

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND

R U L E S O R D E R

This Court's Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure having submitted its One Hundred Ninety-Second Report to the Court, recommending the adoption of proposed new Rule 4-216.1 and amendments to current Rules 4-212, 4-213, 4-213.1, 4-214, 4-215, 4-216, 4-216.1, 4-216.2, 4-217, 4-349, 5-101, and 15-303 and Form 4-217.2 of the Maryland Rules of Procedure, all as posted for comment on the website of the Maryland Judiciary; and

An open hearing having been held by the Court on January 5, 2017, notice of which was posted as prescribed by law, at which the Court considered written comments and oral presentations regarding the proposed Rules changes; and

After more than an hour of discussion among the Members of the Court, the Court having (1) declared the evidentiary record to be closed, (2) deferred further consideration of the

proposals by the Court until an open meeting on February 7, 2017, and (3) consistent with prior practice, requested that any Member of the Court who desired language changes to address that Member's questions or concerns regarding the proposed Rules to contact the Chair of the Rules Committee individually for the purpose of drafting such language for consideration by the Court at the February 7, 2017, meeting; and

As a result of such contacts, a Supplemental Report by the Chair of the Rules Committee containing proposed language changes as requested by Member(s) of the Court, for consideration on February 7, 2017, having been filed with the Court and posted on the website of the Maryland Judiciary on January 20, 2017; and

In furtherance of the ongoing process of addressing judicial concerns, further contacts having been made by individual Judges of the Court with the Chair of the Rules Committee, and, as a result of such contacts, Supplement No. 2 having been filed with the Court and posted on the website of the Maryland Judiciary on February 1, 2017; and

This Court having considered at an open meeting on February 7, 2017, notice of which was posted as prescribed by law, the 192nd Report, the comments received to it, and the two Supplements and having made certain amendments to the proposed Rules changes on its own initiative, it is this 17th day of February, 2017,

ORDERED, by the Court of Appeals of Maryland, that new Rule 4-216.1 and amendments to current Rules 4-212, 4-213, 4-213.1, 4-214, 4-215, 4-216, 4-216.1, 4-216.2, 4-217, 4-349, 5-101, and 15-303 and Form 4-217.2 be, and they are hereby, adopted in the form attached to this Order; and it is further

ORDERED that the Rules changes hereby adopted by this Court shall govern the courts of this State and all parties and their attorneys in all actions and proceedings and shall take effect and apply to all actions commenced on or after July 1, 2017, and, insofar as practicable, to all actions then pending; and it is further

ORDERED that a copy of this Order be posted promptly on the website of the Maryland Judiciary.

/s/ Mary Ellen Barbera
Mary Ellen Barbera

/s/ Clayton Greene, Jr.
Clayton Greene, Jr.

/s/ Sally D. Adkins
Sally D. Adkins

/s/ Robert N. McDonald
Robert N. McDonald

/s/ Shirley M. Watts
Shirley M. Watts

/s/ Michele D. Hotten
Michele D. Hotten

/s/ Joseph M. Getty
Joseph M. Getty

Filed: February 16, 2017

/s/ Bessie M. Decker
Clerk
Court of Appeals of Maryland

MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

CHAPTER 200 - PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

AMEND Rule 4-212 to revise internal references, as follows:

Rule 4-212. ISSUANCE, SERVICE, AND EXECUTION OF SUMMONS OR
WARRANT

. . .

(d) Warrant - Issuance; Inspection

(1) In the District Court

(A) By Judge

A judge may, and upon request of the State's Attorney shall, issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, other than a corporation, upon a finding that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed the offense charged in the charging document and that (i) the defendant has previously failed to respond to a summons that has been personally served or a citation, or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that the defendant will not respond to a summons, or (iii) the whereabouts of the defendant are unknown and the issuance of a warrant is necessary to subject the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court, or (iv) the defendant is in custody for another offense, or (v) there is probable cause to believe that the defendant poses a danger to another person or to the

community. A copy of the charging document shall be attached to the warrant.

(B) By Commissioner

On review of an application by an individual for a statement of charges, a commissioner may issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, other than a corporation, upon a finding that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed the offense charged in the charging document and that (i) the defendant has previously failed to respond to a summons that has been personally served or a citation, or (ii) the whereabouts of the defendant are unknown and the issuance of a warrant is necessary to subject the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court, or (iii) the defendant is in custody for another offense, or (iv) there is probable cause to believe that the defendant poses a danger to another person or to the community. A copy of the charging document shall be attached to the warrant.

Cross reference: See Code, Courts Article, §2-607.

(2) In the Circuit Court

Upon the request of the State's Attorney, the court may order issuance of a warrant for the arrest of a defendant, other than a corporation, if an information has been filed against the defendant and the circuit court or the District Court has made a finding that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed the offense charged in the charging document

or if an indictment has been filed against the defendant; and (A) the defendant has not been processed and released pursuant to Rule 4-216, or 4-216.1, or 4-216.2, or (B) the court finds there is a substantial likelihood that the defendant will not respond to a summons. A copy of the charging document shall be attached to the warrant. Unless the court finds that there is a substantial likelihood that the defendant will not respond to a criminal summons, the court shall not order issuance of a warrant for a defendant who has been processed and released pursuant to Rule 4-216, or 4-216.1, or 4-216.2 if the circuit court charging document is based on the same alleged acts or transactions. When the defendant has been processed and released pursuant to Rule 4-216, or 4-216.1, or 4-216.2, the issuance of a warrant for violation of conditions of release is governed by Rule 4-217.

(3) Inspection of the Warrant and Charging Document

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, files and records of the court pertaining to a warrant issued pursuant to subsection (d) (1) or (d) (2) of this Rule and the charging document upon which the warrant was issued shall not be open to inspection until either (A) the warrant has been served and a return of service has been filed in compliance with section (g) of this Rule or (B) 90 days have elapsed since the warrant was issued. Thereafter, unless sealed pursuant to Rule 4-201 (d), the files and records shall be open to inspection.

Committee note: This subsection does not preclude the release of otherwise available statistical information concerning unserved arrest warrants nor does it prohibit a State's Attorney or peace officer from releasing information pertaining to an unserved arrest warrant and charging document.

Cross reference: See Rule 4-201 concerning charging documents. See Code, General Provisions Article, §4-316, which governs inspection of court records pertaining to an arrest warrant.

(e) Execution of Warrant - Defendant not in Custody

Unless the defendant is in custody, a warrant shall be executed by the arrest of the defendant. Unless the warrant and charging document are served at the time of the arrest, the officer shall inform the defendant of the nature of the offense charged and of the fact that a warrant has been issued. A copy of the warrant and charging document shall be served on the defendant promptly after the arrest. The defendant shall be taken before a judicial officer of the District Court without unnecessary delay and in no event later than 24 hours after arrest or, if the warrant so specifies, before a judicial officer of the circuit court without unnecessary delay and in no event later than the next session of court after the date of arrest. The court shall process the defendant pursuant to Rule 4-216, or 4-216.1, or 4-216.2 and may make provision for the appearance or waiver of counsel pursuant to Rule 4-215.

Committee note: The amendments made in this section are not intended to supersede Code, Courts Article, §10-912.

Cross reference: See Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §4-109 concerning invalidation and destruction of unserved warrants, summonses, or other criminal process for misdemeanor offenses.

(f) Procedure - When Defendant in Custody

(1) Same Offense

When a defendant is arrested without a warrant, the defendant shall be taken before a judicial officer of the District Court without unnecessary delay and in no event later than 24 hours after arrest. When a charging document is filed in the District Court for the offense for which the defendant is already in custody a warrant or summons need not issue. A copy of the charging document shall be served on the defendant promptly after it is filed, and a return shall be made as for a warrant. When a charging document is filed in the circuit court for an offense for which the defendant is already in custody, a warrant issued pursuant to subsection (d)(2) of this Rule may be lodged as a detainer for the continued detention of the defendant under the jurisdiction of the court in which the charging document is filed. Unless otherwise ordered pursuant to Rule 4-216, 4-216.1, ~~or 4-216.2, or 4-216.3,~~ the defendant remains subject to conditions of pretrial release imposed by the District Court.

(2) Other Offense

A warrant issued pursuant to section (d) of this Rule for the arrest of a defendant in custody for another offense may be lodged as a detainer for the continued detention of the defendant for the offense charged in the charging document. When the defendant is served with a copy of the charging

document and warrant, the defendant shall be taken before a judicial officer of the District Court, or of the circuit court if the warrant so specifies, without unnecessary delay. In the District Court the defendant's appearance shall be no later than 24 hours after service of the warrant, and in the circuit court it shall be no later than the next session of court after the date of service of the warrant.

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MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

CHAPTER 200 - PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

AMEND Rule 4-213 to revise internal references, as follows:

Rule 4-213. INITIAL APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT

(a) In District Court Following Arrest

When a defendant appears before a judicial officer of the District Court pursuant to an arrest, the judicial officer shall proceed as follows:

(1) Appointment, Appearance, or Waiver of Attorney for Initial Appearance

If the defendant appears without an attorney, the judicial officer shall first follow the procedure set forth in Rule 4-213.1 to assure that the defendant either is represented by an attorney or has knowingly and voluntarily waived the right to an attorney.

(2) Advice of Charges

The judicial officer shall inform the defendant of each offense with which the defendant is charged and of the allowable penalties, including any mandatory or enhanced penalties, if any, and shall provide the defendant with a copy of the charging document if the defendant does not already have one and one is

then available. If one is not then available, the defendant shall be furnished with a copy as soon as possible.

(3) Advice of Right to Counsel

The judicial officer shall require the defendant to read the notice to defendant required to be printed on charging documents in accordance with Rule 4-202 (a), or shall read the notice to a defendant who is unable for any reason to do so. A copy of the notice shall be furnished to a defendant who has not received a copy of the charging document. The judicial officer shall advise the defendant that if the defendant appears for trial without counsel, the court could determine that the defendant waived counsel and proceed to trial with the defendant unrepresented by counsel.

Cross reference: See Rule 4-213.1 with respect to the right to an attorney at an initial appearance before a judicial officer and Rule ~~4-216.1~~ 4-216.2 (b) with respect to the right to an attorney at a hearing to review a pretrial release decision of a commissioner.

(4) Advice of Preliminary Hearing

When a defendant has been charged with a felony that is not within the jurisdiction of the District Court and has not been indicted, the judicial officer shall advise the defendant of the right to have a preliminary hearing by a request made then or within ten days thereafter and that failure to make a timely request will result in the waiver of a preliminary hearing. If the defendant then requests a preliminary hearing,

the judicial officer may either set its date and time or notify the defendant that the clerk will do so.

(5) Pretrial Release

The judicial officer shall comply with the applicable provisions of Rules 4-216, 4-216.1, and ~~4-216.1~~ 4-216.2 governing pretrial release.

(6) Certification by Judicial Officer

The judicial officer shall certify compliance with this section in writing.

(7) Transfer of Papers by Clerk

As soon as practicable after the initial appearance by the defendant, the judicial officer shall file all papers with the clerk of the District Court or shall direct that they be forwarded to the clerk of the circuit court if the charging document is filed there.

Cross reference: Code, Courts Article, §10-912. See Rule 4-231 (d) concerning the appearance of a defendant by video conferencing.

(b) In District Court

(1) Following Summons or Citation

When a defendant appears before the District Court pursuant to a summons or citation, the court shall proceed in accordance with Rule 4-301.

(2) Preliminary Inquiry

When a defendant has (A) been charged by a citation or served with a summons and charging document for an offense that

carries a penalty of incarceration and (B) has not previously been advised by a judicial officer of the defendant's rights, the defendant may be brought before a judicial officer for a preliminary inquiry advisement if no attorney has entered an appearance on behalf of the defendant. The judicial officer shall inform the defendant of each offense with which the defendant is charged and advise the defendant of the right to counsel and the matters set forth in subsection (a)(2), (3), and (4) of this Rule. The judicial officer shall certify in writing the judicial officer's compliance with this subsection.

(c) In Circuit Court Following Arrest or Summons

The initial appearance of the defendant in circuit court occurs when the defendant (1) is brought before the court by reason of execution of a warrant pursuant to Rule 4-212 (e) or (f)(2), or (2) appears in person or by written notice of counsel in response to a summons. In either case, if the defendant appears without counsel the court shall proceed in accordance with Rule 4-215. If the appearance is by reason of execution of a warrant, the court shall (1) inform the defendant of each offense with which the defendant is charged, (2) ensure that the defendant has a copy of the charging document, and (3) determine eligibility for pretrial release pursuant to Rules 4-216 and 4-216.1.

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MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

CHAPTER 200 - PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

AMEND Rule 4-213.1 to revise internal references, as follows:

Rule 4-213.1. APPOINTMENT, APPEARANCE, OR WAIVER OF ATTORNEY AT INITIAL APPEARANCE

. . .

(d) Proceeding Before Commissioner

(1) Determination of Indigence

(A) If the defendant claims indigence and desires a court-appointed attorney for the proceeding, the defendant shall complete a request and affidavit substantially in the form used by the Public Defender and, from those documents and in accordance with the criteria set forth in Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §16-210 (b) and (c), the commissioner shall determine whether the defendant qualifies for an appointed attorney.

(B) If the commissioner determines that the defendant is indigent, the commissioner shall provide a reasonable opportunity for the defendant and a court-appointed attorney to consult in confidence.

(C) If the commissioner determines that the defendant is not indigent, the commissioner shall advise the defendant of the right to a privately retained attorney and provide a reasonable opportunity for the defendant to obtain the services of, and consult in confidence with, a private attorney.

(2) Inability of Attorney to Appear Promptly

The commissioner shall further advise the defendant that, unless the attorney, whether court appointed or privately retained, is able to participate, either in person or by electronic means or telecommunication, within a reasonable period of time, the initial appearance may need to be continued, in which event, subject to subsection (d) (3) of this Rule, the defendant will be temporarily committed until the earliest opportunity that the defendant can be presented to the next available judicial officer with an attorney present.

(3) If Initial Appearance Continued

If pursuant to subsection (d) (2) of this Rule, the initial appearance needs to be continued, the commissioner, before recessing the proceeding, shall proceed in accordance with this subsection.

(A) Arrest Without Warrant - Determination of Probable Cause

If the defendant was arrested without a warrant, the commissioner shall determine whether there was probable cause for the charges and the arrest pursuant to Rule 4-216 (a). If

the commissioner finds no probable cause for the charges or for the arrest, the commissioner shall release the defendant on personal recognizance, with no other conditions of release. If the defendant is released pursuant to subsection (d) (3) (A) of this Rule, the Commissioner shall not make the determination otherwise required by subsection (d) (3) (B) of this Rule, but shall provide the advice required by subsection (d) (3) (C) of this Rule.

(B) Preliminary Determination Regarding Release on Personal Recognizance

Regardless of whether the defendant was arrested with or without a warrant, the commissioner shall make a preliminary determination regarding the commissioner's authority to release the defendant on personal recognizance and the appropriateness of such a release pursuant to Rules 4-216 and 4-216.1. If the commissioner's preliminary determination is that release on personal recognizance with no other conditions of release is authorized and appropriate, the commissioner shall release the defendant on that basis.

(C) Required Compliance Before Release of Defendant

Before releasing the defendant pursuant to subsection (d) (3) (A) or (B) of this Rule, the commissioner shall comply with the applicable provisions of Rules 4-213 and 4-216 ~~(h)~~ (g).

(D) Preliminary Determination Not to Release

Upon a preliminary determination by the commissioner not to release the defendant on personal recognizance, the commissioner shall comply with the applicable provisions of Rule 4-216 ~~(g)~~ (f) and ~~(h)~~ (g) and recess the proceeding. The commissioner's preliminary determination is without prejudice to the right of the defendant to seek release on personal recognizance when the proceeding resumes with the attorney present. If the proceeding resumes before the commissioner who made the preliminary determination not to release the defendant on personal recognizance, the commissioner, upon request of the defendant, shall recuse, and the proceeding shall be before another judicial officer.

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MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

CHAPTER 200 - PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

AMEND Rule 4-214 to revise internal references, as follows:

Rule 4-214. DEFENSE COUNSEL

(a) Appearance

Counsel retained or appointed to represent a defendant shall enter an appearance within five days after accepting employment, after appointment, or after the filing of the charging document in court, whichever occurs later. An appearance may be entered by filing a pleading or motion or by filing a written notice of appearance. An appearance entered in the District Court will automatically be entered in the circuit court when a case is transferred to the circuit court because of a demand for jury trial. In any other circumstance, counsel who intends to continue representation in the circuit court after appearing in the District Court must re-enter an appearance in the circuit court.

Cross reference: See Rules 4-213.1 and ~~4-216.1~~ 4-216.2 (b) with respect to the automatic termination of the appearance of the Public Defender or court-appointed attorney upon the conclusion of an initial appearance before a judicial officer and upon the conclusion of a hearing to review a pretrial release decision of a commissioner if no general appearance under this Rule is entered.

. . .

(d) Striking Appearance

A motion to withdraw the appearance of counsel shall be made in writing or in the presence of the defendant in open court. If the motion is in writing, moving counsel shall certify that a written notice of intention to withdraw appearance was sent to the defendant at least ten days before the filing of the motion. If the defendant is represented by other counsel or if other counsel enters an appearance on behalf of the defendant, and if no objection is made within ten days after the motion is filed, the clerk shall strike the appearance of moving counsel. If no other counsel has entered an appearance for the defendant, leave to withdraw may be granted only by order of court. The court may refuse leave to withdraw an appearance if it would unduly delay the trial of the action, would be prejudicial to any of the parties, or otherwise would not be in the interest of justice. If leave is granted and the defendant is not represented, a subpoena or other writ shall be issued and served on the defendant for an appearance before the court for proceedings pursuant to Rule 4-215.

Cross reference: Code, Courts Article, §6-407 (Automatic Termination of Appearance of Attorney). See Rules 4-213.1 and ~~4-216.1 4-216.2~~ (b) providing for a limited appearance by the Public Defender or court-appointed attorney in initial appearance proceedings before a judicial officer and hearings to review a pretrial release decision by a commissioner if no general appearance under this Rule is entered.

Source: This Rule is in part derived from former Rule 725 and M.D.R. 725 and in part from the 2009 version of Fed. R. Crim. P. 44.

MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

CHAPTER 200 - PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

AMEND Rule 4-215 to revise a cross reference, as follows:

Rule 4-215. WAIVER OF COUNSEL

. . .

Cross reference: See Rule 4-213.1 with respect to waiver of an attorney at an initial appearance before a judge and Rule ~~4-216.1 4-216.2~~ (b) with respect to waiver of an attorney at a hearing to review a pretrial release decision of a commissioner.

Source: This Rule is derived as follows:

Section (a) is derived from former Rule 723 b 1, 2, 3 and 7 and c 1.

Section (b) is derived from former Rule 723.

Section (c) is in part derived from former M.D.R. 726 and in part new.

Section (d) is derived from the first sentence of former M.D.R. 726 d.

Section (e) is new.

MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

CHAPTER 200 - PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

AMEND Rule 4-216 to delete sections (e) and (f) and portions of sections (c) and (d), to transfer those provisions to new Rule 4-216.1, to add a Committee note, and to make certain conforming and clarifying amendments, as follows:

Rule 4-216. PRETRIAL RELEASE - AUTHORITY OF JUDICIAL OFFICER; PROCEDURE

(a) Arrest without Warrant

If a defendant was arrested without a warrant, upon the completion of the requirements of Rules 4-213 (a) and 4-213.1, the judicial officer shall determine whether there was probable cause for each charge and for the arrest and, as to each determination, make a written record. If there was probable cause for at least one charge and the arrest, the judicial officer shall implement the remaining sections of this Rule. If there was no probable cause for any of the charges or for the arrest, the judicial officer shall release the defendant on personal recognizance, with no other conditions of release, and the remaining sections of this Rule are inapplicable.

Cross reference: See Rule 4-213 (a) (5).

(b) Communications with Judicial Officer

Except as permitted by Rule 18-202.9 (a) (1) and (2) of the Maryland Code of Conduct for Judicial Appointees or Rule 18-102.9 (a) (1) and (2) of the Maryland Code of Judicial Conduct, all communications with a judicial officer regarding any matter required to be considered by the judicial officer under this Rule shall be (1) in writing, with a copy provided, if feasible, but at least shown or communicated by the judicial officer to each party who participates in the proceeding before the judicial officer, and made part of the record, or (2) made openly at the proceeding before the judicial officer. Each party who participates in the proceeding shall be given an opportunity to respond to the communication.

Cross reference: See also Rule 19-303.5 (a) of the Maryland Attorneys' Rules of Professional Conduct.

(c) Defendants Eligible for Release by Commissioner or Judge

In accordance with this Rule, Rule 4-216.1, and Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §§5-101 and 5-201 and except as otherwise provided in section (d) of this Rule, or by Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §§5-201 and 5-202, or by other applicable law, a defendant is entitled to be ~~released~~ considered for release before verdict ~~on personal recognizance~~ ~~or on bail, in either case with or without conditions imposed,~~ unless ~~the judicial officer determines that no condition of release will reasonably ensure (1) the appearance of the~~

~~defendant as required and (2) the safety of the alleged victim, another person, and the community by a judicial officer.~~

Committee note: An individual arrested on a warrant issued pursuant to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision is ineligible for release by a judge or commissioner. The individual is required to be detained in accordance with Rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS). See 4 U.S.C. 112; Code, Correctional Services Article, Title 6, Chapter 200; and ICAOS Rules (available on the Internet).

(d) Defendants Eligible for Release Only by a Judge

(1) A defendant charged with an offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment or with an offense listed under Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §5-202 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) may not be released by a District Court Commissioner, but may be released before verdict or pending a new trial, if a new trial has been ordered, if only by a judge determines that all requirements imposed by law have been satisfied and that one or more conditions of release will reasonably ensure (1) the appearance of the defendant as required and (2) the safety of the alleged victim, another person, and the community.

(2) An individual arrested in this State who is subject to extradition under the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act (Code, Criminal Procedure Article, Title 9) may not be released by a Commissioner, but may be released only by a judge in accordance with that Act.

(e) Duties of Judicial Officer

In deciding upon release and any conditions of release,
the judicial officer shall apply the standards and comply with
the requirements set forth in Rule 4-216.1.

(1) Consideration of Factors

In determining whether a defendant should be released
and the conditions of release, the judicial officer shall take
into account the following information, to the extent available:

(A) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged,
the nature of the evidence against the defendant, and the
potential sentence upon conviction;

(B) the defendant's prior record of appearance at court
proceedings or flight to avoid prosecution or failure to appear
at court proceedings;

(C) the defendant's family ties, employment status and
history, financial resources, reputation, character and mental
condition, length of residence in the community, and length of
residence in this State;

(D) any recommendation of an agency that conducts pretrial
release investigations;

(E) any recommendation of the State's Attorney;

(F) any information presented by the defendant or
defendant's attorney;

(G) the danger of the defendant to the alleged victim,
another person, or the community;

(H) the danger of the defendant to himself or herself; and

~~(I) any other factor bearing on the risk of a wilful failure to appear and the safety of the alleged victim, another person, or the community, including all prior convictions and any prior adjudications of delinquency that occurred within three years of the date the defendant is charged as an adult.~~

~~(2) Statement of Reasons - When Required~~

~~Upon determining to release a defendant to whom section e of this Rule applies or to refuse to release a defendant to whom section (b) of this Rule applies, the judicial officer shall state the reasons in writing or on the record.~~

~~(3) Imposition of Conditions of Release~~

~~If the judicial officer determines that the defendant should be released other than on personal recognizance without any additional conditions imposed, the judicial officer shall impose on the defendant the least onerous condition or combination of conditions of release set out in section (g) of this Rule that will reasonably:~~

~~(A) ensure the appearance of the defendant as required,~~

~~(B) protect the safety of the alleged victim by ordering the defendant to have no contact with the alleged victim or the alleged victim's premises or place of employment or by other appropriate order, and~~

~~(C) ensure that the defendant will not pose a danger to another person or to the community.~~

~~(4) Advice of Conditions; Consequences of Violation; Amount and Terms of Bail~~

~~The judicial officer shall advise the defendant in writing or on the record of the conditions of release imposed and of the consequences of a violation of any condition. When bail is required, the judicial officer shall state in writing or on the record the amount and any terms of the bail.~~

~~(f) Conditions of Release~~

~~The conditions of release imposed by a judicial officer under this Rule may include:~~

~~(1) committing the defendant to the custody of a designated person or organization that agrees to supervise the defendant and assist in ensuring the defendant's appearance in court;~~

~~(2) placing the defendant under the supervision of a probation officer or other appropriate public official;~~

~~(3) subjecting the defendant to reasonable restrictions with respect to travel, association, or residence during the period of release;~~

~~(4) requiring the defendant to post a bail bond complying with Rule 4-217 in an amount and on conditions specified by the judicial officer, including any of the following:~~

~~(A) without collateral security;~~

~~(B) with collateral security of the kind specified in Rule 4-217 (e) (1) (A) equal in value to the greater of \$25.00 or 10% of the full penalty amount, and if the judicial officer sets~~

bail at \$2500 or less, the judicial officer shall advise the defendant that the defendant may post a bail bond secured by either a corporate surety or a cash deposit of 10% of the full penalty amount;

(C) with collateral security of the kind specified in Rule 4-217 (e) (1) (A) equal in value to a percentage greater than 10% but less than the full penalty amount;

(D) with collateral security of the kind specified in Rule 4-217 (e) (1) equal in value to the full penalty amount; or

(E) with the obligation of a corporation that is an insurer or other surety in the full penalty amount;

(5) subjecting the defendant to any other condition reasonably necessary to:

(A) ensure the appearance of the defendant as required,

(B) protect the safety of the alleged victim, and

(C) ensure that the defendant will not pose a danger to another person or to the community; and

(6) imposing upon the defendant, for good cause shown, one or more of the conditions authorized under Code, Criminal Law Article, §9-304 reasonably necessary to stop or prevent the intimidation of a victim or witness or a violation of Code, Criminal Law Article, §9-302, 9-303, or 9-305.

Cross reference: See Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §5-201 (a) (2) concerning protections for victims as a condition of release. See Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §5-201 (b), and Code, Business Occupations and Professions Article, Title 20,

~~concerning private home detention monitoring as a condition of release.~~

~~(g)~~ (f) Temporary Commitment Order

If an initial appearance before a commissioner cannot proceed or be completed as scheduled, the commissioner may enter a temporary commitment order, but in that event the defendant shall be presented at the earliest opportunity to the next available judicial officer for an initial appearance. If the judicial officer is a judge, there shall be no review of the judge's order pursuant to Rule 4-216.1 4-216.2.

Committee note: Section ~~(g)~~ (f) of this Rule is intended to apply to a narrow set of compelling circumstances in which it would be inappropriate or impracticable to proceed with or complete the initial appearance as scheduled, such as the illness, intoxication, or disability of the defendant or the inability of an attorney for the defendant to appear within a reasonable time.

~~(h)~~ (g) Record

The judicial officer shall make a brief written record of the proceeding, including:

- (1) whether notice of the time and place of the proceeding was given to the State's Attorney and the Public Defender or any other defense attorney and, if so, the time and method of notification;
- (2) if a State's Attorney has entered an appearance, the name of the State's Attorney and whether the State's Attorney was physically present at the proceeding or appeared remotely;

(3) if an attorney has entered an appearance for the defendant, the name of the attorney and whether the attorney was physically present at the proceeding or appeared remotely;

(4) if the defendant waived an attorney, a confirmation that the advice required by Rule 4-213.1 (e) was given and the defendant's waiver was knowing and voluntary;

(5) confirmation that the judicial officer complied with each applicable requirement specified in section (g) of this Rule and in Rule 4-213 (a);

(6) whether the defendant was ordered held without bail;

(7) whether the defendant was released on personal recognizance; and

(8) if the defendant was ordered released on conditions pursuant to ~~section (f) of this Rule,~~ Rule 4-216.1 the conditions of the release.

~~(i)~~ (h) Title 5 Not Applicable

Title 5 of these rules does not apply to proceedings conducted under this Rule.

Source: This Rule is derived in part from former Rule 721, M.D.R. 723 b 4, and is in part new.

MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

CHAPTER 200 - PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

ADD new Rule 4-216.1, as follows:

Rule 4-216.1. PRETRIAL RELEASE - STANDARDS GOVERNING

(a) Definitions

The following definitions apply in this Rule:

(1) Appearance; Appear

"Appearance" or "appear" means the appearance of the defendant in court whenever required.

(2) Bond

"Bond" means a written obligation of the person signing the bond conditioned on the appearance of the defendant and providing for the payment of a penalty sum according to its terms.

(3) Collateral Security

"Collateral security" means any property deposited, pledged, or encumbered to secure the performance of a bond.

(4) Compensated Surety

"Compensated surety" means a person who is licensed to become a surety on bonds written in the county and who charges compensation for acting as surety for defendants.

(5) Release on Personal Recognizance

"Release on personal recognizance" means a release, without the requirement of a bond, based on a written promise by the defendant (A) to appear in court when required to do so, (B) to commit no criminal offense while on release, and (C) to comply with all other conditions imposed by the judicial officer pursuant to this Rule, Rule 4-216.2, or by other law while on release.

Committee note: The principal differences between a personal recognizance and a bond are that the former does not provide for payment of a penalty sum if the defendant fails to appear when required and is not subject to any financial conditions.

(6) Special Condition

"Special condition" means a condition of release required by a judicial officer, other than the conditions that the defendant appear in court when required to do so and commit no criminal offense while on release.

(7) Special Condition of Release with Financial Terms

"Special condition of release with financial terms" means the requirement of collateral security or the guarantee of the defendant's appearance by a compensated surety as a condition of the defendant's release. The term does not include (A) an unsecured bond by the defendant or (B) the cost associated with a service that is a condition of release and is affordable by the defendant or waived by the court.

Committee note: Examples of a condition of release that is not a special condition of release with financial terms are

participation in an ignition interlock program, use of an alcohol consumption monitoring system, and GPS monitoring.

(8) Surety

“Surety” means a person other than the defendant who, by executing a bond, guarantees the appearance of the defendant and includes an uncompensated or accommodation surety.

(9) Surety Insurer

“Surety insurer” means a person in the business of becoming, either directly or through an agent, a surety on a bond for compensation.

(10) Uncompensated Surety

“Uncompensated surety” means an accommodation surety who does not charge or receive compensation for acting as a surety for the defendant.

(b) General Principles

(1) Construction

(A) This Rule is designed to promote the release of defendants on their own recognizance or, when necessary, unsecured bond. Additional conditions should be imposed on release only if the need to ensure appearance at court proceedings, to protect the community, victims, witnesses, or any other person and to maintain the integrity of the judicial process is demonstrated by the circumstances of the individual case. Preference should be given to additional conditions without financial terms.

(B) This Rule shall be construed to permit the release of a defendant pending trial except upon a finding by the judicial officer that, if the defendant is released, there is a reasonable likelihood that the defendant (i) will not appear when required, or (ii) will be a danger to an alleged victim, another person, or the community. If such a finding is made, the defendant shall not be released.

Cross reference: Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §5-101. For the inapplicability of the Rules in Title 5 to pretrial release proceedings, see Rule 5-101 (b).

(2) Individualized Consideration

A decision by a judicial officer whether or on what conditions to release a defendant shall be based on a consideration of specific facts and circumstances applicable to the particular defendant, including the ability of the defendant to meet a special condition of release with financial terms or comply with a special condition and the facts and circumstances constituting probable cause for the charges.

(3) Least Onerous Conditions

If a judicial officer determines that a defendant should be released other than on personal recognizance or unsecured bond without special conditions, the judicial officer shall impose on the defendant the least onerous condition or combination of conditions of release set forth in section (d) of this Rule that will reasonably ensure (A) the appearance of the defendant, and (B) the safety of each alleged victim, other

persons, and the community and may impose a financial condition only in accordance with section (e) of this Rule.

Committee note: If a defendant was arrested without a warrant and the judicial officer finds no probable cause for any of the charges or for the arrest, Rule 4-216 (a) requires that the defendant be released on personal recognizance, with no conditions imposed.

(4) Exceptions

Nothing in this Rule is intended to preclude a defendant from being held in custody based on an alleged violation of (A) a condition of pretrial release, a release under Rule 4-349, or an order of probation or parole previously imposed in another case, or (B) a condition of pretrial release previously imposed in the instant case.

(c) Release on Personal Recognizance or Unsecured Bond

(1) Generally

Except as otherwise limited by Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §5-101 or §5-202, unless the judicial officer finds that no permissible non-financial condition attached to a release will reasonably ensure (A) the appearance of the defendant, and (B) the safety of each alleged victim, other persons, or the community, the judicial officer shall release a defendant on personal recognizance or unsecured bond, with or without special conditions. If the judicial officer makes such a finding, the judicial officer shall state the basis for it on the record.

Committee note: Pursuant to section (b) of this Rule, the preference should be for release on personal recognizance.

Cross reference: Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §5-101 (c) precludes release on personal recognizance if the defendant is charged with certain crimes. Section 5-202 of that Article precludes release by a District Court commissioner if the defendant is charged with certain crimes under certain circumstances.

(2) Permissible Conditions

Permissible conditions for purposes of this section include the required conditions set forth in subsection (d) (1) and the special conditions set forth or authorized in subsection (d) (2) of this Rule.

(d) Special Conditions of Release

(1) Required Conditions

There shall be included, as conditions of any release of the defendant, that (A) the defendant will not engage in any criminal conduct during the period of pretrial release, and (B) the defendant will appear in court when required to do so.

(2) Special Conditions

Subject to section (b) of this Rule, special conditions of release imposed by a judicial officer under this Rule may include, to the extent appropriate and capable of implementation:

(A) one or more of the conditions authorized under Code, Criminal Law Article, §9-304 reasonably necessary to stop or prevent the intimidation of a victim or witness or a violation

of Code, Criminal Law Article, §§9-302, 9-303, or 9-305,
including a general no-contact order;

- (B) reasonable restrictions with respect to travel,
association, and place of residence;
- (C) a requirement that the defendant maintain employment
or, if unemployed, actively seek employment;
- (D) a requirement that the defendant maintain or commence
an educational program;
- (E) a reasonable curfew, taking into account the
defendant's employment, educational, or other lawful
commitments;
- (F) a requirement that the defendant refrain from
possessing a firearm, destructive device, or other dangerous
weapon;
- (G) a requirement that the defendant refrain from
excessive use of alcohol or use or possession of a narcotic drug
or other controlled dangerous substance, as defined in Code,
Criminal Law Article, §5-101 (f), without a prescription from a
licensed medical practitioner;
- (H) a requirement that the defendant undergo available
medical, psychological, or psychiatric treatment or counseling
for drug or alcohol dependency;
- (I) electronic monitoring;
- (J) periodic reporting to designated supervisory persons;

(K) committing the defendant to the custody or supervision of a designated person or organization that agrees to supervise the defendant and assist in ensuring the defendant's appearance in court;

Committee note: The judicial officer may commit the defendant generally to supervision by a pretrial services unit operating in the county, subject to more detailed requirements of that unit appropriate to the supervision.

(L) execution of unsecured bonds by the defendant and an uncompensated surety who (i) has a verifiable and lawful personal relationship with the defendant, (ii) is acceptable to the judicial officer, and (iii) is willing to execute such a bond in an amount specified by the judicial officer;

(M) execution of a bond in an amount specified by the judicial officer secured by the deposit of collateral security equal in value to not more than 10% of the penalty amount of the bond or by the obligation of a surety, including a surety insurer, acceptable to the judicial officer;

(N) execution of a bond secured by the deposit of collateral security of a value in excess of 10% of the penalty amount of the bond or by the obligation of a surety, including a surety insurer, acceptable to the judicial officer; and

Committee note: A compensated surety qualified under Rule 4-217 is presumptively acceptable. Before finding an uncompensated surety to be acceptable, the judicial officer should inquire into the ability of the proposed surety to satisfy the condition of the bond if called upon to do so. Whenever possible, however, the judicial officer should give preference to an uncompensated surety having a verifiable and lawful personal relationship with the defendant and, if collateral security is

required, should accept the posting of adequate real or personal property of that surety or the defendant. This preference is based on the inference that the defendant may be more likely to appear when required if the liability and property of a friend or family member is at risk.

(O) any other lawful condition that will help ensure the appearance of the defendant or the safety of each alleged victim, other persons, or the community.

(e) Release on Special Conditions

(1) Generally

(A) A judicial officer may not impose a special condition of release with financial terms in form or amount that results in the pretrial detention of the defendant solely because the defendant is financially incapable of meeting that condition. In making that determination, the judicial officer may consider all resources available to the defendant from any lawful source.

Committee note: Information regarding the defendant's financial situation may come from several sources. The Initial Appearance Questionnaire Form used by District Court commissioners seeks information from the defendant regarding employment, occupation, amount and source of income, housing status, marital status, and number of dependents relying on the defendant's income. The criminal and juvenile record checks made by the commissioner also may reveal relevant information. Additional information may be available to the judge at a bail review proceeding from a defense attorney, the State's Attorney, and a pretrial services unit.

(B) Special conditions of release with financial terms are appropriate only to ensure the appearance of the defendant and may not be imposed solely to prevent future criminal conduct during the pretrial period or to protect the safety of any person

or the community; nor may they be imposed to punish the defendant or to placate public opinion.

(C) Special conditions of release with financial terms may not be set by reference to a predetermined schedule of amounts fixed according to the nature of the charge.

(2) Other Permissible Conditions

If the judicial officer finds that one or more special conditions also may be required to reasonably ensure (A) the appearance of the defendant, and (B) the safety of each alleged victim, other persons, or the community, the judicial officer may impose on the defendant one or more special conditions in accordance with section (d) of this Rule.

(f) Consideration of Factors

(1) Recommendation of Pretrial Release Services Program

In determining whether a defendant should be released and the conditions of release, the judicial officer shall give consideration to the recommendation of any pretrial release services program that has made a risk assessment of the defendant in accordance with a validated risk assessment tool and is willing to provide an acceptable level of supervision over the defendant during the period of release if so directed by the judicial officer.

(2) Other Factors

In addition to any recommendation made in accordance

with subsection (f)(1) of this Rule, the judicial officer shall consider the following factors:

- (A) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, the nature of the evidence against the defendant, and the potential sentence upon conviction;
- (B) the defendant's prior record of appearance at court proceedings or flight to avoid prosecution or failure to appear at court proceedings;
- (C) the defendant's family ties, employment status and history, financial resources, reputation, character and mental condition, length of residence in the community, and length of residence in this State;
- (D) any request made under Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §5-201 (a) for reasonable protections for the safety of an alleged victim;
- (E) any recommendation of an agency that conducts pretrial release investigations;
- (F) any information presented by the State's Attorney and any recommendation of the State's Attorney;
- (G) any information presented by the defendant or defendant's attorney;
- (H) the danger of the defendant to an alleged victim, another person, or the community;
- (I) the danger of the defendant to himself or herself; and

(J) any other factor bearing on the risk of a willful failure to appear and the safety of each alleged victim, another person, or the community, including all prior convictions and any prior adjudications of delinquency that occurred within three years of the date the defendant is charged as an adult.

(g) Disclosure

If the judicial officer requires collateral security, the judicial officer shall advise the defendant that, if the defendant or an uncompensated surety posts the required cash or other property, it will be refunded at the conclusion of the criminal proceedings if the defendant has not defaulted in the performance of the conditions of the bond.

Source: This Rule is new.

MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

CHAPTER 200 - PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

AMEND Rule 4-216.1 to renumber it and to add a reference to the standards and requirements set forth in proposed new Rule 4-216.1, as follows:

Rule ~~4-216.1~~ 4-216.2. REVIEW OF COMMISSIONER'S PRETRIAL RELEASE ORDER

. . .

(c) Determination by Court

The District Court shall review the commissioner's pretrial release determination and take appropriate action in accordance with the standards and requirements set forth in Rule 4-216 (e) and (f) 4-216.1. If the court determines that the defendant will continue to be held in custody after the review, the court shall set forth in writing or on the record the reasons for the continued detention.

. . .

MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

CHAPTER 200 - PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

AMEND Rule 4-216.2 to renumber it and to add a reference to the standards and requirements set forth in proposed new Rule 4-216.1, as follows:

Rule ~~4-216.2~~ 4-216.3 FURTHER PROCEEDINGS REGARDING PRETRIAL RELEASE

. . .

(b) Amendment of Pretrial Release Order

After a charging document has been filed, the court, on motion of any party or on its own initiative and after notice and opportunity for hearing, may revoke an order of pretrial release or amend it to impose additional or different conditions of release, subject to the standards and requirements set forth in Rule 4-216.1. If its decision results in the detention of the defendant, the court shall state the reasons for its action in writing or on the record. A judge may alter conditions set by a commissioner or another judge.

. . .

MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

CHAPTER 200 - PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

AMEND Rule 4-217 to revise internal references, as follows:

Rule 4-217. BAIL BONDS

(a) Applicability of Rule

This Rule applies to all bail bonds taken pursuant to Rule 4-216, 4-216.1, or 4-216.2, or 4-216.3, and to bonds taken pursuant to Rules 4-267, 4-348, and 4-349 to the extent consistent with those rules.

. . .

(j) Discharge of Bond - Refund of Collateral Security

(1) Discharge

The bail bond shall be discharged when:

(A) all charges to which the bail bond applies have been stetted, unless the bond has been forfeited and 10 years have elapsed since the bond or other security was posted; or

(B) all charges to which the bail bond applies have been disposed of by a nolle prosequi, dismissal, acquittal, or probation before judgment; or

(C) the defendant has been sentenced in the District Court and no timely appeal has been taken, or in the circuit court

exercising original jurisdiction, or on appeal or transfer from the District Court; or

(D) the court has revoked the bail bond pursuant to Rule ~~4-216.2~~ 4-216.3 or the defendant has been convicted and denied bail pending sentencing; or

(E) the defendant has been surrendered by the surety pursuant to section (h) of this Rule.

Cross reference: See Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §5-208 (d) relating to discharge of a bail bond when the charges are stetted. See also Rule 4-349 pursuant to which the District Court judge may deny release on bond pending appeal or may impose different or greater conditions for release after conviction than were imposed for the pretrial release of the defendant pursuant to Rule 4-216, 4-216.1, ~~or~~ 4-216.2, or 4-216.3.

(2) Refund of Collateral Security - Release of Lien

Upon the discharge of a bail bond and surrender of the receipt, the clerk shall return any collateral security to the person who deposited or pledged it and shall release any Declaration of Trust that was taken.

Source. This Rule is derived from former Rule 722 and M.D.R. 722.

MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

CHAPTER 300 - TRIAL AND SENTENCING

AMEND Rule 4-349 to revise internal references, as follows:

Rule 4-349. RELEASE AFTER CONVICTION

. . .

(b) Factors Relevant to Conditions of Release

In determining whether a defendant should be released under this Rule, the court may consider the factors set forth in Rule ~~4-216~~ 4-216.1 (f) and, in addition, whether any appellate review sought appears to be frivolous or taken for delay. The burden of establishing that the defendant will not flee or pose a danger to any other person or to the community rests with the defendant.

(c) Conditions of Release

The court may impose different or greater conditions for release under this Rule than had been imposed upon the defendant before trial pursuant to Rule 4-216, ~~Rule 4-216.1, 4-216.2, or~~ 4-216.3. When the defendant is released pending sentencing, the condition of any bond required by the court shall be that the defendant appear for further proceedings as directed and surrender to serve any sentence imposed. When the defendant is released pending any appellate review, the condition of any bond

required by the court shall be that the defendant prosecute the appellate review according to law and, upon termination of the appeal, surrender to serve any sentence required to be served or appear for further proceedings as directed. The bond shall continue until discharged by order of the court or until surrender of the defendant, whichever is earlier.

. . .

MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 5 - EVIDENCE

CHAPTER 100 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

AMEND Rule 5-101 to revise internal references, as follows:

Rule 5-101. SCOPE

(a) Generally

Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, the rules in this Title apply to all actions and proceedings in the courts of this State.

(b) Rules Inapplicable

The rules in this Title other than those relating to the competency of witnesses do not apply to the following proceedings:

- (1) Proceedings before grand juries;
- (2) Proceedings for extradition or rendition;
- (3) Direct contempt proceedings in which the court may act summarily;
- (4) Small claim actions under Rule 3-701 and appeals under Rule 7-112 (d) (2);
- (5) Issuance of a summons or warrant under Rule 4-212;
- (6) Pretrial release under Rule 4-216, 4-216.1, ~~or 4-216.2,~~ or 4-216.3 or release after conviction under Rule 4-349;
- (7) Preliminary hearings under Rule 4-221;

- (8) Post-sentencing procedures under Rule 4-340;
- (9) Sentencing under Rule 4-342;
- (10) Issuance of a search warrant under Rule 4-601;
- (11) Detention and shelter care hearings under Rule 11-112;

and

- (12) Any other proceeding in which, prior to the adoption of the rules in this Title, the court was traditionally not bound by the common-law rules of evidence.

. . .

MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 15 - OTHER SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS

CHAPTER 300 - HABEAS CORPUS

AMEND Rule 15-303 to revise internal references, as follows:

Rule 15-303. PROCEDURE ON PETITION

. . .

(b) Bail

(1) Pretrial

If a petition by or on behalf of an individual who is confined prior to or during trial seeks a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of determining admission to bail or the appropriateness of any bail set, the judge to whom the petition is directed may deny the petition without a hearing if a judge has previously determined the individual's eligibility for pretrial release or the conditions for such release pursuant to Rule 4-216, 4-216.1, or 4-216.2, or 4-216.3 and the petition raises no grounds sufficient to warrant issuance of the writ other than grounds that were raised when the earlier pretrial release determination was made.

Cross reference: Rule 4-213 (c).

(2) After Conviction

(A) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2)(B) of this section, if a petition by or on behalf of an individual confined as a result of a conviction pending sentencing or exhaustion of appellate review seeks a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of determining admission to bail or the appropriateness of any bail set, the judge to whom the petition is directed may deny the writ and order that the petition be treated as a motion for release or for amendment of an order of release pursuant to Rule 4-349. Upon entry of the order, the judge shall transmit the petition, a certified copy of the order, and any other pertinent papers to the trial judge who presided at the proceeding as a result of which the individual was confined. Upon receiving of the transmittal, the trial judge shall proceed in accordance with Rule 4-349.

(B) If a petition directed to a circuit court judge is filed by or on behalf of an individual confined as a result of a conviction in the District Court that has been appealed to a circuit court, the circuit court judge shall act on the petition and may not transmit or refer the petition to a District Court judge.

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MARYLAND RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE 4 - CRIMINAL CAUSES

BAIL BOND FORMS

AMEND Form 4-217.2 to delete the phrase "the greater of \$25.00 or", as follows:

Form 4-217.2. BAIL BOND FORMS

(Caption)

BAIL BOND

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I/we, the undersigned, jointly and severally acknowledge that I/we, our personal representatives, successors, and assigns are held and firmly bound unto the State of Maryland in the penalty sum of Dollars (\$.....):

[] without collateral security;

[] with cash or other collateral security equal in value to ~~the greater of \$25.00 or~~% of the penalty sum;

[] with cash or other collateral security equal in value to the full penalty amount;

[] with the obligation of the corporation [] which is an insurer or other surety in the full penalty amount.

To secure payment the [] defendant [] surety [] individual has:

[] deposited [] in cash or [] by certified check the amount of \$.....

[] pledged the following intangible personal property:

.....
[] encumbered the real estate described in the Declaration of Trust filed herewith, or in a Deed of Trust dated the day of,, from the undersigned
(month) (year)

surety to, to the use of the State of Maryland.

THE CONDITION OF THIS BOND IS that the defendant personally appear, as required, in any court in which the charges are pending, or in which a charging document may be filed based on the same acts or transactions, or to which the action may be transferred, removed, or, if from the District Court, appealed.

IF, however, the defendant fails to perform the foregoing condition, this bond shall be forfeited forthwith for payment of the above penalty sum in accordance with law.

IT IS AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD that this bond shall continue in full force and effect until discharged pursuant to Rule 4-217.

AND the undersigned surety covenants that the only compensation chargeable in connection with the execution of this bond consisted of a [] fee, [] premium, [] service charge for the loan of money, or other (describe)
.....

in the amount of \$.....

[] Fee or premium paid by
(address)

AND the undersigned surety covenants that no collateral was
or will be deposited, pledged, or encumbered directly or
indirectly in favor of the surety in connection with the
execution of this bond except:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, these presents have been executed under
seal this day of,
(month) (year)

..... (SEAL)
Defendant Address of Defendant

..... (SEAL)
Personal Surety/Individual Address of Surety

..... (SEAL)
Surety-Insurer Address of Surety-Insurer

By: (SEAL)
Bail Bondsman Power of Attorney No.

SIGNED, sealed, and acknowledged before me:

.....
Commissioner/Clerk/Judge of the
..... Court for
..... County/City