H. R. 1437

To discourage the use of payment of money as a condition of pretrial release in criminal cases, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 8, 2017

Mr. Ted Lieu of California (for himself, Mr. Gallego, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Beyer, Mr. Cárdenas, Mr. Carson of Indiana, Mr. Clay, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Ellison, Mr. Foster, Mr. Grijalva, Ms. Jayapal, Mr. McGovern, Ms. Moore, Mr. Nadler, Ms. Norton, Mr. Raskin, Mr. Rush, Ms. Schakowsky, Mr. Serrano, Ms. Sewell of Alabama, Mr. Takano, Ms. Velázquez, and Mr. Yarmuth) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To discourage the use of payment of money as a condition of pretrial release in criminal cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Short title.

This Act may be cited as the “No Money Bail Act of 2017”.

SEC. 2. Findings.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Nearly 60 percent of the inmates in jails in the United States are pretrial detainees who have not been convicted of a crime, an estimated 75 percent of whom have been charged with nonviolent crimes.

(2) Under current bail systems that use payment of money as a condition of pretrial release, nearly 50 percent of the most dangerous pretrial detainees are released without supervision, according to a study by the Arnold Foundation.

(3) Throughout the Nation, those with money can buy their freedom while poor defendants remain incarcerated awaiting trial.
(4) Pretrial detention costs State and local governments an estimated $14,000,000,000 each year.

(5) Pretrial detention should be based on whether the accused is likely to fail to appear in court or is a threat to public safety, not the ability to pay money as a condition of pretrial release.

(6) The States, the United States Department of Justice, law enforcement agencies, public officials, and community groups should collaborate to develop pretrial detention systems that improve public safety, reduce costs, and discourage criminal behavior.

SEC. 3. Eligibility for grants under the Byrne JAG Program.

Section 505 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3755) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) ELIGIBILITY.—Beginning with the third fiscal year beginning after the enactment of the “No Money Bail Act of 2017”, the Attorney General shall not allocate any amounts appropriated to carry out this part to any State that uses payment of money as a condition of pretrial release with respect to criminal cases.”; and

(B) in paragraph (1) by striking “in paragraph (2)” and inserting “in paragraphs (2) and (3)”;

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking “If the Attorney General” and inserting “(1) In general.—If the Attorney General”;

and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) STATE INELIGIBLE DUE TO SYSTEM OF BAIL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if the Attorney General determines with respect to any grant period that a State is made ineligible by subsection (a)(3), the Attorney General shall reallocate any amounts allocated to or that would have been allocated to such State for such period—

“(A) among the other eligible States; and

“(B) in proportion to allocations among eligible States under subsection (a).”.

SEC. 4. Prohibition of money bail in Federal criminal cases.

Notwithstanding any provision of Federal law, no justice, judge, or other judicial official in any court created by or under article III of the Constitution of the United States may use payment of money as a condition of pretrial release in any criminal case.