

13103932D

## SENATE BILL NO. 1312

Offered January 17, 2013

A *BILL to amend and reenact § 19.2-123 of the Code of Virginia, relating to conditions of release without secured bond.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Patron—Martin

\_\_\_\_\_  
Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:****1. That § 19.2-123 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:****§ 19.2-123. Release of accused on secured or unsecured bond or promise to appear; conditions of release.**

A. Any person arrested for a felony who has previously been convicted of a felony, or who is presently on bond for an unrelated arrest in any jurisdiction, or who is on probation or parole, may be released only upon a secure bond. This provision may be waived with the approval of the judicial officer and with the concurrence of the attorney for the Commonwealth or the attorney for the county, city or town. Subject to the foregoing, when a person is arrested for either a felony or a misdemeanor, any judicial officer may impose any one or any combination of the following conditions of release:

1. Place the person in the custody and supervision of a designated person, organization or pretrial services agency which, for the purposes of this section, shall not include a court services unit established pursuant to § 16.1-233. *However, no person shall be released to a pretrial services agency without a secured bond unless he is determined by a court to be indigent pursuant to the provisions of § 19.2-159;*

2. Place restrictions on the travel, association or place of abode of the person during the period of release and restrict contacts with household members for a period not to exceed 72 hours;

2a. Require the execution of an unsecured bond;

3. Require the execution of a secure bond which at the option of the accused shall be satisfied with sufficient solvent sureties, or the deposit of cash in lieu thereof. Only the actual value of any interest in real estate or personal property owned by the proposed surety shall be considered in determining solvency and solvency shall be found if the value of the proposed surety's equity in the real estate or personal property equals or exceeds the amount of the bond;

3a. Require that the person do any or all of the following: (i) maintain employment or, if unemployed, actively seek employment; (ii) maintain or commence an educational program; (iii) avoid all contact with an alleged victim of the crime and with any potential witness who may testify concerning the offense; (iv) comply with a specified curfew; (v) refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device, or other dangerous weapon; (vi) refrain from excessive use of alcohol, or use of any illegal drug or any controlled substance not prescribed by a health care provider; and (vii) submit to testing for drugs and alcohol until the final disposition of his case;

3b. Place a prohibition on a person who holds an elected constitutional office and who is accused of a felony arising from the performance of his duties from physically returning to his constitutional office; or

4. Impose any other condition deemed reasonably necessary to assure appearance as required, and to assure his good behavior pending trial, including a condition requiring that the person return to custody after specified hours or be placed on home electronic incarceration pursuant to § 53.1-131.2 or, when the person is required to execute a secured bond, be subject to monitoring by a GPS (Global Positioning System) tracking device, or other similar device. The defendant may be ordered by the court to pay the cost of the device.

Upon satisfaction of the terms of recognizance, the accused shall be released forthwith.

In addition, where the accused is an individual receiving services in a state training center for individuals with intellectual disability, the judicial officer may place the individual in the custody of the director of the training center, if the director agrees to accept custody. The director is hereby authorized to take custody of the individual and to maintain him at the training center prior to a trial or hearing under such circumstances as will reasonably assure the appearance of the accused for the trial or hearing.

B. In any jurisdiction served by a pretrial services agency which offers a drug or alcohol screening or testing program approved for the purposes of this subsection by the chief general district court judge, any such person charged with a crime may be requested by such agency to give voluntarily a urine sample, submit to a drug or alcohol screening, or take a breath test for presence of alcohol. A sample may be analyzed for the presence of phencyclidine (PCP), barbiturates, cocaine, opiates or such other

INTRODUCED

SB1312

59 drugs as the agency may deem appropriate prior to any hearing to establish bail. The judicial officer and  
60 agency shall inform the accused or juvenile being screened or tested that test results shall be used by a  
61 judicial officer only at a bail hearing and only to determine appropriate conditions of release or to  
62 reconsider the conditions of bail at a subsequent hearing. All screening or test results, and any pretrial  
63 investigation report containing the screening or test results, shall be confidential with access thereto  
64 limited to judicial officers, the attorney for the Commonwealth, defense counsel, other pretrial service  
65 agencies, any criminal justice agency as defined in § 9.1-101 and, in cases where a juvenile is screened  
66 or tested, the parents or legal guardian or custodian of such juvenile. However, in no event shall the  
67 judicial officer have access to any screening or test result prior to making a bail release determination or  
68 to determining the amount of bond, if any. Following this determination, the judicial officer shall  
69 consider the screening or test results and the screening or testing agency's report and accompanying  
70 recommendations, if any, in setting appropriate conditions of release. In no event shall a decision  
71 regarding a release determination be subject to reversal on the sole basis of such screening or test  
72 results. Any accused or juvenile whose urine sample has tested positive for such drugs and who is  
73 admitted to bail may, as a condition of release, be ordered to refrain from use of alcohol or illegal drugs  
74 and may be required to be tested on a periodic basis until final disposition of his case to ensure his  
75 compliance with the order. Sanctions for a violation of any condition of release, which violations shall  
76 include subsequent positive drug or alcohol test results or failure to report as ordered for testing, may be  
77 imposed in the discretion of the judicial officer and may include imposition of more stringent conditions  
78 of release, contempt of court proceedings or revocation of release. Any test given under the provisions  
79 of this subsection which yields a positive drug or alcohol test result shall be reconfirmed by a second  
80 test if the person tested denies or contests the initial drug or alcohol test positive result. The results of  
81 any drug or alcohol test conducted pursuant to this subsection shall not be admissible in any judicial  
82 proceeding other than for the imposition of sanctions for a violation of a condition of release.

83 C. [Repealed.]

84 D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent an officer taking a juvenile into custody  
85 from releasing that juvenile pursuant to § 16.1-247. If any condition of release imposed under the  
86 provisions of this section is violated, a judicial officer may issue a capias or order to show cause why  
87 the recognizance should not be revoked.

88 E. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a court from imposing a recognizance or  
89 bond designed to secure a spousal or child support obligation pursuant to § 16.1-278.16, Chapter 5  
90 (§ 20-61 et seq.) of Title 20, or § 20-114 in addition to any recognizance or bond imposed pursuant to  
91 this chapter.