

REFERENCE SHEET FOR OTHER STATE PRETRIAL JUSTICE REPORTS¹

State	Recommendations
Alabama ² 2020	<p>Governor Kay Ivey set up a "Study Group on Criminal Justice Policy" in 2019 and the report was released at the end of January 2020. The report had many recommendations, but it does not appear to have any significant reference to pretrial reform. The report did state, "Community corrections programs—the umbrella term for alternative courts (drug courts, veterans courts, etc.) and the pretrial diversion programs administered by district attorneys' offices and municipal governments—hold enormous potential for the State because they steer low-level offenders into the programs that address underlying factors that contribute to criminal activity—substance abuse, lack of educational attainment, and lack of employment. . . . Our Study Group strongly believes that improvements to these programs are necessary. . . . We therefore recommend legislation to require better data collection by government agencies administering these programs.</p>
Alaska ³ 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expand the use of citations in place of arrest for lower-level nonviolent offenses. ● Create a presumption of citation for misdemeanors and class C felonies, excluding person offenses, domestic violence offenses, violations of release conditions, or offenses for which a warrant or summons has been ordered. ● Allowing law enforcing officials to overcome the presumption of citation if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person presents a significant likelihood of flight, presents a significant danger to the victim or the public, or if the officer is unable to verify the person's identification without making an arrest. ● Utilize risk-based release decision making. ● Create an evidence-based pretrial release decision-making grid that strengthens the presumption of release on personal recognizance or unsecured bond for defendants with less serious charges and lower risk scores. (Grid on p. 16.) ● Mandate the DOC to assess all pretrial defendants for risk using a validated pretrial risk assessment tool and make release recommendation to the court base don the grid prior to the defendant's first appearance. All releases on personal recognizance or unsecured bond would be accompanied by release conditions and, when appropriate, varying levels of pretrial supervision. ● Absent compelling circumstances, all defendants should be seen for their first appearance within 24 hours. If a first appearance happens within 24 hours, DOL is not required to be present. The could should notify DOL if an additional probable cause hearing within 48 hours is required. ● Authorize courts to issue unsecured and partially secured performance bonds. ● Authorizing the DOL collections unit to garnish paychecks and Permanent Fund Dividend checks to collect on forfeited unsecured bonds and unpaid victim restitution.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Direct the ACS to eliminate misdemeanor bail schedules following DOC's implementation of the above evidence-based pretrial practices. Thereafter, any defendant arrested by law enforcement would remain detained until they have received a risk assessment and have made their first appearance before a judicial officer. ●Implement meaningful pretrial supervision. ●Direct DOC to provide varying levels of supervision for moderate- and high-risk defendants who are released pretrial. The DOC would also be responsible for standardizing and recommending the use of pretrial diversion, conducting outreach to community programs and tribal courts to develop and expand diversion options, and providing referral services on a voluntary basis for substance abuse and behavioral health treatment services. ●Direct the ACS to issue court date reminders to carinal defendants for each of their hearings, and to coordinate and share information about hearing dates and times with the DOC. ●Focus supervision resources on high-risk defendants. ●Ensure the DOC recommends evidence-based release conditions for each defendant who they have recommended for pretrial release, with more restrictive conditions reserved for higher-risk defendants. ●Entitle defendants to a subsequent bail hearing in cases where the release conditions prevented the defendant's release. At the bail hearing, the court would either revise the conditions or find on the record that there is clear and convincing evidence that no other release conditions can reasonably assure court appearance and public safety. ●Restrict third-party custodian conditions to only those cases in which pretrial supervision provided by the DOC is not available; when no secured money bond is ordered; and when the court finds on the record that there is clear and convincing evidence that no less restrictive release conditions can reasonably assure court appearance and public safety. ●Revise eligibility requirements for third-party custodians to limit disqualification from serving as a third-party custodian if there is a reasonable possibility that the prosecution will call them as a witness.
<p>Arizona⁴</p> <p>2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Use automated tools to determine a defendant's ability to pay. ●Create a Simplified Payment Ability Form when evaluating a defendant's ability to pay. ●Use means-tested assistance program qualification as evidence of a defendant's limited ability to pay. ●Seek legislation to reclassify certain criminal charges to civil violations for first-time offenses.

- Implement the Phoenix Municipal Court's Compliance Assistance Program statewide.
- Conduct a pilot program that combines the Phoenix Municipal Court's Compliance Assistance Program with a fine reduction program and reinstatement of defendants' drivers' licenses.
- Test techniques to make it easier for defendants to make time payments on court-imposed financial sanctions.
- Seek legislation that would grant courts discretion to close cases and write off fines and fees for traffic and misdemeanor after a 20-year period if reasonable collection efforts have not been effective.
- Modify court website information, bond cards, reminder letters, FARE (Fines/Fees and Restitution Enforcement) letters, and instructions for online citation payment to explain that if the defendant intends to plead guilty or responsible but cannot afford to pay the full amount of the court sanctions at the time of the hearing, the defendant may request a time payment plan.
- Implement English and Spanish Interactive Voice Response (IVR), email, or a text messaging system to remind defendants of court dates, missed payments, and other actions to reduce failures to appear.
- Modify forms to collect cell phone numbers, secondary phone numbers, and email addresses.
- Train staff to verify and update contact information for defendants at every opportunity.
- Provide information to law enforcement agencies regarding the importance of gathering current contact information on the citation form.
- **After a defendant fails to appear, notify the defendant that a warrant will be issued unless the defendant comes to court within five days.**
- For courts operating pretrial service programs, allow pretrial services five days to re-engage defendants who have missed scheduled court dates and delay the issuance of a failure to appear warrant for those defendants who appear on the rescheduled dates.
- **Authorize the court to quash a warrant for failure to appear and reschedule a new court date for a defendant who voluntarily appears in court after a warrant has been issued.**
- Consider increasing access to the court (e.g., offering hours at night, on weekends, or extending regular hours, taking the court to people in remote areas, and allowing remote video and telephonic appearances).

- Develop and pilot a system that communicates in English and Spanish (such as video avatars) to provide explanations of options available to defendants who receive tickets or citations.
- Clarify on court informational websites and bond cards that defendants may come to court before the designated court date to resolve a civil traffic case and explain how to reschedule the hearing for those defendants who cannot appear on the scheduled dates.
- Prior to or in lieu of issuing a warrant to bring a person to court for failure to pay, courts should employ proactive practices that promote voluntary compliance and appearance.
- Coordinate where possible with the local regional behavioral health authority to assist the court or pretrial services in identifying defendants who have previously been diagnosed as mentally ill.
- Bring together criminal justice and mental health stakeholders in larger jurisdictions to adopt protocols for addressing people with mental health issues who have been brought to court.
- Consider the use of specialty courts and other available resources to address a defendant's treatment and service needs, as well as risk to the community, when processing cases involving persons with mental health needs or other specialized groups.
- . Modify Form 6—Release Order and Form 7—Appearance Bond to simplify language and clarify defendants' rights in an easy-to-understand format.
- Eliminate the use of non-traffic criminal bond schedules.**
- Amend Rule 7.4, Rules of Criminal Procedure, to require the appointment of counsel if a person remains in jail after the initial appearance.**
- Clarify by rule that small bonds (\$5-100) are not required to ensure that the defendant gets credit for time served when defendant is also being held in another case.
- Authorize the court to temporarily release a "hold" from a limited jurisdiction court and order placement directly into a substance abuse treatment program upon recommendation of the probation department.
- Expedite the bond process to facilitate timely release to treatment programs.
- Request amendment of A.R.S. § 13-3961(D) and (E) (Offenses not bailable; purpose; preconviction; exceptions) to authorize the court, on its own motion, to set a hearing to determine whether a defendant should be held without bail.

- Encourage the presence of court-appointed counsel and prosecutors at initial appearance hearings to assist the court in determining appropriate release conditions and to resolve misdemeanor cases.
- Request the legislature to refer to the people an amendment to the Arizona Constitution to expand preventive detention to allow courts to detain defendants when the court determines that the release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required, in addition to when the defendant's release will not reasonably assure the safety of other persons or the community.
- Eliminate the requirement for cash surety to the greatest extent possible and instead impose reasonable conditions based on the individual's risk.
- Eliminate the use of a cash bond to secure a defendant's appearance.
- Expand the use of the public safety risk assessment to limited jurisdiction courts.
- Encourage collaboration between limited jurisdiction courts and pretrial service agencies in superior courts in preparing or providing pretrial risk assessments for limited jurisdiction cases.
- Establish information sharing between a superior court that has conducted a pretrial risk assessment and a limited jurisdiction court when the defendant is arrested for charges in multiple courts and a release decision must be made in multiple jurisdictions.
- Request the Arnold Foundation to conduct research on the impact of immigration status on the likelihood of not returning to court if released to ascertain whether it is good public policy to hold these defendants on cash bond.
- Encourage the Arnold Foundation to conduct periodic reviews to revalidate the Public Safety Assessment [PSA] tool as to its effect on minority populations.
- Provide data to judicial officers to show the effectiveness of the risk assessment tool in actual operation.
- Develop an educational plan and conduct mandatory training for all judicial officers.
- Create multi-layer training (court personnel and judicial staff) to include a practical operational curriculum.
- Develop online training modules for future judicial officers.
- Host a one-day kick-off summit inviting all stakeholders (law enforcement, prosecutors, county attorneys, public defenders, city council and county board members, the League of Towns and Cities, criminal justice commissions, legislature, and presiding

	<p>judges) to educate and inform about recommendations of the task force and provide direction for leadership to initiate the shift to a risk-based system rather than a cash-based release system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Train judicial officers on the risk principle and the methodology behind the risk assessment tool. ● Launch a public education campaign to support the adopted recommendations of the task force. ● Provide a comprehensive and targeted educational program for all stakeholders (funding authorities, legislators, criminal justice agencies, media, and members of the public) that addresses the shift to a risk-based system rather than a cash-based release system. ● Request that the Chief Justice issue an administrative order directing the education of all full- and part-time judicial officers about alternatives to financial release conditions. Training and educational components should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inform judges that cash bonds are not favored. Judges should consider the least onerous terms of release of pretrial detainees that ensure public safety and the defendant's return to court for hearings. ● Train limited jurisdiction court judges to more aggressively allow payment of fines through community service, as permitted by A.R.S. § 13-810. ● Provide focused judicial education on A.R.S. § 11-584(D) and Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure 6.7(D) about how to determine the amount and method of payment, specifically taking into account the financial resources and the nature of the burden that the payment will impose on the defendant, and making specific findings on the record about the defendant's ability to pay. ● Update bench books and other judicial aides to be consistent
Arkansas	
<p>California⁵</p> <p>October 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement a robust risk-based pretrial assessment and supervision system to replace the current monetary bail system. ● Expand the use of risk-based preventive detention. ● Establish pretrial services in every county. ● Use a validated pretrial risk assessment tool. ● Make early release and detention decisions. ● Integrate victim rights into the system.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Apply pretrial procedures to violations of community supervision ●Provide adequate funding and resources. ●Deliver consistent and comprehensive education. ●Adopt a new framework of legislation and rules of court to implement these recommendations.
<p>Colorado⁶</p> <p>January 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Require a pretrial risk assessment instrument that will assist the court in release decisions for felony, misdemeanor and traffic level offenses that do not qualify for a mandatory summons. ●Criteria for the use of a pretrial risk instrument and data collection for validation and impact of an instrument. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By December 2020 the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) is to compile an inventory of approved risk assessment instruments—any instrument authorized and approved by DCJ must be empirically developed and validated. ○ By January 2021, any risk assessment approved for use must have been evaluated and validated in Colorado to maximize accuracy and to statistically minimize bias of race, ethnicity and gender. ○ Various evaluations will be conducted after implementation of the recommendation. ○ To evaluate the instrument for bias and proper measurement of risk factors, beginning in January 2021, each jurisdiction shall collect all relevant data as requested by DCJ. ●Expand pretrial services statewide and provide state resources for certain assessment and supervision costs with the priority given to assessment costs. ●Expand the use of summons to include mandatory summons and discretionary summons, each with appropriate public safety overrides. ●Eliminate Section 18-8-212 (Violation of bail bond conditions) and establish the crime of violation of bail bond appearance conditions. Establish a contempt process for violation of nonappearance bail bond conditions. Clarify the crime of protection order violation. ●Clarify conditions of release and limitations on the use of conditions. The current language in the bail statutes requires the court to impose the least restrictive alternatives as conditions of bond. It is necessary to clarify this in order to avoid applying certain conditions, especially in the area of monitored sobriety. ●Establish an expedited pretrial release process. Establish, through a locally-determined research-based administrative order, an expedited screening process for persons arrested for an offense committed in that jurisdiction which shall be conducted as

soon as practicable upon, but no later than 24 hours after, arrival of a person at the place of detention, allowing for the immediate release of certain persons. If a person does not meet the criteria for release as determined by administrative order, the person shall be held until the initial court appearance if a monetary condition of bond is not posted.

- Division of Criminal Justice of the Department of Public Safety and duties related to the Pretrial Services Fund, pretrial services standards, pretrial risk assessment, and pretrial technical assistance.

- The Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) of the Department of Public Safety is authorized to administer pretrial funding from the Pretrial Services Fund . . .
- DCJ is authorized to establish standards for pretrial service programs operated by units of local government or nongovernmental agencies. Such standards must prescribe minimum levels of services based upon national standards and best practices
- DCJ shall compile an inventory of approved pretrial risk assessment instruments available and authorized for use in Colorado. Any instrument authorized and approved by DCJ must be empirically developed and validated. Any approved risk assessment instrument must be reevaluated for accuracy and for bias as described above at least once every three years.

- Revise the initial bond hearing process and the considerations of monetary conditions of bond.

- For individuals who do not meet the criteria for expedited pretrial release, revise the statutory elements related to the initial bond hearing process, including the considerations of the conditions of monetary bond:
 - Assess persons before the hearing, require the court to consider financial circumstances of persons when setting bond, and presume release on bond with the least restrictive conditions.
 - The court shall further presume the release of the defendant without monetary conditions unless the court finds that one or more of the following exist:
 - No reasonable non-monetary conditions will address public safety and flight risk.
 - Require the filing of felony charges within three days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, unless good cause is shown or with agreement of the parties.
 - Require reconsideration of monetary and/or non-monetary conditions of bond in both felony and misdemeanor cases (a second look) when good cause is shown and expand the definition of bonding commissioner.
 - Create an expedited docket for cases where the defendant is in custody on a monetary bond that he/she has not posted.

- Clarify public defender and district attorney involvement in bail hearings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Comprehensive training for stakeholders. A new section in statute must be created that requires training on pretrial practices for all relevant stakeholders, which must include judicial officers, district attorneys, public defenders, and alternative defense counsel. •Establish an expedited appeal process and a requirement for the appellate court to address constitutional issues raised in the appeal. The current appeal process is cumbersome and does not provide adequate review of bond decisions by a higher court. Further, the appeals court is not required to legally address the legal issues raised in any bail appeal. •Create a telejustice program fund. It is essential for jurisdictions to use the best technology available to conduct bail hearing timely and efficiently. • Increase the representation of the community on the pretrial community advisory boards.
<p>Connecticut⁷ February 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Legislation should be enacted requiring that the court make a finding on the record before imposing secured financial conditions in misdemeanor cases. •The bail review period should be shortened and modified for certain individuals who remain detained after the imposition of secured financial conditions. •Legislation should be enacted permitting a defendant to deposit 10% of the bond amount with the court whenever a surety bond of \$10,000 or less is imposed. •Judicial Branch bail staff should have adequate opportunity to review and make release decisions following every warrantless custodial arrest. The Commission recommends that the legislature increase access to bail commissioners during booking to allow for pretrial screening and risk-based release decision making shortly after each warrantless arrest. •The Commission should continue to evaluate the effectiveness and fairness of Connecticut’s pretrial justice system. •Lawyers, judges, and other stakeholders should receive regular training on current best practices in the area of pretrial release and detention decision making. •The Division of Criminal Justice should have adequate support and opportunity to establish screening and intake units. The Division of Public Defender Services should have adequate attorney, investigator, and social work staff and resources to investigate defendant’s individual circumstances for purposes of making comprehensive bail and diversion arguments at arraignment. In addition, the Judicial Branch should have the personnel and resources to accommodate implementation of this recommendation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The Commission should continue to investigate the feasibility of a carefully limited preventive detention system. The Commission recommends that it continue to evaluate the feasibility of creating a carefully limited preventive detention model to keep the most dangerous defendants in jail. In order to ensure that the most dangerous defendants stay in jail during their pretrial process, it may eventually require a constitutional amendment to substitute preventive detention for the current practice of imposing high-dollar bonds on defendants.
Delaware	
Florida	
Georgia ⁸ February 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Make explicit the requirement to consider the financial circumstances of a defendant in setting bail. ●Provide for an expedited financial ability-to-pay determination for purposes of bail only. ●Increase the use of citations issued by police officers. State, magistrate, probate, and municipal courts should have the same citation authority. ●Create statutory authorization for a single Uniform Misdemeanor Complaint & Summons Form through the Uniform Rule process, with limited conditions to be authorized as conditions of release. ●Explore permitting release on an initial non-monetary bail for individuals whose offenses do not authorize jail time as a sentence. ● Provide local courts with the option to authorize unsecured bonds on bail schedules for other misdemeanors. ●Establish a committee or body to study the use of statutorily authorized alternatives to monetary bond. ●Allow for the setting of bond by any judge of a court of inquiry or sitting thereby by designation. ●Allow for the release of individuals with bail-restricted offenses by any judge of a court of inquiry or sitting thereby by designation. ●Mandate the release on the least restrictive conditions for misdemeanors. ●Eliminate a bail schedule for family violence offenses. ●Develop a statewide judicial inquiry system. ●Establish a uniform definition of “failure to appear” and a specific procedure for notation and correction in criminal histories.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Promote greater use of court appearance notifications through the use of electronic reminders and plain language notices. ●The Council recommends requesting that court-approved notices for appearances and jury service be exempted from the “opt in” requirement for text messages, like the exemption granted for medical appointments. ●Update Uniform Superior Court Rules on pretrial release to allow for additional options to be utilized at the discretion of local courts. ●Establish a statewide repository of bond schedules ●Institute a system of data collection and reporting to the Judicial Council of Georgia to determine the effectiveness of pretrial detention practices. ●Develop a bench card for judges that outlines alternatives to monetary bail. ●Encourage the use of best practices for pretrial release. ● Promote judicial education on adopted reforms and national research on pretrial incarceration effects.
<p>Hawaii⁹</p> <p>December 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Reinforce that law enforcement officers have discretion to issue citations, in lieu of arrest, for low level offenses and broaden discretion to include non-violent Class C felonies. ●Expand diversion initiatives to prevent the arrest of low-risk defendants. ●Provide adequate funding, resources and access to the Department of Public Safety, Intake Service Center. ●Expand attorney access to defendants to protect defendant’s right to counsel. ●Ensure a meaningful opportunity to address bail at the defendant’s initial court appearance. ●Where bail reports are received after the defendant’s initial appearance, courts should automatically address pretrial detention or release. ●Establish a court hearing reminder system for all pretrial defendants released from custody. ●Implement and expand alternatives to pretrial detention.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Regularly review the jail population to identify pretrial defendants who may be appropriate for pretrial release or supervision. ●Conduct risk-assessments and prepare bail reports within two (2) working days of the defendant’s admission to a county correctional center. ●Inquire and report on the defendant’s financial circumstances. ●Evaluate the defendant’s risk of violence. ●Integrate victim rights by considering a victim’s concerns when making pretrial release recommendations. ●Include the fully executed pretrial risk assessment as part of the bail report. ●Periodically review and further validate the risk-assessment tool and publicly report any findings. ●Provide consistent and comprehensive judicial education. ●Monetary bail must be set in reasonable amounts, on a case-by-case basis, considering the defendant’s financial circumstances. ●Permit monetary bail to be posted with the police or county correctional center at any time. ●Require prompt bail hearings. ●Eliminate the use of money bail for low level, non-violent misdemeanor offenses. ●Create rebuttable presumptions regarding both release and detention ●Require release under the least restrictive conditions to assure the defendant’s appearance and protection of the public. ●Create a permanently funded Criminal Justice Institute, a research institute dedicated to examining all aspects of the criminal justice system. ●A centralized statewide criminal pretrial justice data reporting and collection system should be created.
Idaho ¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Risk Assessment: Recommends Idaho will utilize a standardized risk assessment tool for the judges’ considerations, in making pretrial release decisions.

2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Representation at Arraignment: Recommends jurisdictions ensure defense counsel and prosecution be available at initial appearance. •Data Collection: Recommends Idaho utilize a central and standardized statewide case management information system. •Pretrial Monitoring and Supervision: Recommends that all Idaho Pretrial Services Units develop and implement monitoring and supervision policies and practices. •Citations in Lieu of Arrest: Citations in Lieu of Arrest (CILA) training be expanded through the Idaho Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) and the respective agencies' Field Training Officer programs. •Preventive Detention: Recommends a proposed amendment to ART. 1, § 6, of the Idaho Constitution.
Illinois ¹¹	The report from the "Commission on Pretrial Practices" was due in December 2019 but has not been released. A preliminary report was released but did not contain recommendations.
Indiana ¹² December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To enhance state and local collaboration, the General Assembly should enact a legislative proposal from the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council, which is supported by the Indiana Evidence Based Decision Making Policy Team, to formally incorporate the Indiana Evidence Based Decision Making Policy Team and its accompanying workgroups into the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council structure. •All sheriffs' offices should be required to provide clearly defined, specific, realtime data relevant to the jail population. Real-time jail data should be communicated via interfaces with the Odyssey Court Case Management System, the Indiana Prosecutor Case Management System, the Public Defender Information System, the Supervised Release System used by community supervision agencies, and the Department of Correction. •The Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council should develop a multi-year strategic plan for evaluating Indiana's pretrial reform efforts and measuring local and statewide pretrial outcomes. •Provide resources to support county-level assessments of current practices and behavioral health resources at each stage of the pretrial process, including citation and arrest procedures, bail and release decisions, initial hearing procedures, pretrial supervision, responses to pretrial misconduct, data collection and management practices, criminal case processing practices, jail population management practices, and other local policies. •Provide financial resources to support state and county-level training and technical assistance in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forming a collaborative policy team • Providing training to local criminal justice system on legal and evidence based pretrial practices • Conducting a local pretrial system assessment • Developing evidence based pretrial policies and procedures • Implementing consistent data collection procedures • Conducting on-going review and evaluation of pretrial outcomes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide financial resources to support the Indiana Office of Court Services’ Pretrial Services Program certification process. •Indiana counties should utilize the results of an evidence-based risk assessment, if available, and other relevant information to determine whether an arrestee presents a substantial risk of flight, danger to themselves, or danger to the public. •The Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council should be directed to study Indiana’s legal framework relative to pretrial preventive detention. •The Indiana General Assembly should amend Ind. Code 35-33-8-3.3 to permit pretrial supervision fees to be used by court operated pretrial service agencies and community corrections agencies, in addition to probation departments. •Increase financial resources to support local pretrial services. •Increase financial resources to support defense counsel and deputy prosecutor appearance at initial hearings. •Increase financial resources to support defense counsel representation for indigent defendants in misdemeanor cases.
Iowa	
Kansas	
Kentucky	
Louisiana	
Maine ¹³	<p>[The Task Force delivered its first report to the Maine Legislature in February 2016, but the Task Force was re-established in February 2019 because the pretrial detention rates remained high. The recommendations from the 2016 report are in the appendix of the report cited here.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The State should fully support and fund robust data development and collection, including the release of data to the public, the collection of data related to arrests, bail conditions, bail amounts (if applicable), and violations disaggregated by suspect classification (at least race and gender), jail data, and pretrial length of stay. This program should be established and fully supported (legislatively, funding and staffing). •Maine should encourage the use of summons, instead of arrest, for all class D and E offenses, except for a) crimes that threaten or feature threats or actual physical violence against the person, b) crimes against family or household members, c) sexual assaults, d) sexual exploitation of minors, e) kidnapping and/or criminal restraint, f) OUI, g) PFA/PH violations, h) VCRs on PA/PH violations, or i) other similar crimes that are a threat to public safety. •Maine should fully fund the electronic court notification program, including the hardware, software, and personnel necessary to establish and run the program. The program would provide automated text notification to all defendants for upcoming court dates.

- Maine should establish and fully fund "safe place" diversion programs (available for both pre- and post-booking), at free standing locations with evidence-based standards and processes.
- Maine should mandate and fund regular racial justice training for law enforcement, bail commissioners, judges, prosecutors, pretrial services, corrections officers, probation officers and defense attorneys.
- Maine should allow persons to pay their fines at any court, not just the court of jurisdiction.
- Maine should require that incarcerated individuals receive their court appointed counsel within 48 hours of first appearance and that defense counsel should receive notification of the appointment within the same time frame.
- There should be a statewide expansion of the available of GPS monitoring for medium- and high-risk domestic violence preparators in all counties. Funding for costs for indigent defendants and victims should be covered by the state.
- The State of Maine should ensure the availability of standardized, evidence-based, robust pretrial services in all 16 counties in Maine.
- The Maine Judicial branch should add a fifth Unified criminal Docket event for review of bail two weeks after initial appearance for those incarcerated individuals not granted personal recognizance or unsecured bail at the first bail hearing.
- Maine should adopt a universal screening process so all detainees can be assessed for other criminal justice release plans, or interventions, or alternative opportunities (pretrial, drug court, mental health courts, substance use disorder treatment, domestic violence courts, batterers intervention programs, Restorative Justice programs community services in lieu of fines, etc.).
- The State should create and fully fund statewide Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) beyond the grant funding application review that is currently being done by the volunteer Justice Assistance Council. The CJCC should include all parties in the criminal justice system and public health cohorts.
- Maine should eliminate all \$60 bail commissioner fees on personal recognizance, unsecure or in-custody cash bail bonds, and have the Court complete the bond paperwork for all in-custody arraignments.
- Maine should eliminate pre-conviction bail conditions for random search and testing for drugs or alcohol, except for persons enrolled in specialty courts or review dockets and persons on deferred dispositions.

- Maine should reinforce existing legislation that requires counties utilize the 30% Community Corrections Alternatives funding for release, diversion, and community-based corrections only.
- Maine should prohibit judges from subsequently setting cash bail if a person shows up for court after having been summoned to appear.
- Maine should decriminalize low-level driving offenses (Failing to register a car, driving on an out-of-state license after living here for more than 90 days, operating a motor vehicle without proof of insurance, attaching false plates, etc.) and certain Title 12 hunting and fishing crimes.
- The State should pay bail commissioner's fees. Fees should not come from a defendant nor should bail commissioners be required to execute bail bonds for free.
- The legislature should establish and fund a statewide commission to review all criminal statutes and make recommendations for revisions, including decriminalization, repeal of unsure or uncharged offenses, and/or rewiring of certain sections, to the Legislature for the first major revision of the criminal laws since 1976.
- The Legislature should establish a commission to review mandatory fines, fees, and surcharges and make recommendations for change.
- Maine should eliminate warrantless arrest for violations of conditions of release with exceptions for certain offenses that involve crimes against a family or household members, sexual assaults or OUI.
- Maine should fully fund regular and active judicial education and training on bail, release and detention decision-making, and the most recent and evidence-based research. The Legislature should ensure appropriate funding for backup judicial coverage so that all active full-time judges may attend.
- Maine should fully fund regular bail commissioner, Justice of the Peace, prosecutor and defense counsel education and training on bail, release and detention decision-making, and the most recent and evidence-based research. The curriculum should be developed by a multi-disciplinary committee that is also racially and ethnically diverse.
- Maine should decriminalize the offense of drinking in public.
- Maine should draft and adopt a statewide standardized intake form for the jails that contains sufficient information for a bail commissioner to make a fully informed bail decision.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Maine should establish a requirement that court appointed counsel must meet with their clients within seven days of arraignment or first appearance and file a compliance report with the Maine Commission on Indigent Legal Services. ●Maine should require that prosecutors initially screening criminal cases be experienced prosecutors with fully-funded, appropriate, and regular training so that charging, bail requests, and plea offers are appropriate for the circumstances. ●The State should reform the drug laws as they related to drug amounts and personal use. ●Maine should eliminate cash bail for Class D and E crimes with exceptions for crimes against family or household members, sex offenses, violations of Protections from Abuse or Protection from Harassment matters, or VCR charges for domestic violence or sexual assault crimes. This proposal assumes that the person charged would be brought to jail or police station for bail processing. (This recommendation had a tie vote by the full task force.)
Maryland	
<p>Massachusetts 14</p> <p>December 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The Commission does not recommend the use of risk assessment tools at this time. ●The Commission does not recommend the elimination of cash bail or substantially altering conditions of release at this time. The SJC and the Legislature recently put procedures in place to account for the indigency of the defendant without eliminating cash bail. ●The Commission ... strongly recommends the continued tracking of how the demographics of a defendant affect the bail determination. ●The Commission also recommends that the court, probation, District Attorneys, and police departments continue to implement anti-racism and implicit bias training. ●The Commission recommends that future data collected be further separated by race and ethnicity and that alternative methods be explored to gather data on gender identity and sexual orientation to evaluate disparate impact. ●The Commission recommends that the Legislature further study or form a commission to address issues surrounding [Bail Commissioners], with input from the State Bail Administrator, Trial Court clerk magistrates, and individuals impacted by the procedures for posting bail. ●Accessible guidelines on the procedures for bail should be available to the public at the courts and criminal justice agencies ●Training on [<i>Brangan v. Commonwealth</i>, 477 Mass. 691 (2017)] and the Criminal Justice Reform Act (CJRA) should be continued and expanded to other agencies and entities involved in the bail process.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The practice of setting and processing bail outside of the courtroom requires further study ●The Commission recommends collection of data by more entities and developing more detail into sub-groups for a more accurate assessment of the impact of bail on different communities. ●The Commission recommends the use of alternative tools to remind defendants of upcoming court dates. ●Improve record-keeping practices and information sharing on defaults. ●The policies and procedures of bail in Massachusetts be evaluated further in the future once impact of new legislation is evaluated.
<p>Michigan¹⁵</p> <p>January 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Stop suspending and revoking licenses for actions unrelated to safe driving. ●Reclassify most traffic offenses and some other minor misdemeanors as civil rather than criminal infractions. ●Expand officer discretion to use appearance tickets as an alternative to arrest and jail. ●Reduce the use of arrest warrants to enforce court appearance and payments and establish a statewide initiative to resolve new warrants and recall very old ones. ●Provide crisis response training for law enforcement and incentivize programs and partnerships between law enforcement and treatment providers to divert people with behavioral health needs from the justice system pre- and post-arrest. ●Release people jailed on certain charges pre-arraignment and guarantee appearance before a judicial officer within 24-48 hours for anyone still detained. ●Strengthen the presumption of release on personal recognizance and set higher thresholds for imposing non-financial and financial conditions. ●Provide a detention hearing for all defendants still detained 48 hours after arraignment. ●Require defendants to be tried within 18 months of arrest and preserve speedy trial rights unless waived by the defendant. ●Repeal the law authorizing sheriffs to bill people for their own incarceration. ●Invest significant resources in victim services and strengthen protection order practices.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Standardize criminal justice data collection and reporting across the state.
Minnesota	
Mississippi	
Missouri	
Montana	
Nebraska	
Nevada	
New Hampshire	
New Jersey ¹⁶ March 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Enact statutory change from our present “resource-based” [money bail] system. In its place, we recommend a system that employs an objective, “risk-based” method of analysis to assess a defendant’s risk of failure to appear and danger to the community. A risk-based instrument would consider objective factors such as current charge, prior arrests and convictions, history of failure to appear and substance abuse, amount of time at current residence, and employment status. It would aid judges as they craft conditions of release-- like electronic monitoring, house arrest, and reporting -- to address the risk level each defendant presents. ●Establish a system of supervised pretrial release with pretrial services officers who will monitor defendants and track their compliance with nonmonetary conditions of release. The system must include an effective way to enforce penalties for noncompliance with those conditions. ●The legislature provide--through a constitutional amendment--for preventive detention of offenders who cannot safely be released into the community or pose a serious risk of flight. ●The Legislature enact a speedy trial act that sets forth time frames in which defendants must be indicted and brought to trial.
New Mexico	
New York ¹⁷ February 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Rebuttable presumption of release: The Task Force recommends there be a presumption that defendants facing misdemeanor and certain non-violent felonies be released without imposing any bail, either on their own recognizance or with the least restrict non-monetary conditions necessary to ensure their appearance in court. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Task Force recommends the presumption of release not apply to defendants who face a life sentence of imprisonment or who are charged with a non-violent Class B felony carrying a mandatory state prison term (excluding Class B drug offenses), nor would it apply if the defendant is charged with conspiracy to commit one of these offenses. ○ The presumption may be rebutted if the court, in considering the factors set forth in CPL § 510.30, determines that there is a significant risk the defendant will not return to court. In such a case, the court must use the factors set forth in CPL § 510.30 to set the least restrictive conditions necessary to ensure the defendant’s future attendance in court. In addition, the presumption may be rebutted if the court determines that the defendant currently poses a credible

	<p>threat to the physical safety of an identifiable person or group of persons (e.g., in domestic violence cases). In any case where the court determines that the presumption has been rebutted, it must explain its rationale on the record.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Factors to consider in all bail determinations: In making any bail determination, regardless of whether the relevant offense falls within the scope of the presumption outlined above, the Task Force recommends that the court weigh the factors set forth in CPL § 510.30, and examine whether the defendant’s release on recognizance is reasonable. Moreover, even when such release is deemed not reasonable, the court should set the least restrictive conditions necessary to ensure that defendant’s future attendance in court as required. • Task Force recommends the State improve its review and reconsideration process of any bail set in local criminal courts. • Task Force recommends the State augment training and education, including for the court. •Task Force recommends the State expand the use of pretrial services, including for supervised release (and ensure proper State-wide funding for the same). •Task Force recommends the State expand data collection and reporting (and ensure proper State-wide funding for the same). •Task Force recommends the State further study the use of risk=assessment tools and use certain best practices if such tools are implemented. •Task Force recommends the State further study the use of "\$1 bail" and how to mitigate any of its intended harms.
<p>North Carolina¹⁸</p> <p>NC Summit Bail Reform Proposals March 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Adopt a carefully limited constitutional preventative detention procedure for the most dangerous defendants who cannot safely be released pretrial. •Revise local policies to honor the existing statutory preference for nonfinancial conditions of release. •Eliminate wealth-based detentions by requiring ability to pay determinations before imposition of financial conditions. •Reinvest money spent on unnecessary pretrial incarceration in appropriate pretrial supervision and services. •Create model local bail policies. • State funding for pretrial programs statewide, with no fees charged to defendants. • Allow defendants to make a deposit with the court in an amount similar to that currently paid to a commercial bondsman.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early involvement of counsel in bail proceedings. • Funding for defense investigators prior to the first appearance. • Robust ability to pay determinations. • Allow defense counsel to calendar bond hearings. • Increased mental health and substance use programs. • Eliminate commercial bail bonds and/or financial conditions. • Take more time at the first appearance to determine appropriate conditions. • Require judicial officials to record reasons for imposing secured bonds.
<p>North Carolina¹⁹</p> <p>March 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement recommended case management reforms, including, among other things, adopting or modifying time standards and performance measures, establishing and evaluating pilot projects, and developing case flow management templates. • Conduct a pilot project to implement and assess more broadly in North Carolina [than just the one county that uses one at the time of the report] an empirically derived pretrial risk assessment tool and develop an evidence-based decision matrix to help judicial officials best match pretrial conditions to empirically assessed pretrial risk. • The implementation of risk management strategies aimed at matching risk levels with the most appropriate level of support or supervision. Put another way: any conditions set on a defendant’s pretrial release should be related to the risk identified for that individual defendant. • A constitutionally valid preventative detention procedure to ensure that wealthy defendants who present an unacceptable risk cannot secure release simply by paying a money bond. • Encouraging use of criminal process that does not require arrest for low-risk defendants. • Early involvement by the prosecutor and defense counsel in the setting of conditions of pretrial release. • Procedures for timely review, in every case, by a judge of a magistrate’s pretrial release determination for in-custody defendants. • Evaluation of a variety of conditions of pretrial release (including but not limited to: secured bonds, unsecured bonds, pretrial services, electronic monitoring, and court date reminder systems) for defendants based on their assessed risk.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for all Pilot Project participants. • Robust, uniform empirical evaluation of all components of the Pilot Project that takes into
North Dakota	
Ohio ²⁰ July 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require a validated risk assessment tool be available to the judge in every municipal, county, and common pleas court when setting bond or conditions of bond. • Ohio's Superintendence Rule 5, Local Rules, should be amended to require counties with more than one municipal or county court to adopt a uniform bond schedule to be used by each court in the county. • The Task Force recommends the Supreme Court of Ohio adopt the amendments to Crim.R. 46 as proposed by the Commission on the Rules of Practice and Procedure • Crim.R. 44 should be amended to require the presence of counsel for the defendant at the initial appearance for any offense carrying the potential penalty of confinement, unless the defendant is being released on an unsecured financial condition or on personal recognizance. The rule shall not impede or delay the judge's ability to release a defendant on his or her own recognizance or an unsecured financial condition. • Pretrial services in Ohio courts should be tailored to offer appropriate supervision and services that correspond to the level of a defendant's risk/needs. • Courts should leverage technology solutions, such as text/email reminders and remote video conferencing, to implement low-cost improvements to pretrial services in Ohio courts. • Education and training should be offered and encouraged for court personnel, including judges, clerks of court, prosecutors, defense counsel, and other stakeholders critical to the pretrial process. • Implement a statewide, uniform data collection system to ensure a fair, effective, and fiscally efficient pretrial process.
Oklahoma ²¹ January 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement policies and procedures to facilitate the responsible release of accused individuals from jail within 48 hours. • Alternatives to monetary bail be researched, evaluated and, for those solutions determined to be cost-effective, implemented. • Real-time tracking technology suitable for this purpose be developed and deployed as an alternative to bail for accused individuals lacking the necessary monetary resources to post bail or bond out of jail.
Oregon	

Pennsylvania	
Rhode Island	
South Carolina	
South Dakota	
Tennessee	
Texas ²² October 2016 (update in 2018, post- <i>Harris County</i> issued the same recommendati ons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Legislature should require defendants arrested for jailable misdemeanors and felonies to be assessed using a validated pretrial risk assessment prior to appearance before a magistrate under Article 15.17, Code of Criminal Procedure. •The Legislature should amend the Texas Constitution bail provision and related bail statutes to provide for a presumption of pretrial release through personal bond, leaving discretion with judges to utilize all existing forms of bail. •The Legislature should amend the Texas Constitution and enact related statutes to provide that defendants posing a high flight risk and/or high risk to community safety may be held in jail without bail pending trial after certain findings are made by a magistrate and a detention hearing is held. •The Legislature should provide funding to ensure that pretrial supervision is available to defendants released on a pretrial release bond so that those defendants are adequately supervised. •The Legislature should provide funding to ensure that magistrates making pretrial release decisions are adequately trained on evidence-based pretrial decision-making and appropriate supervision levels. •The Legislature should ensure that data on pretrial release decisions is collected and maintained for further review. •The Legislature should expressly authorize the Court of Criminal Appeals to adopt any necessary rules to implement the provisions enacted by the Legislature pursuant to these recommendations. •The Legislature should provide for a sufficient transition period to implement the provisions of these recommendations.
Utah ²³ November 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Persons arrested for or charged with crimes are presumed innocent. There should be a presumption in favor of pretrial release, free from financial conditions. •Individuals arrested for or charged with minor offenses should not be held in custody pending the resolution of their cases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example, class B and C misdemeanors, other than DUI, domestic violence, and offenses involving a continued breach of the peace, should be initiated by issuance of a citation and release on recognizance with reporting instructions. ○ When these types of charges are filed by Information, service should be by summons, rather than a warrant.

- Uniform and consistent practices for making pretrial release and supervision decisions should be promulgated, and judges throughout the state should review those decisions as the case progresses.
 - The recommendations of the Board of District Court Judges regarding pretrial release and bail practices should be promptly implemented.
- Each person booked into jail should receive a pretrial risk assessment, using a validated instrument, and current assessment results should be available at each stage where a pretrial release and supervision decision is made.
 - Judges should evaluate pretrial release and supervision, taking into account the assessment and all other relevant factors.
 - Individuals who present a low pretrial risk should be released on their own recognizance without any conditions other than appearance in court.
 - Individuals who present a moderate pretrial risk, or for whom conditions to release are necessary, should be released with the least restrictive conditions necessary to meet the pretrial risk presented.
 - For individuals who present a high pretrial risk, the court should determine whether the offender can be held without monetary bail. If so, the court should order no bail and revisit that decision as appropriate. If not, under current law, the court must set monetary bail and should order the least restrictive conditions necessary to meet the pretrial risk presented.
- Pretrial supervision practices and procedures, that are appropriate to the size and needs of the community involved, should be developed and implemented.
 - Because release conditions will be imposed, and alternatives to jail detention ordered, a mechanism to monitor and enforce them should be implemented.
 - The court or local governments should consider an automated system that uses phone calls or other technology to remind defendants of upcoming court dates.
- Pretrial release is an individualized decision. Judges should not set monetary bail based solely on the level of offense charged.
 - The Uniform Fine and Bail Schedule should not be used to set monetary bail. Rather, the schedule should be used only to determine the amount of fines a defendant should remit to avoid the need for a court appearance in non-mandatory appearance cases, e.g. traffic.
- Prosecutors and defense counsel should provide more and better information at pretrial release or bail hearings to help judges make informed, individualized evaluations of the risk of pretrial release.
- The laws and practices governing monetary bail forfeiture should be improved and updated so that when monetary bail is used, the incentives it is designed to create can be furthered.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Council should create a standing committee on Pretrial Release and Supervision Practices that includes representatives of all stakeholders to stay abreast of current practices in this area, to develop policies or recommendations on pretrial release and supervision practices, to assist in training and data collection, and to interface with other stakeholders. •Uniform, statewide data collection and retention systems should be established, improved, or modified. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accurate risk assessments require correct and easily accessible data. Existing data systems are inadequate. They should be improved to permit these tools to operate effectively. ○ All stakeholders should collect consistent data on pretrial release and supervision to facilitate a regular and objective appraisal of the effectiveness of pretrial release and supervision practices. ○ The committee on pretrial release and supervision practices should help determine what data should be collected, how to collect it, and how best to study the efficacy of release and supervision practices. •Judges, lawyers, and other stakeholders should receive regular training on current best practices in the area of pretrial release and supervision practices. •The public in general and the media in particular should be educated about pretrial release and supervision practices issues.
Vermont	
Virginia ²⁴ 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend statutes to create a new charge of contempt of court specifically for failure to appear. •Request that Crime Commission staff convene stakeholders to develop a plan for statewide data systems integration and case tracking across the criminal justice system and any other related systems. •Request that the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia (OES) be included as part of Recommendations 2 in order to determine a method for tracking the number of criminal defendants statewide who are found to be indigent. •Amend statute to require magistrates to complete the existing <i>Checklist for Bail Determinations</i> and transmit it to the court. •Amend statute to require the basis of an arrest to be stated by a surety when requesting a <i>capias</i>. •Amend statute to increase the penalty for carnal knowledge of a defendant by a bail bond company owner or agent from a class 1 misdemeanor to a Class 6 felony. •Request Crime Commission staff to continue to examine the overall pre-trial process and to convene focus groups to address issues of uniformity within that process, including: first appearances, bond hearings, timely sharing of information, conditions of supervision and fees, and monitoring of pre-trial jail populations.

Washington²⁵

December
2010

- Provide the Department of Corrections risk assessment tool to judges statewide during the pretrial process. Require the Washington State Center for Court Research to research, evaluate, and monitor the validity of the tool on an ongoing basis, every two to four years, to track the tool's effectiveness. Allocate \$200,000 in the budget for this requirement. Include a null and void clause.
- Require the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to create a risk assessment tool to assess whether an individual is likely to fail to appear at subsequent court hearings. This assessment will be used in conjunction with the Department of Corrections risk assessment tool already in existence. Allocate \$25,000 in the budget for this requirement. Include a null and void clause.
- Require all law enforcement to use a super form that includes information, to the extent that it is available, regarding domestic violence and mental health. The form should also include information regarding the victim's input or position as to the defendant's release.
- Create an exception to allow courts confidential access to the mental health records of offenders for the purposes of bail and pretrial release.
- There should be a generally recognized definition of what bail means, subject to further discussion.
- The Legislature should not implement a uniform, statewide bail schedule. Bail schedules should be left to the discretion of the court and in the control of local jurisdictions.
- The temporary suspension of the use of felony bail schedules should be allowed to lapse, so that felony bail schedules may once again be used after section 2 of HB 2625 expires on August 1, 2011.
- A statewide justification system, as well as some form of statewide notification, would be beneficial. Under a statewide justification system, permit a bail bond agency to file all the primary paperwork with one regulatory agency without re-filing paperwork in every county. Under a statewide notification system, require that a presiding judge of a court notify the Administrative Office of the Courts when it de-justifies a bail bond agent. Require the Administrative Office of the Courts to notify other counties of the de-justification.
- For commercial property bonds, limit the definition of "collateral" to real property, tangible personal property, or a closed bank account. The definition should exclude savings accounts, for example, which can easily be accessed. Require a bail bond agent who issues commercial property bonds to post a \$100,000 surety bond instead of a \$10,000 surety bond with the Department of Licensing, or to deposit that amount in a trust account.
- Require that applicants for a bail bond agent license complete a background check.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Prohibit a general power of attorney or similar contract between the bail bond agent and the client. (Continue to permit the power of attorney between the bail bond agent and the surety insurance company.) ●Require a bail bond agent who surrenders a client to court to return the premium and recovery fee. Provide exceptions for when good cause exists to surrender the client (e.g., the risk substantially increased as a result of judicial action, the client concealed or misrepresented information, or other reasonable cause). Permit the bail bond agent to recover expenses incurred under these circumstances. ●Permit the Department of Licensing to audit the trust accounts of bail bond agents and agencies (both property bond agents and bail bond agents that represent a surety insurance company) once every two years. Permit a bail bond agency to avoid an audit by submitting a financial report prepared by a certified public accountant on an annual basis. ●Grant the Department of Licensing authority to inspect the books and records of the bail bond agent or agency when there is probable cause to believe the agent or agency has engaged in impropriety. ●Require the court to notify the surety of the defendant's failure to appear within 14 calendar days of the failure to appear, instead of 30 days. Begin the 60-day period during which the surety can avoid execution of the bond on the date of notification.
West Virginia	
<p>Wisconsin²⁶</p> <p>April 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Recommended changes to Wisconsin constitution. ●Recommended legislation that requires a court to review the bail of a defendant within 72 hours of initial appearance if the defendant remains in custody as a result of his or her inability to meet the bail. The court must review the bail every seven days thereafter if the defendant remains in custody. If the court does not adjust the bail and release the defendant, the court must set forth the reasons for the continuation of bail. ●Recommended legislation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫Expanding the categories of defendants who may be detained under this statute to include a person who is accused of any offense if there is a serious risk that: (1) the person poses a danger of inflicting serious bodily harm on a member of the community; (2) the person will intimidate a witness; or (3) the person will not appear in court as required. ▫Authorizing a court to hold a pretrial detention hearing, upon its own motion, under certain circumstances. ▫Providing that the rules governing the admissibility of evidence that apply in criminal proceedings do not apply in pretrial detention hearings. ▫Modifying the burdens of proof in pretrial detention hearings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Lengthening the period a person may be detained prior to trial and allowing a court to extend this time period if it finds that the ends of justice are best served by extending that period. ● Recommended legislation that modifies the list of factors a court may consider when setting bail or imposing other conditions of release to include the results of a validated pretrial risk assessment.
Wyoming	

¹ In some cases the state report or summit dealt with more than pretrial justice, but the criminal justice system as a whole. In those cases, only the items related to pretrial justice are noted.

² <https://governor.alabama.gov/assets/2020/01/Study-Group-Report-Letter-from-Justice-Lyons-to-Governor-Ivey.pdf>

³ https://smartjusticealaska.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/AK_JRI-Report_FINAL_2015-12-15.pdf

⁴ [http://www.azcourts.gov/Portals/74/TFFAIR/Reports/FINAL%20FairJustice%20Aug%202012-final%20formatted%20versionRED%20\(002\).pdf?ver=2016-08-16-090815-647](http://www.azcourts.gov/Portals/74/TFFAIR/Reports/FINAL%20FairJustice%20Aug%202012-final%20formatted%20versionRED%20(002).pdf?ver=2016-08-16-090815-647)

⁵ <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/PDRReport-20171023.pdf>

⁶ https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ccji/Meetings/2020/2020-01-10_RecFY20-PR03-b.pdf

⁷ https://www.ct.gov/ctsc/lib/ctsc/Pretrial_Release_and_Detention_in_CT_2.14.2017.pdf

⁸ https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/JR-in-GA_Report-of-the-Council-on-CJ-Reform.pdf

⁹ https://www.courts.state.hi.us/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/POST_12-14-18_HCR134TF_REPORT.pdf

¹⁰ <https://isc.idaho.gov/legislative/2018%20Pre%20Trial.pdf>

¹¹ <https://courts.illinois.gov/Probation/12-18.pdf>; <https://theappeal.org/politicalreport/courts-set-policy-illinois-supreme-court-election/> (article clarifying the report hasn't been released yet.)

¹² <https://www.in.gov/justice/files/jrac-2019-bail-pretrial-report.pdf>

¹³ https://www.courts.maine.gov/reports_pubs/reports/pdf/report-pretrial-justice-reform-task-force-dec2019.pdf

¹⁴ https://d279m997dpfwgl.cloudfront.net/wp/2020/01/0102_bail-reform-report.pdf

¹⁵ <https://courts.michigan.gov/News-Events/Documents/final/Jails%20Task%20Force%20Final%20Report%20and%20Recommendations.pdf>

¹⁶ https://www.njcourts.gov/pressrel/2014/FinalReport_3_20_2014.pdf

¹⁷ <http://www.nyjusticetaskforce.com/pdfs/ReportBailReform2019.pdf>

¹⁸ <https://cjl.sog.unc.edu/files/2019/04/NC-Summit-Bail-Reform-Proposals.pdf>

¹⁹

https://www.nccourts.gov/assets/documents/publications/nccalj_criminal_investigation_and_adjudication_committee_report_pretrial_justice.pdf?KdCfv06sGFBmgYgCxmmOZmrVY7o1Wr87

²⁰ <http://www.sc.ohio.gov/Publications/bailSys/report.pdf> ; And supplement:

<http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/Boards/Sentencing/resources/commReports/bailPretrialSvcAdd.pdf>

²¹ <https://www.governor.ok.gov/static-assets/documents/RestoreTaskForceInitialReport.pdf>

²² <https://www.txcourts.gov/media/1436204/criminal-justice-committee-pretrial-recommendations-final.pdf>

²³ <https://www.utcourts.gov/resources/reports/docs/Pretrial%20Release%20and%20Supervision%20Practices%20Final%20Report.pdf>

²⁴ <http://vscc.virginia.gov/2019/VSCC%202018%20Annual%20Report%20-%20Pre-trial%20Data%20Project%20and%20Pre-trial%20Process.pdf>

²⁵ <http://leg.wa.gov/JointCommittees/Archive/BPWG/Documents/BailPracticesWorkGroupReport.pdf>

²⁶ [https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lc/study/2018/1783/010 august 16 2018 meeting 10 00 a m lc conference room/sb 2018 06 bail](https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lc/study/2018/1783/010%20august%2016%202018%20meeting%2010%2000%20a%20m%20lc%20conference%20room/sb%202018%2006%20bail)