referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the 3 state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act 4 within the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general 5 assembly, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless 6 approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2022 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official 7 8 declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

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