86R4860 JRR-D

By:  Anchia H.B. No. 929

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

relating to the duties of a magistrate to inform an arrested person of consequences of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1.  Article 15.17(a), Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

(a)  In each case enumerated in this Code, the person making the arrest or the person having custody of the person arrested shall without unnecessary delay, but not later than 48 hours after the person is arrested, take the person arrested or have the person arrested [~~him~~] taken before some magistrate of the county where the person [~~accused~~] was arrested or, to provide more expeditiously to the person arrested the warnings described by this article, before a magistrate in any other county of this state.  The person arrested [~~person~~] may be taken before the magistrate in person or the image of the person arrested [~~person~~] may be presented to the magistrate by means of a videoconference.  The magistrate shall inform in clear language the person arrested, either in person or through a videoconference, of the accusation against the person [~~him~~] and [~~of~~] any affidavit filed therewith and of the person's rights [~~, of his right~~] to retain counsel, [~~of his right~~] to remain silent, [~~of his right~~] to have an attorney present during any interview with peace officers or attorneys representing the state, [~~of his right~~] to terminate the interview at any time, and [~~of his right~~] to have an examining trial. The magistrate shall inform the person arrested that a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for the offense charged may affect the person's eligibility for enlistment or reenlistment in the United States armed forces or may result in the person's discharge from the United States armed forces if the person is a member of the armed forces.  The magistrate shall also inform the person arrested of the person's right to request the appointment of counsel if the person cannot afford counsel.  The magistrate shall inform the person arrested of the procedures for requesting appointment of counsel.  If the person arrested does not speak and understand the English language or is deaf, the magistrate shall inform the person in a manner consistent with Articles 38.30 and 38.31, as appropriate.  The magistrate shall ensure that reasonable assistance in completing the necessary forms for requesting appointment of counsel is provided to the person at the same time.  If the person arrested is indigent and requests appointment of counsel and if the magistrate is authorized under Article 26.04 to appoint counsel for indigent defendants in the county, the magistrate shall appoint counsel in accordance with Article 1.051.  If the magistrate is not authorized to appoint counsel, the magistrate shall without unnecessary delay, but not later than 24 hours after the person arrested requests appointment of counsel, transmit, or cause to be transmitted to the court or to the courts' designee authorized under Article 26.04 to appoint counsel in the county, the forms requesting the appointment of counsel.  The magistrate shall also inform the person arrested that the person [~~he~~] is not required to make a statement and that any statement made by the person [~~him~~] may be used against the person [~~him~~].  The magistrate shall allow the person arrested reasonable time and opportunity to consult counsel and shall, after determining whether the person is currently on bail for a separate criminal offense, admit the person arrested to bail if allowed by law.  A record of the communication between the person arrested [~~person~~] and the magistrate shall be made.  The record shall be preserved until the earlier of the following dates:  (1) the date on which the pretrial hearing ends; or (2) the 91st day after the date on which the record is made if the person is charged with a misdemeanor or the 120th day after the date on which the record is made if the person is charged with a felony.  For purposes of this subsection, "videoconference" means a two-way electronic communication of image and sound between the person arrested [~~person~~] and the magistrate and includes secure Internet videoconferencing.

SECTION 2.  This Act takes effect September 1, 2019.