1	204474-2 : n : 02/04/2020 : WARD / chb
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3	SENATE JUDICIAY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SB60
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8	SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, a person may only be
9	denied bail if he or she is charged with an offense
10	which may be punished by death.
11	This bill would provide additional offenses
12	that would require mandatory denial of bail.
13	This bill would also make nonsubstantive,
14	technical revisions to update the existing code
15	language to current style.
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17	A BILL
18	TO BE ENTITLED
19	AN ACT
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21	Relating to bail, to amend Sections 15-13-2 and
22	15-13-3, Code of Alabama 1975, to provide that every person
23	charged with certain enumerated crimes, before conviction, be
24	released from custody on the least restrictive condition or
25	combination of conditions and certain enumerated findings are
26	made and procedural protections are afforded; and to make

nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the existing code language to current style.

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Sections 15-13-2 and 15-13-3, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

"\$15-13-2.

"In all cases other than those specified in subsection (a) of Section 15-13-3, a defendant is, before conviction, entitled to bail as a matter of right release from custody on the least restrictive condition or combination of conditions. No condition of release, including unaffordable monetary conditions, may be imposed that results in the detention of a defendant.

"\$15-13-3.

"(a) A defendant cannot be admitted to bail when he is charged with an offense which may be punished by death if the court is of the opinion, on the evidence adduced, that he is guilty of the offense in the degree punishable capitally, nor when he is charged with a personal injury to another which is likely to produce death and which was committed under circumstances such as would, if death arises from such injury, constitute an offense which may be punished by death. If a defendant is charged with any of the following offenses, the defendant may be detained without bail only if a judge makes findings on the record, following an adversarial hearing with counsel, that there is clear and convincing evidence either that the defendant presents a significant risk of intentional

1	flight to avoid prosecution or to imminently cause bodily harm
2	to a reasonably identifiable person or persons if released,
3	and that no conditions or combinations of conditions are
4	available to reasonably reduce the risk:
5	"(1) A capital offense, as provided in Section
6	<u>13A-5-40.</u>
7	"(2) An offense that caused injury to another, is
8	likely to cause the death of that person, and if death occurs
9	would constitute a capital offense, as provided in Section
10	<u>13A-5-40.</u>
11	"(3) Murder, as provided in Section 13A-6-2.
12	"(4) Kidnapping in the first degree, as provided in
13	<u>Section 13A-6-43.</u>
14	"(5) Kidnapping in the second degree, as provided in
15	<u>Section 13A-6-44.</u>
16	"(6) Rape in the first degree, as provided in
17	<u>Section 13A-6-61.</u>
18	"(7) Sodomy in the first degree, as provided in
19	<u>Section 13A-6-63.</u>
20	"(8) Sexual torture, as provided in Section
21	<u>13A-6-65.1.</u>
22	"(9) Sexual abuse in the first degree, as provided
23	in Section 13A-6-66.
24	"(10) Human trafficking in the first degree, as
25	provided in Section 13A-6-152.
26	"(b) In cases <del>punishable capitally</del> where bail is
27	denied pursuant to subsection (a), the defendant is entitled

to bail as a matter of right when the state, after the finding of the indictment, has continued the case twice, without his the defendant's consent, for the testimony of absent witnesses.

"In such case, if the indictment is dismissed, the defendant, on application for bail, is entitled to the benefit of any continuance had upon such indictment by the state for absent witnesses; and, if another indictment is not found at the same court at which the former is dismissed, the order of dismissal is to be taken as a continuance by the state for absent witnesses.

Section 2. This act shall become effective immediately upon the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to provide that an individual is entitled to release from custody on the least restrictive condition or combination of conditions prior to conviction, unless charged with a crime enumerated by the Legislature in general law, proposed in SB 59 of the 2020 Regular Session.