- 1 HB28
- 2 96595-4
- 3 By Representative Irons
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 05-FEB-08
- 6 PFD: 01/07/2008

2 <u>ENROLLED</u>, An Act,

3 Relating to juvenile court proceedings; to revise and reorganize and repeal parts of Chapter 15 of Title 12, of 4 the Code of Alabama 1975, the Alabama Juvenile Justice Act, to 5 6 provide for the jurisdiction, procedures, and operation of the 7 juvenile courts in this state and the juvenile justice system; to provide for general provisions and definitions; to provide 8 for delinquency and children in need of supervision 9 10 proceedings; to provide for dependency and termination of 11 parental rights proceedings; to provide for the involuntary 12 commitment of children; to provide for multiple needs 13 children; to provide for appeals; to specify certain criminal 14 penalties, to amend and renumber Sections 12-15-1.1, 12-15-1, 15 12-15-2, 12-15-4, 12-15-5, 12-15-6, 12-15-7, 12-15-10, 16 12-15-11, 12-15-12, 12-15-13, and 12-15-15; to add Section 17 12-15-113; to amend and renumber Section 12-15-30; to add Section 12-15-115; to amend and renumber Sections 12-15-31 and 18 12-15-32; to add Section 12-15-118; to amend and renumber 19 Sections 12-15-50, 12-15-51, 12-15-52, 12-15-53, 12-15-54, 20 12-15-55, 12-15-56, 12-15-57, 12-15-58, 12-15-59, 12-15-65, 21 12-15-70, 12-15-73, 12-15-75, 12-15-100, 12-15-101, 12-15-102, 22 and 12-15-103; to add Section 12-15-137; to amend and renumber 23 Sections 12-15-150, 12-15-151, 12-15-152, 12-15-153, 24 25 12-15-154, 12-15-155, and 12-15-156; to add Sections 12-15-201

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1
        and 12-15-202; to amend and renumber Sections 12-15-34,
 2.
        12-15-34.1, 12-15-35, 12-15-36, 12-15-60, 12-15-61, 12-15-62,
        12-15-63, and 12-15-64; to add Section 12-15-212; to amend and
 3
        renumber Sections 12-15-66, 12-15-69, 12-15-71, 12-15-104,
 4
        12-15-105, 12-15-11.1, 12-15-71.1, 12-15-72, and 12-15-74; to
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 6
        add Sections 12-15-301, 12-15-302, and 12-15-303; to amend and
        renumber Section 12-15-8; to add Sections 12-15-305,
7
        12-15-306, 12-15-307, 12-15-308, 12-15-309, 12-15-310,
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        12-15-311, 12-15-312, 12-15-313, 12-15-314, 12-15-315, and
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        12-15-316; to amend and renumber Sections 26-18-5, 26-18-6,
11
        26-18-7, 26-18-8, 26-18-9, and 26-18-10; to add Section
        12-15-323, to add Section 12-15-401; to amend and renumber
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        Section 12-15-90; to add Sections 12-15-403, 12-15-404,
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14
        12-15-405, 12-15-406, 12-15-407, 12-15-408, 12-15-409,
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        12-15-410, 12-15-411, 12-15-412, and 12-15-413; to add
        Sections 12-15-501, 12-15-502, and 12-15-503; to amend and
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17
        renumber Sections 12-15-170, 12-15-171, 12-15-172, 12-15-173,
        12-15-174, 12-15-175, and 12-15-120; to amend and renumber
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        Sections 12-15-130, 12-15-131, 12-15-132, 12-15-133,
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20
        12-15-134, and 12-15-135; and to repeal Sections 12-15-9,
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        12-15-10.1, 12-15-14, 12-15-33, 12-15-68, 12-15-76, 12-15-176,
22
        26-18-1, 26-18-2, 26-18-3, and 26-18-4; and in connection
23
        therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement
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        of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the
        meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of
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| 1  | 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official         |
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| 2  | Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as      |
| 3  | amended.  |
| 4  | BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:                  |
| 5  | Section 1. Sections 12-15-1.1, 12-15-1, 12-15-2,              |
| 6  | 12-15-4, 12-15-5, 12-15-6, 12-15-7, 12-15-10, 12-15-11,       |
| 7  | 12-15-12, 12-15-13, and 12-15-15 of the Code of Alabama 1975, |
| 8  | are amended and renumbered to read as follows:                |
| 9  | " <del>§12-15-1.1.</del>                                      |
| 10 | " <u>§12-15-101. Purpose of the</u> Alabama Juvenile Justice  |
| 11 | Act; short title; purpose clause; goals for the juvenile      |
| 12 | court.  |
| 13 | "(a) This chapter shall be known as the Alabama               |
| 14 | Juvenile Justice Act. The purpose of this chapter is to       |
| 15 | facilitate the care, protection, and discipline of children   |
| 16 | who come within under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, |
| 17 | while acknowledging the responsibility of the juvenile court  |
| 18 | to preserve the public peace and security.                    |
| 19 | "(b) In furtherance of this purpose, the following            |
| 20 | goals have been established for the juvenile court:           |
| 21 | "(1) To preserve and strengthen the child's family            |
| 22 | of the child whenever possible, including improvement of the  |
| 23 | home environment of the child.                                |
| 24 | "(2) To remove the child from the custody of his or           |

her parent or parents only when it is judicially determined to

be in his or her best interest interests or for the safety and
protection of the public.

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- "(3) To reunite a child with his or her <u>parent or</u> parents as quickly and as safely as possible when the child has been removed from the custody of his or her <u>parent or</u> parents <u>unless reunification is judicially determined not to</u> be in the best interests of the child.
- "(4) To secure for any child removed from parental custody the necessary treatment, care, guidance, and discipline to assist him or her in becoming a responsible, productive member of society.
- "(5) To promote a continuum of services for children and their families from prevention to aftercare, considering wherever possible, prevention, diversion, and early intervention.
- "(6) To promote the use of community\_based alternatives as deterrents to acts of juvenile delinquency and as least restrictive dispositional alternatives.
- "(7) To hold a child found to be delinquent accountable for his or her actions to the extent of the child's age, education, mental and physical condition, and background of the child, and all other relevant factors and to provide a program of supervision, care, and rehabilitation, including restitution by the child to the victim of his or her delinquent acts.

| 1  | "(8) To achieve the foregoing goals in the least                                       |
|----|--|
| 2  | restrictive setting necessary, with a preference at all times                          |
| 3  | for the preservation of the family and the integration of                              |
| 4  | parental accountability and participation in treatment and                             |
| 5  | counseling programs.   |
| 6  | "(c) Judicial procedures through which these goals                                     |
| 7  | are accomplished will assure the parties a fair hearing where                          |
| 8  | their constitutional and other statutory rights are recognized                         |
| 9  | and enforced.  |
| 10 | "(d) This chapter shall be liberally construed to                                      |
| 11 | the end that each child coming within under the jurisdiction                           |
| 12 | of the juvenile court shall receive the care, guidance, and                            |
| 13 | control, preferably in his or her own home, necessary for the                          |
| 14 | welfare of the child and the best interest interests of the                            |
| 15 | state.   |
| 16 | " <del>§12-15-1.</del>   |
| 17 | " <u>§12-15-102.</u> Definitions. When used in this chapter,                           |
| 18 | the following words and phrases shall have the following                               |
| 19 | meanings:  |
| 20 | "(1) ADULT. An individual 19 years of age or older.                                    |
| 21 | "(2) AFTERCARE. Conditions and supervision as the                                      |
| 22 | <u>juvenile</u> court orders after release <del>of legal custody</del> <u>from the</u> |
| 23 | Department of Youth Services.  |
| 24 | "(3) CHILD. An individual under the age of 18 <del>, or</del>                          |

under 19 years, or under 21 years of age and before the

| 1 | juvenile court for a delinquency matter arising before that   |
|---|---|
| 2 | individual's 18th birthday. Where a delinquency petition      |
| 3 | alleges that an individual, prior to the individual's 18th    |
| 4 | birthday, has committed an offense for which there is no      |
| 5 | statute of limitation pursuant to Section 15-3-5, the term    |
| 6 | child also shall include the individual subject to the        |
| 7 | petition, regardless of the age of the individual at the time |
| 8 | of filing. of age and before the juvenile court for a matter  |
| 9 | arising before that individual's 18th birthday.               |

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"(4) CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION. A child who has been adjudicated by a juvenile court for doing does any of the following and who is in need of care, rehabilitation, or supervision:

"a. Being subject to the requirement of compulsory school attendance, is habitually truant from school as defined by the State Board of Education in the Alabama Administrative Code. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a child shall not be found in need of supervision pursuant to this subdivision if the juvenile court determines that the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child was solely responsible for the nonattendance of the child.

"b. Disobeys the reasonable and lawful demands of the child's his or her parent parents, legal guardian, or legal custodian other custodian and is beyond their the control of the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.

| 1  | "c. Leaves, or remains away from, the home without             |
|----|--|
| 2  | the permission of the parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, |
| 3  | or person with whom he or she resides.                         |
| 4  | "c d. Has committed Commits an offense established             |
| 5  | by law but not classified as criminal or one applicable only   |
| 6  | to children.   |
| 7  | "d. In any of the foregoing, is in need of care or             |
| 8  | rehabilitation.  |
| 9  | "(5) CHILD'S ATTORNEY. A licensed attorney who                 |
| 10 | provides legal services for a child, or for a minor in a       |
| 11 | mental commitment proceeding, and who owes the same duties of  |
| 12 | undivided loyalty, confidentiality, and competent              |
| 13 | representation to the child or minor as is due an adult        |
| 14 | <pre>client.</pre>   |
| 15 | "(5) COMMIT. Transfer legal and physical custody.              |
| 16 | "(6) CONSENT DECREE. An order, entered after the               |
| 17 | filing of a delinquency petition and before the entry of an    |
| 18 | adjudication order, suspending the proceedings and continuing  |
| 19 | the case of the child under supervision in the child's own     |
| 20 | home, under terms and conditions agreed to by all parties      |
| 21 | <del>concerned.</del>  |
| 22 | " $\frac{(7)}{(12)}$ COURT or JUVENILE COURT. The juvenile or  |
| 23 | family court division of the circuit or district court or the  |
| 24 | juvenile division of the circuit court having jurisdiction     |
| 25 | over matters as established provided by this chapter.          |

| 1  | " $(8)$ (6) DELINQUENT ACT. An act committed by a child        |
|----|--|
| 2  | that is designated a violation, misdemeanor, or felony offense |
| 3  | under pursuant to the law of the municipality, county, or this |
| 4  | state or of another state if in which the act was committed    |
| 5  | occurred in another state or under pursuant to federal law or  |
| 6  | a violation of a municipal ordinance except violations of      |
| 7  | municipal curfew ordinances. The term shall not include        |
| 8  | traffic offenses committed by one 16 years of age or older,    |
| 9  | other than those charged pursuant to Section 32-5A-191 or a    |
| 10 | municipal ordinance prohibiting the same conduct.              |
| 11 | Additionally, the term shall not include any criminal act,     |
| 12 | offense, or violation committed by a child who has previously  |
| 13 | been transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to Section  |
| 14 | 12-15-34 and convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender on   |
| 15 | the criminal charge. This term shall not apply to any of the   |
| 16 | <pre>following:</pre>  |
| 17 | "a. An offense when committed by a child 16 or 17              |
| 18 | <pre>years of age as follows:</pre>                            |
| 19 | "1. A nonfelony traffic offense or water safety                |
| 20 | offense other than one charged pursuant to Section 32-5A-191   |
| 21 | or 32-5A-191.3 or a municipal ordinance prohibiting the same   |
| 22 | conduct.   |
| 23 | "2. A capital offense.   |
| 24 | "3. A Class A felony.  |

| 1  | "4. A felony which has as an element the use of a              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2  | deadly weapon.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3  | "5. A felony which has as an element the causing of            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4  | death or serious physical injury.                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5  | "6. A felony which has as an element the use of a              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6  | dangerous instrument against any person who is one of the      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7  | <pre>following:</pre>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8  | "(i) A law enforcement officer or official.                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9  | "(ii) A correctional officer or official.                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | "(iii) A parole or probation officer or official.              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | "(iv) A juvenile court probation officer or                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | official.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | "(v) A district attorney or other prosecuting                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | officer or official.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | "(vi) A judge or judicial official.                            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | "(vii) A court officer or official.                            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | "(viii) A person who is a grand juror, juror, or               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | witness in any legal proceeding of whatever nature when the    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | offense stems from, is caused by, or is related to the role of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | the person as a juror, grand juror, or witness.                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | "(ix) A teacher, principal, or employee of the                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | public education system of Alabama.                            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | "7. Trafficking in drugs in violation of Section               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | 13A-12-231, or as the same may be amended.                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| 1  | "8. Any lesser included offense of the offenses in                                       |
|----|--|
| 2  | subparagraphs 1 to 7, inclusive, charged or any lesser felony                            |
| 3  | offense charged arising from the same facts and circumstances                            |
| 4  | and committed at the same time as the offenses listed in                                 |
| 5  | subparagraphs 1 to 7, inclusive.   |
| 6  | "b. Any criminal act, offense, or violation  |
| 7  | committed by a child under the age of 18 years who has been                              |
| 8  | previously convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender.                                 |
| 9  | " $\frac{(9)}{(7)}$ DELINQUENT CHILD. A child who has committed                          |
| 10 | been adjudicated for a delinquent act and is in need of care                             |
| 11 | or rehabilitation.   |
| 12 | "(10)(8) DEPENDENT CHILD. a. A child who has been  |
| 13 | adjudicated dependent by a juvenile court and is in need of                              |
| 14 | care or supervision and meets any of the following                                       |
| 15 | <pre>circumstances:</pre>  |
| 16 | "a. Who, for any reason is destitute, homeless, or                                       |
| 17 | dependent on the public for support; or  |
| 18 | "1. Whose parent, legal guardian, legal custodian,                                       |
| 19 | or other custodian subjects the child or any other child in                              |
| 20 | the household to abuse, as defined in subdivision (2) of                                 |
| 21 | Section 12-15-301 or neglect as defined in subdivision (4) of                            |
| 22 | Section 12-15-301, or allows the child to be so subjected.                               |
| 23 | " <del>b.</del> <u>2.</u> Who is without a parent <del>or</del> , <u>legal</u> guardian, |
| 24 | or legal custodian willing and able to provide for the child's                           |
| 25 | care, support, training, or education; or of the child.                                  |

| 1  | " <del>c. Whose custody is the subject of controversy; or</del>         |
|----|---|
| 2  | "d. Whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty, or                       |
| 3  | depravity on the part of the parent, parents, guardian, or              |
| 4  | other person in whose care the child may be, is an unfit and            |
| 5  | improper place for the child; or  |
| 6  | "e 3. Whose parent, parents, legal guardian, legal                      |
| 7  | <pre>custodian, or other custodian neglects or refuses, when able</pre> |
| 8  | to do so or when such the service is offered without charge,            |
| 9  | to provide or allow medical, surgical, or other care necessary          |
| 10 | for the <del>child's</del> health or well-being; or of the child.       |
| 11 | "f. Who is in a condition or surroundings or is                         |
| 12 | under improper or insufficient guardianship or control as to            |
| 13 | endanger the morals, health, or general welfare of the child;           |
| 14 | <del>or</del>   |
| 15 | "g. Who has no proper parental care or guardianship;                    |
| 16 | <del>or</del>   |
| 17 | "h 4. Whose parent, parents, legal guardian, legal                      |
| 18 | <pre>custodian, or other custodian fails, refuses, or neglects to</pre> |
| 19 | send the child to school in accordance with the terms of the            |
| 20 | compulsory school attendance laws of this state; or.                    |
| 21 | " $\frac{1}{2}$ . Who Whose parent, legal guardian, legal               |
| 22 | custodian, or other custodian has been abandoned the child, as          |
| 23 | defined in subdivision (1) of Section 12-15-301 by the child's          |
| 24 | parents, guardian, or other custodian; or.                              |

| 1  | "j. Who is physically, mentally, or emotionally  |
|----|--|
| 2  | abused by the child's parents, guardian, or other custodian or   |
| 3  | who is without proper parental care and control necessary for  |
| 4  | the child's well-being because of the faults or habits of the  |
| 5  | child's parents, guardian, or other custodian or their neglect   |
| 6  | or refusal, when able to do so, to provide them; or  |
| 7  | "k 6. Whose <del>parents,</del> <u>parent, legal</u> guardian, <u>legal</u>                              |
| 8  | custodian, or other custodian are is unable or unwilling to  |
| 9  | discharge their his or her responsibilities to and for the   |
| 10 | child; or.   |
| 11 | " $\pm$ 7. Who has been placed for care or adoption in   |
| 12 | violation of the law; or.  |
| 13 | "m $8$ . Who, for any other cause, is in need of the   |
| 14 | care and protection of the state; and.   |
| 15 | "n. In any of the foregoing, is in need of care or   |
| 16 | supervision.   |
| 17 | "b. The commission of one or more status offenses as   |
| 18 | defined in subdivision (4) of Section 12-15-201 is not a   |
| 19 | sufficient basis for an adjudication of dependency.  |
| 20 | " $\frac{(11)}{(9)}$ DETENTION CARE. The temporary placement of  |
| 21 | care of delinquent children or children alleged or adjudicated   |
| 22 | to be delinquent in secure custody as defined herein pending   |
| 23 | juvenile court disposition or transfer to a residential  |
| 24 | facility $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}$ further care of a child adjudicated $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}$ |
| 25 | delinquent.  |

| Τ  | " <del>(12)</del> (10) GUARDIAN AD LITEM. A licensed attorney                  |
|----|--|
| 2  | appointed by a <u>juvenile</u> court <del>to defend or represent a child</del> |
| 3  | in any action to which the child may be a party to protect the                 |
| 4  | best interests of an individual without being bound by the                     |
| 5  | expressed wishes of that individual.   |
| 6  | "(13)(11) INTAKE OFFICE OFFICER. The office in the                             |
| 7  | probation service or designee of the judge with the duty of                    |
| 8  | primary contact with the law enforcement agency and                            |
| 9  | complainants of children coming under the jurisdiction of the                  |
| 10 | court. A juvenile probation officer or an employee of the                      |
| 11 | judicial branch of government, who is neutral and detached                     |
| 12 | from executive and legislative branch activities, designated                   |
| 13 | by the juvenile court judge to initiate original delinquency,                  |
| 14 | dependency, and child in need of supervision cases, as well as                 |
| 15 | cases designated in Section 12-15-132 before the juvenile                      |
| 16 | court. The juvenile court intake officer shall be appointed a                  |
| 17 | magistrate pursuant to Rule 18, Alabama Rules of Judicial                      |
| 18 | Administration, to issue warrants of arrest for individuals 18                 |
| 19 | years of age or older committing criminal offenses under the                   |
| 20 | jurisdiction of the juvenile court.  |
| 21 | " <del>(14) JUDGE. Judge of the juvenile court as</del>                        |
| 22 | prescribed by this chapter.  |
| 23 | "(13) JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY. Any facility                                |
| 24 | owned or operated by the state, any county, or other legal                     |

| 1 | entity  | licens | ed by | and    | cont | racted | with  | the | Department | of | Youth |
|---|---------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|-------|-----|------------|----|-------|
|   | _       |        | _     |        |      |        |       |     | _          |    |       |
| 2 | Service | s for  | the c | letent | cion | of chi | ldren |     |            |    |       |

"(15)(14) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. Any person, however denominated, who is authorized by law to exercise the police powers of the state, a county, or local governments.

"(16)(15) LEGAL CUSTODIAN. A parent, person, agency, or department, other than a parent or legal guardian, to whom legal custody of the a child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to this chapter has been given awarded by court order of the juvenile court or other court of competent jurisdiction or who is acting in loco parentis.

"(17)(16) LEGAL CUSTODY. A legal status created by court order of the juvenile court which vests in a legal custodian the right to have physical custody of the a child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to this chapter and to determine where and with whom the child shall live within the state and the right and duty to protect, train, and discipline the child and to provide the child with food, shelter, clothing, education, and ordinary medical care, all subject to the powers, rights, duties, and responsibilities of the legal guardian of the person of the child and subject to any residual parental rights and responsibilities. An individual A parent, person, agency, or department granted legal custody shall exercise the rights and

| 1 | responsibilities  | personally <u>.</u> | unless | otherwise | authorized |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 2 | restricted by the | juvenile co         | ourt.  |           |            |

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"(17) LEGAL GUARDIAN. A person who has been appointed by a probate court pursuant to the Alabama Uniform Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Act, Chapter 2A (commencing with Section 26-2A-1) of Title 26 to be a guardian of a person under 19 years of age who has not otherwise had the disabilities of minority removed. This term does not include a guardian ad litem as defined in this section.

"(18) MINOR. An individual who is under the age of 19 years and who is not a "child" within the meaning of this chapter.

"(19) PARENT. The legal mother or the legal father of a child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to this chapter.

"(19) MULTIPLE NEEDS CHILD. A child coming to the attention of the court or one of the entities listed herein who is at imminent risk of out-of-home placement or a placement in a more restrictive environment, as a result of the conditions of emotional disturbance, behavior disorder, mental retardation, mental illness, dependency, chemical dependency, educational deficit, lack of supervision, delinquency, or physical illness or disability, or any combination thereof, and whose needs require the services of two or more of the following entities: Department of Youth

| 1  | Services, public school system (services for exceptional       |
|----|--|
| 2  | needs), Department of Human Resources, Department of Public    |
| 3  | Health, juvenile court probation services, or Department of    |
| 4  | Mental Health and Mental Retardation.                          |
| 5  | "(20) PICK-UP ORDER. In any case before the juvenile           |
| 6  | court, an order directing any law enforcement officer or other |
| 7  | person authorized by this chapter to take a child into custody |
| 8  | and to deliver the child to a place of detention, shelter, or  |
| 9  | other care designated by the juvenile court.                   |
| 10 | " $\frac{(20)}{(21)}$ PROBATION. The legal status created by   |
| 11 | court order of the juvenile court following an adjudication of |
| 12 | delinquency or in need of supervision whereby a child is       |
| 13 | permitted to remain in a community subject to supervision and  |
| 14 | return to the juvenile court for violation of probation at any |
| 15 | time during the period of probation.                           |
| 16 | "(21) PROBATION SERVICES. The performance of any of            |
| 17 | the following:   |
| 18 | "a. The making of investigations, reports, and                 |
| 19 | recommendations to the court as directed by law.               |
| 20 | "b. The receiving and examining of complaints and              |
| 21 | charges of delinquency for the purpose of considering the      |
| 22 | commencement of proceedings under law.                         |
| 23 | "c. The supervision of a child placed on probation             |

by order of the court.

| 1  | "d. The supervision of a child placed on aftercare             |
|----|--|
| 2  | by order of the court.   |
| 3  | "e. The making of appropriate referrals to other               |
| 4  | private or public agencies of the community, if their          |
| 5  | assistance appears to be needed or desirable.                  |
| 6  | "f. The taking into custody and detaining of a youth           |
| 7  | who is under the supervision and care of the Department of     |
| 8  | Youth Services as a delinquent where there is reasonable cause |
| 9  | to believe that the health or safety of the youth or that of   |
| 10 | another is in imminent danger, or that he or she may abscond   |
| 11 | or be moved from the jurisdiction of the court, or when        |
| 12 | ordered by the court pursuant to the Juvenile Code.            |
| 13 | "g. The performing of all other functions designated           |
| 14 | by the Juvenile Code or by order of the court pursuant         |
| 15 | thereto.   |
| 16 | "(22) PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION. A legal status created           |
| 17 | by court order following an adjudication of dependency whereby |
| 18 | a child is permitted to remain in the child's home subject to  |
| 19 | supervision and to return to the court for violation of        |
| 20 | protective supervision at any time during the period of        |
| 21 | protective supervision.  |
| 22 | " <del>(23)</del> (22) RESIDENTIAL FACILITY. A dwelling, other |
| 23 | than a detention or shelter care facility, providing living    |
| 24 | accommodations, care, treatment, and maintenance for children, |
| 25 | including, but not limited to, institutions, foster family     |

homes, group homes, half-way houses, and forestry camps, and,

where not operated by a public agency, licensed, or approved

to provide the care operated, accredited, or licensed by a

federal or state department or agency.

"(24)(23) RESIDUAL PARENTAL RIGHTS AND
RESPONSIBILITIES. Those rights and responsibilities remaining with the a parent after the a transfer of legal custody or guardianship of the person a child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to this chapter, including, but not necessarily limited to, the right of visitation, the right to withhold consent to adoption, the right to determine religious affiliation, and the responsibility for support, unless determined by order of the juvenile court not to be in the best interests of the child.

"(24) SECURE CUSTODY. As used with regard to juvenile detention facilities and the Department of Youth Services, this term means residential facilities with construction features designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of persons in custody such as locked rooms and buildings, including rooms and buildings that contain alarm devices that prevent departure, fences, or other physical structures. This term does not include facilities where physical restriction of movement or activity is provided solely through facility staff.

| L |          | <b>"</b> (25) | SHELTER | CARE. | The   | temporary   | care  | of | children |
|---|----------|---------------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|----|----------|
| 2 | in group | homes,        | foster  | care, | relat | cive placem | ment, | or | other    |
| 3 | nonpenal | facilit       | cies.   |       |       |             |       |    |          |

"<del>\$12-15-2.</del>

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"§12-15-103. Circuit courts and district courts to exercise original concurrent juvenile jurisdiction Juvenile court judges may be circuit or district court judges; maintenance of separate juvenile docket and entry of orders and decrees as to juvenile cases in separate minute book case action summaries; promulgation of rules of procedure for juvenile courts; powers of judges of juvenile courts as to issuance of writs and processes generally; powers of judges of courts as to issuance of writs generally; jurisdiction and as to equity powers generally.

- "(a) The circuit court and the district court shall exercise original concurrent juvenile jurisdiction sitting as the juvenile court A circuit or district court judge may be designated as a juvenile court judge.
- "(b) The juvenile court shall keep a docket which shall be maintain a separate and distinct from any other docket kept in said court, and the orders and decrees of the court relating to such cases shall be entered in a separate minute book docketing and case filing system.
- "(c) The Supreme Court of Alabama shall promulgate rules governing procedure in the juvenile court.

| 1 | "(d) The juvenile court shall have full power and           |
|---|---|
| 2 | authority to issue all writs and processes necessary to the |
| 3 | exercise of such its jurisdiction and to carrying out of    |
| 4 | <u>fulfill</u> the purposes of this chapter.                |

- "(e) The judge of the <u>juvenile</u> court shall have

  power to issue writs warrants of arrest, pick-up orders, and

  writs of habeas corpus to have <u>individuals</u> brought before the

  <u>juvenile</u> court children alleged to be dependent, delinquent or

  in need of supervision to be dealt with by said court under

  the terms of <u>pursuant to</u> this chapter.
- "(f) The <u>juvenile</u> court shall have and exercise the <u>jurisdiction and</u> equity power <del>possessed by courts in this</del> state.

14 "<del>\$12-15-4.</del>

15 "<u>\$12-15-104.</u> Advisory boards.

"(a) The presiding juvenile court judge of the juvenile court may appoint not less than five nor more than 25 citizens of the district county, known for their interest in the welfare of children, who shall serve without compensation, to constitute and be the advisory board of the juvenile court in matters relating to the welfare of children. The membership of the advisory board shall be inclusive and reflect the racial, gender, geographic, urban or rural, and economic diversity of the county. Such The advisory board shall organize by electing such officers and by adopting such

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| L | bylaws, rules_ and regulations for its government as it shall        |
|---|--|
| 2 | deem best for the purposes of this chapter. Such The board           |
| 3 | shall hold office at the pleasure of the <u>juvenile</u> court or of |
| 1 | the judge thereof.   |
| 5 | "(b) The duties of the advisory board shall be as                    |

- follows:

  "(1) To assist the juvenile court in securing the
  - "(1) To assist the <u>juvenile</u> court in securing the services of volunteer <u>juvenile</u> probation officers when the services of <u>such</u> those officers shall be deemed necessary or desirable.
    - "(2) To visit institutions which are charged with caring for children and, whenever practicable, other institutions to which the <u>juvenile</u> court, from time to time, may make commitments; award legal custody.
    - "(3) To advise and cooperate with the <u>juvenile</u> court upon all matters relating to the welfare of children ...
  - "(4) To recommend to the <u>juvenile</u> court any and all needful measures for the purpose of carrying out the provisions and intent of this chapter and to make themselves familiar with the work of the <u>juvenile</u> court <u>under pursuant to</u> this chapter; and.
  - "(5) To make, from time to time, a report to the public of the work of  $\frac{\text{such}}{\text{the juvenile}}$  court.
- 24 "<del>\$12-15-5.</del>

| 1 | "§12-15-105. Exercise of authority by district                 |
|---|--|
| 2 | attorney attorneys in juvenile court proceedings generally;    |
| 3 | assistance of juvenile court by district attorney attorneys in |
| 4 | the juvenile courts; representation of the state by district   |
| 5 | attorney attorneys in cases appealed by from juvenile courts.  |
|   |  |

"(a) The district attorney of the judicial circuit in which the case is pending may delinquency or child in need of supervision cases are filed may exercise his or her authority in all delinquency and child in need of supervision cases arising under pursuant to this chapter.

"(b) The juvenile court may call upon the district attorney to assist the <u>juvenile</u> court in any proceeding under <u>pursuant to</u> this chapter. It shall be the duty of <u>such the</u> district attorney to render <u>such this</u> assistance when so requested.

"(c) Notwithstanding Title 36, the Said district attorney shall represent the state in all delinquency and child in need of supervision cases arising under this chapter appealed from the juvenile court.

"<del>\$12-15-6.</del>

" <u>\$12-15-106</u>. Juvenile court referees'

qualifications Qualifications and appointment of referees;

conduct of hearings of cases by <u>juvenile court</u> referees;

transmission of findings and recommendations for disposition

of <u>juvenile court</u> referees to <u>juvenile court</u> judges; provision

| 1 | of notice and written copies of findings and recommendations               |
|---|--|
| 2 | of <u>juvenile court</u> referees to parties; rehearing of cases by        |
| 3 | juvenile court judges; when findings and recommendations of                |
| 4 | <u>juvenile court</u> referees become decree of <u>the juvenile</u> court. |
| 5 | "(a) The judge may appoint one or more persons to                          |

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serve as referees on a full-time or part-time basis subject to approval of the administrative director of courts. Referees shall be licensed to practice law in this state; provided, that referees serving as such for 10 or more years on January 16, 1977, will not be required to be members of the bar of this state.

"(b) The judge may direct that hearings in any case or class of cases be conducted in the first instance by a referee unless:

"(1) The hearing is one to determine whether a case shall be transferred for criminal prosecution; or

"(2) A party objects to the hearing being held by a referee.

"(c) Upon the conclusion of a hearing before a referee, he shall transmit in writing his findings and recommendations for disposition to the judge. Written notice of the findings and recommendations together with copies thereof shall be given to the parties to the proceeding. The written notice shall also inform them of the right to a rehearing before the judge.

"(d) A rehearing before the judge may be ordered by the judge at any time and shall be ordered if any party files a written request therefor within 14 days after receipt of the referee's written notice. Upon rehearing, when adequate records have been kept in the proceedings before the referee, the court shall review the record and, in the discretion of the judge, may admit new evidence. If the referee has not kept adequate records, the rehearing shall be de novo.

"(e) If a hearing before the judge is not requested or ordered or the right thereto is waived, the findings and recommendations of the referee, if confirmed by an order of the judge or as modified by the judge, shall become the decree of the court.

"(a) Appointment of Referees. The Administrative

Director of Courts may authorize one or more referee positions
in any judicial circuit on either a full-time or a part-time
basis upon submission of a written request by the presiding
juvenile court judge and upon consideration of funding and the
juvenile and child-support caseload in the circuit. Once the
Administrative Director of Courts approves the request, the
presiding judge of the juvenile court may appoint an attorney
the judge believes to be qualified to fill the position,
subject to the approval of the Administrative Director of
Courts. The amount to be paid the referee and the manner of

| 1  | payment shall be determined by the Administrative Director of |
|----|---|
| 2  | Courts.   |
| 3  | "(b) Cases Handled by Referees. The presiding judge           |
| 4  | of the juvenile court may direct that the referee handle      |
| 5  | various kinds of juvenile and child-support cases unless any  |
| 6  | of the following occurs:                                      |
| 7  | "(1) The referee has agreed to hear certain juvenile          |
| 8  | and child-support cases pursuant to an agreement or a         |
| 9  | contract.   |
| 10 | "(2) The hearing in a particular case is one to               |
| 11 | determine whether the case will be transferred for criminal   |
| 12 | prosecution.  |
| 13 | "(3) The hearing involves the termination of                  |
| 14 | parental rights as defined in subdivision (10) of Section     |
| 15 | <u>12-15-301.</u>   |
| 16 | "(4) A party objects to a hearing being held by a             |
| 17 | referee.  |
| 18 | "(c) Duties of Referees. Referees shall perform one           |
| 19 | or more of the following duties in juvenile and child-support |
| 20 | <u>cases:</u>   |
| 21 | "(1) Take testimony in hearings.                              |
| 22 | "(2) Evaluate evidence and make findings of fact and          |
| 23 | recommendations to determine paternity and to establish and   |
| 24 | enforce child-support orders.                                 |

| 1  | "(3) Accept voluntary acknowledgments of                       |
|----|--|
| 2  | child-support liability or paternity and stipulated agreements |
| 3  | setting the amount of child support to be paid.                |
| 4  | "(4) Prepare a default order upon a showing that               |
| 5  | process has been served on the defendant and that the          |
| 6  | defendant failed to respond to service in accordance with the  |
| 7  | Alabama Rules of Juvenile Procedure or the Alabama Rules of    |
| 8  | Civil Procedure.   |
| 9  | "(5) Order genetic tests in contested paternity                |
| 10 | cases without the necessity of obtaining an order from a       |
| 11 | judge.   |
| 12 | "(6) Enter orders relating to the administration of            |
| 13 | the docket of the juvenile court to which the referee is       |
| 14 | assigned without the necessity of obtaining a signature of a   |
| 15 | <u>judge.</u>  |
| 16 | "(7) All other duties as authorized by law or rule.            |
| 17 | "(d) Duty to Inform Parties of Right to Object to              |
| 18 | Referee. Before conducting a hearing in a juvenile or          |
| 19 | child-support case, the referee shall inform all of the        |
| 20 | parties that the referee is not a judge and that the hearing   |
| 21 | may be conducted before a judge if any party objects to the    |
| 22 | hearing being held by the referee.                             |
| 23 | "(e) Written Findings and Recommendations of the               |
| 24 | Referee.   |

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"(1) After conducting a hearing in a juvenile or child-support case, if the referee has made a decision at the conclusion of the hearing, the referee shall immediately reduce his or her findings and recommendations to writing and then transmit those written findings and recommendations to the clerk of the juvenile court for filing and to a judge with authority over juvenile matters for his or her signature pursuant to subsection (g). If the parties are present at the hearing, copies of the written findings and recommendations shall be given to the parties in open court. The written findings and recommendations shall contain a notice that any party has a right to request a rehearing within 14 days of the date those findings and recommendations were filed in the office of the clerk of juvenile court.

"(2) If the referee has not made a decision on the matter at the conclusion of the hearing or if the parties are not present in open court, the referee, within three business days of making his or her decision, shall transmit his or her written findings and recommendations to the clerk of the juvenile court for filing and to a judge with authority over juvenile matters for his or her signature pursuant to subsection (g). Once the clerk files the written findings and recommendations, the clerk shall send to the parties, by first class mail, copies of the findings and recommendations containing a notice informing them that they have the right to

| L | request a rehearing within 14 days of the date the findings  |
|---|--|
| 2 | and recommendations were filed in the office of the clerk of |
| 3 | the juvenile court.  |

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"(3) Notice to a party represented by counsel shall be given to counsel rather than the party and the notice shall be sufficient as notice to the party unless the juvenile court orders otherwise.

"(f) Rehearing Before the Juvenile Court. A rehearing before a judge with authority over juvenile court matters concerning the matter heard by the referee shall be scheduled if any party files a written request therefor within the time frames provided in subsection (e). Once a rehearing is scheduled, the parties shall be notified of the date, time, and the place of the rehearing. Notice to a party represented by counsel shall be given to counsel, and this notice shall be sufficient unless the juvenile court orders otherwise. When an adequate record has been made in the proceeding before the referee, the judge shall review the record before rehearing and may admit new evidence at the rehearing. If the record is not adequate, the rehearing shall be de novo.

"(g) Ratification by the Judge. The findings and recommendations of the referee shall become the order of the juvenile court when ratified by the original signature of a judge with authority over juvenile matters.

| 1  | "(h) Matters Before the Referee Needing Immediate              |
|----|--|
| 2  | Action. If a matter before a referee requires immediate        |
| 3  | action, the referee shall state in his or her written findings |
| 4  | and recommendations why the recommendations should be          |
| 5  | effective immediately. These matters for immediate action may  |
| 6  | include, but are not limited to, matters of contempt, the      |
| 7  | physical safety of the child, or the safety of others, or when |
| 8  | the personal liberty of the child may be infringed. In such    |
| 9  | event, the written recommendations of the referee shall be     |
| 10 | effective and binding, upon the consent of the parties, for a  |
| 11 | period not exceeding 72 hours. In the event the parties do not |
| 12 | consent to immediate action, the recommendations shall be      |
| 13 | reviewed immediately by any judge with authority over juvenile |
| 14 | matters, who may order an appropriate temporary order based on |
| 15 | the findings and recommendations, which order will be          |
| 16 | effective for a period not exceeding 72 hours. In any event,   |
| 17 | the findings and recommendations of the referee and any        |
| 18 | temporary orders in a matter needing immediate attention shall |
| 19 | be reviewed by a judge with authority over juvenile matters    |
| 20 | within 72 hours after being made. Upon such review, the judge  |
| 21 | shall rescind, modify, or continue the order in effect and     |
| 22 | conduct such further proceedings as may be permitted under     |
| 23 | subsection (f).  |
| 24 | " <del>\$12-15-7.</del>  |

| "§12-15-107. Juvenile probation officers: Duties                         |
|--|
| Appointment, terms of office, etc., of probation officers;               |
| designation of chief probation officer, etc.; duties of                  |
| <u>juvenile</u> probation officers generally; powers of <u>juvenile</u>  |
| probation officers and representatives of Department of Human            |
| Resources as to taking into custody and placing in shelter or            |
| detention care of children generally; procedure upon taking              |
| into custody of child by <u>juvenile</u> probation officer <del>or</del> |
| representative of Department of Human Resources generally.               |
|  |

2.

- "(a) For the purpose of carrying out the objectives and purposes of this chapter and subject to the limitations of this chapter or imposed by the <u>juvenile</u> court, a <u>juvenile</u> probation officer shall perform all of the following duties:
- "(1) Make investigations, reports, and recommendations to the juvenile court.
- "(2) <u>Serve as a juvenile court intake officer when</u> designated by the juvenile court judge. Receive and examine complaints and allegations of delinquency, in need of supervision, or dependency of a child for the purpose of considering the commencement of proceedings under this chapter.
- "(3) Refer to the Department of Human Resources for investigations, reports, and recommendations those complaints and allegations of dependency or other appropriate matters and may refer to the Department of Human Resources for

| 1 | investigations, | reports,  | and              | recommendations | those | complaints |
|---|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|-------|------------|
| 2 | on children in  | need of s | <del>uperv</del> | rision.         |       |            |

"(4) (3) Supervise and assist a child placed on probation or in his or her protective supervision or aftercare by order of the juvenile court or other authority of law until the terms of probation or aftercare expire or are otherwise terminated.

"(5) (4) Make appropriate referrals to other private or public <u>departments or</u> agencies of the community if their assistance appears to be needed or desirable.

"(6) (5) Make predisposition studies and submit reports and recommendations to the <u>juvenile</u> court as required by this chapter, except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection.

"(7) (6) Collect and compile statistical data and file such reports as may be required by the Administrative Director of Courts pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 12-5-10. The reports may include, but shall not be limited to, statistical data, case studies, and research materials.

"(7) Notify the state and either the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of a juvenile criminal sex offender, or the child's attorney for the juvenile criminal sex offender, of the pending release of the sex offender and provide them with a copy of the risk assessment pursuant to Section 15-20-28(b).

| 1  | " <del>(8) Collect and compile data and file reports</del>                         |
|----|--|
| 2  | required by the Department of Youth Services.                                      |
| 3  | " $\frac{(9)}{(8)}$ Perform other functions as are designated                      |
| 4  | by this chapter or directed by the <u>juvenile</u> court.                          |
| 5  | "(b) For the purposes of this chapter, a <u>juvenile</u>                           |
| 6  | probation officer or representative of the Department of Human                     |
| 7  | Resources, with the approval of the juvenile court, shall have                     |
| 8  | the power to take into custody and place in shelter or                             |
| 9  | detention, subject to Section 12-15-208 care a child who is on                     |
| 10 | probation or aftercare under his or her supervision as a                           |
| 11 | delinquent, in need of supervision, or dependent when the                          |
| 12 | <u>juvenile</u> probation officer or representative of the Department              |
| 13 | of Human Resources has reasonable cause to believe that the                        |
| 14 | child has violated the conditions of his or her probation, $\underline{\text{or}}$ |
| 15 | aftercare, or terms of protective supervision or that he or                        |
| 16 | she may flee from the jurisdiction of the <u>juvenile</u> court. A                 |
| 17 | <u>juvenile</u> probation officer does not have the powers of a law                |
| 18 | enforcement officer with respect to a person who is not on                         |
| 19 | probation or otherwise under his or her supervision.                               |
| 20 | "(c) If a probation officer or representative of the                               |
| 21 | Department of Human Resources takes a child into custody, he                       |
| 22 | or she shall proceed as provided for in Section 12-15-58.                          |
| 23 | " <del>§12-15-10.</del>  |

"§12-15-108. Liability of counties for expenses of maintenance and care of children under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to this chapter; reimbursement.

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"Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, all All expenses necessary or appropriate to the carrying out of the purposes and intent of this chapter and all expenses of maintenance and care of children under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to this chapter that may be incurred by order of the <u>juvenile</u> court in carrying out the provisions and intent of this chapter, (except costs paid by parents, legal quardians, legal custodians, or trustees, and court costs as provided by law) and attorney fees shall be valid charges and preferred claims against the county and. These claims shall be paid by the county treasurer when itemized and sworn to by the creditor or other persons knowing the facts in the case and when approved by the juvenile court. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a municipality shall reimburse the county the actual costs of housing, maintenance, and medical expenses of those juveniles children held in a facility utilized by the county for housing juveniles children, or other facility licensed by the Department of Youth Services utilized by the county, as a result of a juvenile child being cited or detained for an alleged violation of an ordinance of the municipality that is not

based on a state criminal statute adopted by the municipality
as a municipal ordinance.

3 "<del>\$12-15-11.</del>

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"§12-15-109. Issuance of order orders to parents, etc., for payment of court costs, attorney's fees of attorneys, and expenses for support, treatment, etc., of children under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to this chapter; manner of payment, etc.; proceedings upon failure of parents, etc., to pay amounts directed.

"If, after due notice to the parents or other persons legally obligated to care for and support the child making a parent or other person legally obligated to care for and support a child a party to the action pursuant to this chapter and the Alabama Rules of Juvenile Procedure and after a hearing, the <u>juvenile</u> court finds that they are the parent or other person is financially able to pay all or part of the court costs, as provided by law, attorney fees, and expenses with respect to examination, treatment, care, detention, or support of the child incurred from the commencement of the proceeding in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the juvenile court shall order them to pay the same and may prescribe the manner of payment. Unless otherwise ordered, payment shall be made to the clerk of the juvenile court for remittance to those to whom compensation is due. If the child shall have an estate in the hands of a legal guardian\_

conservator, or trustee, such the legal guardian, conservator, or trustee may be required to pay in a like manner. The juvenile court shall also order the parent or other person legally obligated to care for and support the child to apply for insurance and Medicaid. If the parent or other legally obligated person willfully fails or refuses to pay such the sum, the juvenile court may proceed against him or her for civil or criminal contempt or both or, and the order may be filed and shall constitute a civil judgment.

"<del>\$12-15-12.</del>

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"<u>\$12-15-110.</u> Punishment for contempt of court of persons disobeying orders of <u>the juvenile</u> court, <u>etc.</u>, generally; <u>limitation upon powers of courts with respect to children violating terms and conditions of orders of protective supervision</u>.

- "(a) Subject to the laws relating to the procedures therefor and the limitations thereon, the <u>juvenile</u> court may punish a person for contempt of court for disobeying an order of the <u>juvenile</u> court or for obstructing or interfering with the proceedings of the <u>juvenile</u> court or the enforcement of its orders.
- "(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection

  (a) of this section, the juvenile court shall be limited in the actions it may take with respect to a child violating the terms and conditions of the order of protective supervision as

| 1  | this term is defined in subdivision (5) of Section 12-15-301,                          |
|----|--|
| 2  | to those which the <u>juvenile</u> court could have taken at the time                  |
| 3  | of the <del>court's</del> original disposition <del>under</del> <u>of the juvenile</u> |
| 4  | court pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 12-15-71                                   |
| 5  | 12-15-314.   |
| 6  | "(c) A finding of indirect contempt not based on a                                     |
| 7  | delinquency petition does not constitute an adjudication of                            |
| 8  | delinquency.   |
| 9  | " <del>§12-15-13.</del>  |
| 10 | "§12-15-111. Causing, etc., of Contributing to the                                     |
| 11 | delinquency, dependency, or need of supervision of children.                           |
| 12 | "(a) It shall be unlawful for any parent, <u>legal</u>                                 |
| 13 | guardian, legal custodian, or other person to do any of the                            |
| 14 | <pre>following:</pre>  |
| 15 | "(1) To willfully aid, encourage, or cause any child                                   |
| 16 | to become or remain delinquent, dependent, or in need of                               |
| 17 | supervision <del>or by words, acts, threats, commands or</del>                         |
| 18 | persuasions, to induce or endeavor to induce, aid or encourage                         |
| 19 | any child to do or perform any act or to follow any course of                          |
| 20 | conduct which would cause or manifestly tend to cause such                             |
| 21 | child to become or remain delinquent, dependent or in need of                          |
| 22 | supervision or by the neglect of any lawful duty or in any                             |
| 23 | other manner contribute to the delinquency, dependency or need                         |
| 24 | of supervision of a child.   |

"(2) To permit or encourage the The employment of any child in violation of any of the provisions of the child labor law, or permitting, conniving at, aiding or abetting such employment shall be held to be encouraging, causing and contributing to the delinquency, dependency or need of supervision of such child.

"(3) To Failure on the part of any parent, guardian or other person having custody of the child to cause such a child to fail to attend school as required by the compulsory school attendance law shall be held to be encouraging, causing and contributing to the delinquency, dependency or need of supervision of such child.

"(b) Whenever, in the course of any proceedings under pursuant to this chapter, or when, by affidavit as provided in this subsection, it shall appear to the juvenile court that a parent, <a href="legal">legal</a> guardian, <a href="legal">legal</a> custodian, or other person having custody, control, or supervision of a child or any other person not standing in any <a href="such the">such the</a> child has aided, encouraged, or caused <a href="such the">such the</a> child to become delinquent, dependent, or in need of supervision, <a href="as as defined in this chapter">as defined in this chapter</a>, or has by words, act or omission contributed thereto or has, by threats, commands or persuasion, induced or endeavored to induce, aided or encouraged such child to do or perform any act or to follow any course of conduct which would cause or manifestly tend to

| cause such child to become or remain delinquent, dependent or                                  |
|--|
| in need of supervision, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall, for the                               |
| protection of such the child from such these influences, shall                                 |
| have jurisdiction in such these matters, as provided in this                                   |
| section. The <u>juvenile</u> court shall cause <del>such</del> <u>the</u> parent, <u>legal</u> |
| guardian, legal custodian, or other person to be brought                                       |
| before it the juvenile court upon either summons or a warrant,                                 |
| affidavit of probable cause having first been made.  |

- "(c) Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a <u>Class A</u> misdemeanor and <u>shall be punished</u> accordingly, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$500.00 or sentenced to hard labor for the county for a period not to exceed 12 months or both.
- "(d) Upon conviction, the <u>juvenile</u> court <u>shall have</u> the power to <u>may</u> suspend any sentence, remit any fine, or place <u>such the</u> person on probation <u>under pursuant to</u> such orders, directives, or conditions for his <u>or her</u> discipline and supervision as the <u>juvenile</u> court deems fit.

"<del>\$12-15-15.</del>

2.

- "<u>\$12-15-112.</u> Removal, concealment, etc., of delinquent or dependent child or child in need of supervision, etc.; interference Interference with performance of duties by juvenile probation officers officer, etc.
- "(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to remove, conceal or cause to be removed or concealed, or attempt so to

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do, any delinquent or dependent child or one in need of supervision, as defined in this chapter, or one alleged in a petition or order of transfer filed in said court to be so or any child whose custody is the subject of controversy in said court, or for any person to interfere with the custody of or remove or attempt to remove any delinquent or dependent child or one in need of supervision or one alleged so to be or any child whose custody is the subject of controversy in said court who is in the custody of the court or of a probation officer or any other officer or person designated by the court as a special officer or any such child who has been by said court committed to a department of state government, any person, persons, institution, association or corporation, under the terms of this chapter or by virtue of its general equity jurisdiction.

"(b)(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere knowingly with or oppose or otherwise obstruct any juvenile probation officer or representative of the department of human resources Department of Human Resources in the performance of his or her duties under pursuant to this chapter.

"(c) (b) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and shall be punished accordingly, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$500.00 or sentenced to hard

| 1  | labor for the county for a period not to exceed 12 months or                                   |
|----|--|
| 2  | both.  |
| 3  | " <del>(d)</del> (c) The <u>juvenile</u> court <del>shall</del> , however, <u>shall</u>        |
| 4  | have the power to suspend any sentence, remit any fine, or                                     |
| 5  | place such the person on probation under such pursuant to                                      |
| 6  | orders, directives, or conditions for his or her discipline                                    |
| 7  | and supervision as the <u>juvenile</u> court deems fit."                                       |
| 8  | Section 2. Section 12-15-113 is added to the Code of   |
| 9  | Alabama 1975, to read as follows:  |
| 10 | §12-15-113. Jurisdiction to make a parent or   |
| 11 | parents, legal guardians, or legal custodians parties to                                       |
| 12 | juvenile court proceedings.  |
| 13 | A juvenile court shall have the authority to make a  |
| 14 | parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian a party to a  |
| 15 | juvenile court proceeding pursuant to procedures established                                   |
| 16 | by the Alabama Rules of Juvenile Procedure.  |
| 17 | Section 3. Section 12-15-30 of the Code of Alabama   |
| 18 | 1975, is amended and renumbered to read as follows:  |
| 19 | " <del>\$12-15-30.</del>   |
| 20 | " <u>\$12-15-114.</u> Original jurisdiction <del>generally -</del>                             |
| 21 | <del>Children</del> <u>- Juvenile</u> .  |
| 22 | "(a) The $\underline{A}$ juvenile court shall exercise exclusive                               |
| 23 | original jurisdiction of juvenile court proceedings in which a                                 |
| 24 | child is alleged to <del>be</del> <u>have committed a</u> delinquent <u>act</u> , <u>to be</u> |

 $dependent_{L}$  or  $\underline{to \ be}$  in need of supervision.  $\underline{A \ dependency}$ 

| 1  | action shall not include a custody dispute between parents.    |
|----|--|
| 2  | Juvenile cases before the juvenile court shall be initiated    |
| 3  | through the juvenile court intake office pursuant to this      |
| 4  | <pre>chapter.</pre>  |
| 5  | "(b) A juvenile court shall not have jurisdiction              |
| 6  | over any delinquent act committed by an individual before his  |
| 7  | or her 18th birthday for which a petition has not been filed   |
| 8  | before the individual reaches 21 years of age, except when the |
| 9  | delinquent act is an offense having no statute of limitation   |
| 10 | as provided in Section 15-3-5.                                 |
| 11 | "(b) (c) A juvenile court shall also exercise                  |
| 12 | exclusive original jurisdiction of proceedings arising out of  |
| 13 | the above juvenile court proceedings, including, but not       |
| 14 | limited to each of the following:                              |
| 15 | "(1) Proceedings pursuant to the Interstate Compact            |
| 16 | on Juveniles and the Interstate Compact on Placement of        |
| 17 | Children pursuant to Chapter 2 of Title 44.                    |
| 18 | "(2) Proceedings for termination of parental rights,           |
| 19 | as this term is defined in subdivision (10) of Section         |
| 20 | <u>12-15-301.</u>  |
| 21 | "The court shall also exercise exclusive original              |
| 22 | jurisdiction of the following proceedings, which shall be      |
| 23 | governed by the laws relating thereto:                         |
| 24 | "(1) Proceedings to determine custody or to appoint            |
| 25 | a legal custodian or guardian of the person of a child when    |

| 1  | the child is otherwise before the court. This provision,       |
|----|--|
| 2  | however, shall not be construed to deprive other courts of the |
| 3  | right to determine the custody or guardianship of the person   |
| 4  | of children when such custody or guardianship is incidental to |
| 5  | the determination of cases pending in those courts. Such       |
| 6  | courts, however, may certify said questions to the juvenile    |
| 7  | court for hearing and determination or recommendation;         |
| 8  | "(2) Removal of disabilities of nonage, including              |
| 9  | judicial consent to marriage, employment, withdrawal from      |
| 10 | school, or enlistment when such consent is required by law;    |
| 11 | "(3) Proceedings under the interstate compact on               |
| 12 | <del>juveniles;</del>  |
| 13 | "(4) Proceedings for the commitment of a mentally              |
| 14 | ill or mentally retarded child;                                |
| 15 | "(5) Proceedings for the adoption of a child when              |
| 16 | such proceedings have been removed from probate court on       |
| 17 | motion of any party to the proceedings; and                    |
| 18 | "(6) Termination of parental rights.                           |
| 19 | "(c) The court shall have original jurisdiction in             |
| 20 | <del>proceedings:</del>  |
| 21 | " <del>(1) Concerning any child:</del>                         |
| 22 | "a. Who is in a situation subjecting him to                    |
| 23 | physical, mental or emotional abuse or is in clear and present |
| 24 | danger of suffering lasting or permanent damage; or            |

| 1  | "b. Who requires emergency medical treatment in                |
|----|--|
| 2  | order to preserve his life, prevent permanent physical         |
| 3  | impairment or deformity or alleviate prolonged agonizing pain; |
| 4  | " <del>(2) Where it is alleged that a child's rights are</del> |
| 5  | improperly denied or infringed in proceedings resulting in     |
| 6  | suspension, expulsion or exclusion from a public school."      |
| 7  | Section 4. Section 12-15-115 is added to the Code of           |
| 8  | Alabama 1975, to read as follows:                              |
| 9  | §12-15-115. Original jurisdiction - Civil.                     |
| 10 | (a) A juvenile court shall also exercise original              |
| 11 | jurisdiction of the following civil proceedings:               |
| 12 | (1) Removal of disabilities of nonage pursuant to              |
| 13 | Chapter 13 of Title 26.  |
| 14 | (2) Proceedings for judicial consent for a person              |
| 15 | under the respective legal age to marry, to be employed,       |
| 16 | withdraw from school, or enlist in military service when this  |
| 17 | consent is required by law.                                    |
| 18 | (3) Proceedings for the commitment of a mentally ill           |
| 19 | or mentally retarded minor or child to the Department of       |
| 20 | Mental Health and Mental Retardation, as provided in Article 4 |
| 21 | (commencing with Section 12-15-401).                           |
| 22 | (4) Proceedings for the adoption of a child when               |
| 23 | these proceedings have been removed from probate court on      |
| 24 | motion of any party to the proceedings.                        |

| 1 |          | (5)  | Proceedings | for waiver | of parental  | consent for a |
|---|----------|------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2 | minor to | have | an abortion | pursuant t | o Chapter 21 | of Title 26.  |

3 (6) Proceedings to establish paternity or maternity
4 of a child pursuant to the Alabama Uniform Parentage Act,
5 Chapter 17 of Title 26.

- (7) Proceedings to establish child and spousal support, or both, in cases brought pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, including the Alabama Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, commencing at Section 30-3A-101, when an equivalent court of another state issued an order.
  - (8) Proceedings filed pursuant to the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, commencing at Section 30-3B-101, when an equivalent court of another state issued an order.
  - (9) Proceedings to establish grandparent visitation when filed as part of a juvenile court case involving the same child.
  - (b) A juvenile court also shall have original jurisdiction in proceedings concerning any child in either of the following instances:
  - (1) The child requires emergency medical treatment in order to preserve his or her life, prevent permanent physical impairment or deformity, or alleviate prolonged agonizing pain.

| 1  | (2) Where it is alleged that the rights of a child                |
|----|---|
| 2  | are improperly denied or infringed in proceedings resulting in    |
| 3  | suspension, expulsion, or exclusion from a public school.         |
| 4  | (c) All civil cases before the juvenile court shall               |
| 5  | be governed by the laws relating thereto and shall be             |
| 6  | initiated by filing a petition or complaint with the clerk of     |
| 7  | the juvenile court, with the exception that the proceedings       |
| 8  | provided in Section 12-15-132 shall be initiated through the      |
| 9  | juvenile court intake office.                                     |
| 10 | Section 5. Sections 12-15-31 and 12-15-32 of the                  |
| 11 | Code of Alabama 1975, are amended and renumbered to read as       |
| 12 | follows:  |
| 13 | " <del>§12-15-31.</del>   |
| 14 | " <u>§12-15-116.</u> Original jurisdiction <del>generally -</del> |
| 15 | Minors and adults - Criminal.                                     |
| 16 | "(a) The A juvenile court shall have exclusive                    |
| 17 | original jurisdiction to try any individual committing any of     |
| 18 | the following offenses while 18 years of age or older:            |
| 19 | "(1) To try any minor or adult charged with:                      |
| 20 | "a. Aiding, encouraging or causing any child to                   |
| 21 | become or remain delinquent, in need of supervision or            |
| 22 | dependent;  |
| 23 | "b. Disregarding or failing to obey any lawful order              |
| 24 | made by the judge of the juvenile court or interfering with       |

| 1  | the custody of any child under the jurisdiction of the         |
|----|--|
| 2  | <del>juvenile court;</del>                                     |
| 3  | "c. Interfering with the custody of or removal or              |
| 4  | attempting to remove any dependent or delinquent child or one  |
| 5  | in need of supervision or one so alleged to be or any child    |
| 6  | whose custody is the subject of controversy in said court or   |
| 7  | who is in the custody of the court or of a probation officer   |
| 8  | or any other officer or person designated by the court as a    |
| 9  | special officer, or any child who has been by said court       |
| 10 | committed to any person, persons, institutions, associations,  |
| 11 | corporation, agency, the Department of Youth Services or the   |
| 12 | Department of Human Resources under the terms of this chapter; |
| 13 | "d. Knowingly interfering with, opposing or                    |
| 14 | otherwise obstructing any probation officer or representative  |
| 15 | of the Department of Human Resources in the performance of his |
| 16 | duties under this chapter; or                                  |
| 17 | "e. Any offenses proscribed in Sections 12-15-100,             |
| 18 | <del>12-15-101 or 12-15-102;</del>                             |
| 19 | "(2) In proceedings to establish paternity of a                |
| 20 | child born out of wedlock;                                     |
| 21 | " <del>(3) To try any minor or adult charged with</del>        |
| 22 | desertion and nonsupport in violation of law;                  |
| 23 | "(4) In proceedings for the commitment of a mentally           |
| 24 | ill or mentally retarded minor;                                |

| 1  | " <del>(5) To make parents or guardians of a child parties</del> |
|----|--|
| 2  | to all juvenile court actions.                                   |
| 3  | "(1) Contributing to the delinquency, in need of                 |
| 4  | supervision, or dependency of a child in violation of Section    |
| 5  | <u>12-15-111.</u>  |
| 6  | "(2) Opposing or interfering with a juvenile                     |
| 7  | probation officer or a representative of the Department of       |
| 8  | Human Resources in violation of Section 12-15-112.               |
| 9  | "(3) Violating any of the confidentiality provisions             |
| 10 | of Sections 12-15-133, 12-15-134, 12-15-135, or 12-15-217.       |
| 11 | "(4) Nonsupport in violation of Section 13A-13-4.                |
| 12 | "(5) Violating any of the juvenile criminal sex                  |
| 13 | offender provisions of Section 15-20-28(g)(1).                   |
| 14 | "(6) Violating any of the provisions of the                      |
| 15 | compulsory school attendance laws in Section 16-28-12.           |
| 16 | "(b) All criminal cases before the juvenile court                |
| 17 | shall be governed by the laws relating thereto and shall be      |
| 18 | initiated by complaint made before a judge or magistrate         |
| 19 | according to criminal procedure.                                 |
| 20 | " <del>\$12-15-32.</del>   |
| 21 | " <u>§12-15-117.</u> Retention and termination of                |
| 22 | jurisdiction generally.  |
| 23 | "(a) For the purposes of this chapter, Once a child              |
| 24 | has been adjudicated dependent, delinquent, or in need of        |
| 25 | supervision, jurisdiction obtained by of the juvenile court in   |

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when the child becomes 21 years of age unless, prior thereto, the judge of the juvenile court terminates its jurisdiction over the case involving the child. terminated prior thereto by order of the judge of the juvenile court except that the juvenile court shall retain jurisdiction until the child complies with any order of the juvenile court requiring the payment of fines, costs, restitution, or other court ordered monies. This section shall not be construed to affect the jurisdiction of other courts over offenses committed by the child after he reaches the age of 18 years.

"(b) The jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall terminate when the child is convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender as provided in Section 12-15-203(i) and Section 12-15-204(b). If a person already under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court is convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender in a criminal court of a crime committed at the age of 18 or older, the conviction or adjudication shall terminate the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

"(b) If a person already under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court is convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender in a criminal court of a crime committed after the age of 18, the conviction or adjudication shall terminate the jurisdiction of the juvenile court except that the juvenile court shall retain jurisdiction until the child complies with

| any or | <del>der of</del> | the juvenile | court              | <del>requiring</del> | the payr | ment of |
|--------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|---------|
| fines, | costs,            | restitution  | <del>, or ot</del> | her court            | ordered  | monies. |

"(c) Nothing in this section or Section 12-15-34.1 is intended to terminate the jurisdiction of a juvenile court regarding In any case over which the juvenile court has jurisdiction, the juvenile court shall retain jurisdiction over an individual of any age for the enforcement of an order any prior orders of the juvenile court requiring the payment of fines, court costs, restitution, or other court ordered monies money ordered by the juvenile court until paid in full.

"(d) For purposes of this chapter, any order of a juvenile court requiring payment of fines, costs, restitution, or other court ordered monies shall remain effective with regard to the payments until the fines, costs, restitution, or other court ordered monies are paid in full.

"(e)(d) For purposes of enforcing any order of the juvenile court requiring the payment of fines, court costs, restitution, or other money ordered by the juvenile court ordered monies, the remedies with regard to punishment for contempt, including incarceration in jail of individuals 18 years of age or older, shall be available to the juvenile court."

Section 6. Section 12-15-118 is added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

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| 1  | \$12-15-118. Duties of juvenile court intake                   |
|----|--|
| 2  | officers.  |
| 3  | A person employed by the judicial branch of                    |
| 4  | government who is designated by a juvenile court as a juvenile |
| 5  | court intake officer shall perform the following duties:       |
| 6  | (1) Receive and examine written complaints or                  |
| 7  | petitions, made under oath, of allegations of delinquency, in  |
| 8  | need of supervision, or dependency or concerning proceedings   |
| 9  | filed pursuant to Section 12-15-132.                           |
| 10 | (2) Refer to the Department of Human Resources for             |
| 11 | investigations, reports, and recommendations those complaints  |
| 12 | and allegations of dependency or other appropriate matters and |
| 13 | may refer to the Department of Human Resources for             |
| 14 | investigations, reports, and recommendations those complaints  |
| 15 | on children in need of supervision.                            |
| 16 | Section 7. Sections 12-15-50, 12-15-51, 12-15-52,              |
| 17 | 12-15-53, 12-15-54, 12-15-55, 12-15-56, 12-15-57, 12-15-58,    |
| 18 | 12-15-59, 12-15-65, 12-15-70, 12-15-73, 12-15-75, 12-15-100,   |
| 19 | 12-15-101, 12-15-102, and 12-15-103 of the Code of Alabama     |
| 20 | 1975, are amended and renumbered to read as follows:           |
| 21 | " <del>§12-15-51.</del>  |
| 22 | " <u>§12-15-119.</u> Informal adjustment of certain cases      |
| 23 | prior to filing of <u>juvenile</u> petition.                   |
| 24 | " After a verified complaint has been filed and                |
|    |  |

before Before a petition alleging delinquency or in need of

supervision is filed, the probation juvenile court intake

officer or other officer of the court designated by it,

subject to its the direction of the juvenile court, may give

counsel and advice to the parties for the purpose of an

informal adjustment pursuant to rules of procedure adopted by

the Supreme Court of Alabama.

"<del>§12-15-50.</del>

"<u>§12-15-120.</u> Cases initiated by filing of petitions by <u>juvenile court</u> intake officers.

"(a) Delinquency, child in need of supervision, and dependency cases and proceedings pursuant to Section 12-15-132 Cases before the juvenile court shall be initiated by the filing of a petition by the juvenile court intake officer who shall receive verified complaints and proceed thereon pursuant to rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme Court of Alabama.

"(b) A petition alleging that a child is a delinquent child, dependent child, or a child in need of supervision shall not be filed by a juvenile court intake officer unless the juvenile court intake officer has determined and endorsed upon the petition that the juvenile court has subject matter jurisdiction and venue over the case and that the filing of the petition is in the best interests of the public and the child.

24 "<del>\$12-15-52.</del>

| 1  | " <u>§12-15-121.</u> Form, contents <u>,</u> and execution of                       |
|----|---|
| 2  | <u>juvenile</u> petitions.  |
| 3  | "(a) A juvenile petition alleging delinquency, in                                   |
| 4  | need of supervision, or dependency may be signed by any person                      |
| 5  | 18 years of age or older, other than a juvenile court intake                        |
| 6  | officer, who has knowledge of the facts alleged or is informed                      |
| 7  | of them and believes that they are true. However, the person                        |
| 8  | signing a dependency petition, in the petition or in an                             |
| 9  | attached affidavit, shall give information, if reasonably                           |
| 10 | ascertainable, as required in Section 30-3B-209.                                    |
| 11 | "(b) A petition shall be entitled "In the matter of                                 |
| 12 | , a child" and shall be <del>verified by the person who signs</del>                 |
| 13 | it made under oath.   |
| 14 | (c) The petition shall set forth with specificity                                   |
| 15 | all of the following:   |
| 16 | "(1) The facts which bring the child within under                                   |
| 17 | the jurisdiction of the <u>juvenile</u> court, the facts constituting               |
| 18 | the <u>alleged</u> dependency, delinquency, or need of supervision                  |
| 19 | and the facts showing that the child is in need of                                  |
| 20 | supervision, treatment, rehabilitation, care, or the                                |
| 21 | protection of the state, as the case may be;  |
| 22 | "(2) The name, age, and residence address, if $\frac{1}{2}$                         |
| 23 | $\underline{\text{known}}$ , of the child on whose behalf the petition is brought;. |
| 24 | (3) The names and residence addresses, if known to                                  |
| 25 | the petitioner, of the <del>parents</del> parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or         |

| 1 | <u>legal</u> custodian of the child. If no parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or |
|---|--|
| 2 | <pre>legal custodian resides or can be found within the state or if</pre>    |
| 3 | their respective places of residence are unknown, the name of                |
| 4 | any known adult relative residing within the district county                 |
| 5 | or, if there be none, the known adult relative residing                      |
| 6 | nearest to the location of the <u>juvenile</u> court; and.                   |

- "(4) The place of the child's detention of the child and the time he or she was taken into custody, if the child in custody is alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision.
- "(d) When any of the facts required by subsection

  (c) of this section are not known, except the facts required by subdivision (4) of subsection (c) of this section, the petition shall so state.

"<del>\$12-15-53.</del>

"§12-15-122. Issuance and service of summonses generally; endorsements upon summonses; waiver of service of summonses.

"(a) After a petition alleging delinquency, in need of supervision, or dependency has been filed, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall direct the issuance of summonses, one to be directed to the child if the child he or she is 12 or more years of age, another to the parents, <u>legal</u> guardian, or other <u>legal</u> custodian, and <u>to others to such</u> other persons as who appear to the <u>juvenile</u> court to be proper or necessary parties to the proceedings, requiring them to appear personally before

the <u>juvenile</u> court at the time fixed to answer or testify as
to the allegations of the petition. Where the <u>legal</u> custodian
is summoned, the parent or <u>legal</u> guardian, or both, shall also
be served with a summons.

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- "(b) A copy of the petition shall be attached to each summons.
- "(c) The court may endorse upon the summons an order directing shall direct the parents, <u>legal</u> guardian, or other <u>legal</u> custodian having the custody or control of the child to bring the child him or her to the hearing.

"(d) If it appears from an affidavit or sworn
statement presented to the court that the child needs to be
placed in detention or shelter or other care, the court may
endorse upon the summons an order that an officer serving the
summons shall at once take the child into custody and take the
child to the place of detention or shelter or other care
designated by the court. In any case where a child is alleged
to be delinquent for possessing a pistol, short-barreled
rifle, or short-barreled shotgun, the child shall be detained
in a detention facility until the hearing required by Section
12-15-60. "Pistol" as used in this section is defined in
Section 13A-11-70(1). "Short-barreled rifle and
short-barreled shotgun" as used in this section are defined in
Section 13A-11-62.

| 1  | " <del>(e)</del> (d) A An adult who is a party, other than the    |
|----|---|
| 2  | child, may waive service of the summons by written stipulation    |
| 3  | or by voluntary appearance at the hearing.                        |
| 4  | " <del>§12-15-54.</del>   |
| 5  | "§12-15-123. Manner of service of summons.                        |
| 6  | Service of summons summonses in cases filed in the                |
| 7  | jurisdiction of the juvenile court coming within this chapter     |
| 8  | shall be pursuant to rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme    |
| 9  | Court of Alabama.   |
| 10 | " <del>§12-15-55.</del>   |
| 11 | "§12-15-124. Authority of juvenile court to make                  |
| 12 | interlocutory or final dispositional orders in cases where        |
| 13 | parties served by publication.                                    |
| 14 | The <u>juvenile</u> court shall <del>have authority to</del> make |
| 15 | interlocutory and final dispositional orders in those cases in    |
| 16 | which a party or parties have been served by publication in       |
| 17 | accordance with rules adopted by the Supreme Court of Alabama.    |
| 18 | " <del>§12-15-56.</del>   |
| 19 | "§12-15-125. Taking into custody of children                      |
| 20 | generally.  |
| 21 | "(a) A child or minor may be taken into custody for               |
| 22 | any of the following reasons:                                     |
| 23 | "(1) Pursuant to an order of the <u>juvenile</u> court            |

under Sections 12-15-53 and 12-15-57;.

| 1  | " <del>(2) For a delinquent act pursuant to the laws of</del>                              |
|----|--|
| 2  | arrest;  |
| 3  | "(3)(2) By a law enforcement officer having  |
| 4  | reasonable grounds to believe that the child or minor has run                              |
| 5  | away from a <u>juvenile</u> detention, residential, shelter, or other                      |
| 6  | care facility+.  |
| 7  | "(4)(3) By a law enforcement officer having  |
| 8  | reasonable grounds to believe that the child or minor is                                   |
| 9  | suffering from <u>an</u> illness or injury or is in immediate danger                       |
| 10 | from the <del>child's</del> surroundings <u>of the child or minor</u> and that             |
| 11 | the <del>child's</del> immediate removal <u>of the child or minor</u> from <del>such</del> |
| 12 | those surroundings is necessary for the protection of the                                  |
| 13 | health and safety of such the child; or minor.   |
| 14 | "(5) By a law enforcement officer who has reasonable                                       |
| 15 | grounds to believe that the child has run away from his                                    |
| 16 | parents, guardian or other custodian;  |
| 17 | "(6) By a law enforcement officer who has reasonable                                       |
| 18 | grounds to believe that the child has no parent, guardian,                                 |
| 19 | custodian or other suitable person willing and able to provide                             |
| 20 | supervision and care for such child;   |
| 21 | "(b) In addition to the grounds listed in subsection                                       |
| 22 | (a), a child may also be taken into custody for any of the                                 |
| 23 | <pre>following reasons:</pre>  |
| 24 | "(1) By a law enforcement officer for an alleged   |
| 25 | delinquent act pursuant to the laws of arrest;   |

| Τ  | " <u>(2) By a law enforcement officer who has reasonable</u>              |
|----|---|
| 2  | grounds to believe that the child has run away from his or her            |
| 3  | parents, legal guardian, or other legal custodian;                        |
| 4  | "(3) By a law enforcement officer who has reasonable                      |
| 5  | grounds to believe that the child has no parent, legal                    |
| 6  | guardian, legal custodian, or other suitable person willing               |
| 7  | and able to provide supervision and care for the child; or                |
| 8  | " <del>(7)</del> (4) By a <u>juvenile</u> probation officer <del>or</del> |
| 9  | representative of the Department of Human Resources, pursuant             |
| 10 | to Section <del>12-15-7; or</del> <u>12-15-107.</u>                       |
| 11 | " <del>(8) By a law enforcement officer pursuant to an</del>              |
| 12 | order of the court directing that a child be taken into                   |
| 13 | custody pending hearing on allegations that the child is                  |
| 14 | suffering from illness or injury or is in immediate danger                |
| 15 | from his surroundings and ordering that the child's immediate             |
| 16 | removal from such surroundings is necessary for the protection            |
| 17 | of the health and safety of such child.                                   |
| 18 | " <del>§12-15-57.</del>   |
| 19 | " <u>§12-15-126.</u> Issuance of <u>pick-up</u> order for taking          |
| 20 | into custody <del>and bringing before court of child upon failure</del>   |
| 21 | of parents, etc., to bring child before court upon request.               |
| 22 | "If a parent, guardian or other custodian fails,                          |
| 23 | when requested, to bring the child before the court as                    |
| 24 | provided in subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of Section                  |

| 1 | <del>12-15-</del> | <del>58,</del> | the              | court | may  | issue | its             | <del>s order</del> | directi           | ing ' | that | the           |
|---|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------|------|-------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|------|---------------|
| 2 | child             | <del>be</del>  | <del>taken</del> | into  | cust | ody a | <del>nd k</del> | <del>orought</del> | <del>before</del> | the   | cour | <del>t.</del> |

"If it appears from a sworn statement, written or verbal, presented to the juvenile court that a child needs to be placed in detention or shelter or other care, the juvenile court may issue a pick-up order that a law enforcement officer or other person authorized by this chapter shall at once take the child into custody and take him or her to the place of detention or shelter or other care designated by the juvenile court.

"<del>§12-15-58.</del>

2.4

"<u>\$12-15-127.</u> Release, delivery to detention or shelter care facility, medical facility, etc., of children taken into custody generally.

- "(a) A person taking a child into custody without an order of the juvenile court shall, with all possible speed, and in accordance with this chapter and the rules of court pursuant thereto:
- "(1) Release the child to the child's parents, <u>legal</u> guardian, <u>or legal</u> custodian <u>of the child</u> or other suitable person able <del>and willing</del> to provide supervision and care for the child and issue <del>oral</del> <u>verbal</u> counsel and warning as may be appropriate.
- "(2) Release the child to the child's parents, <u>legal</u> guardian, or <u>legal</u> custodian <u>of the child</u> upon their <u>his or</u>

her promise to bring the child before the juvenile court when requested, unless the child's placement of the child in detention or shelter care appears required. If a parent, legal guardian, or other legal custodian fails, when requested, to bring the child before the juvenile court as provided in this section, the juvenile court may issue an order directing that the child be taken into custody and brought before the juvenile court.

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"(3) Bring the child, if not released, to the intake office of probation services or deliver the child to a place of detention or shelter care place designated by the juvenile court and, in the most expeditious manner possible, give written notice of the action taken, together with a statement of and the reasons for taking the child into custody, in writing to the juvenile court intake office officer, to the court and to the parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or other <u>legal</u> custodian of the child, and, in the case of dependency, to the Department of Human Resources, except in the case of a juvenile being taken into custody for a violation of a municipal curfew ordinance. In curfew violation cases, if the child is not released, the child may be taken to a facility which has been previously approved by the court as a curfew detention facility. A child taken to a curfew detention facility shall be released within eight hours.

| 1  | "(b) Whenever a child, taken into custody pursuant   |
|----|--|
| 2  | to this chapter, is brought to a shelter or other care   |
| 3  | facility established or approved by the Department of Human  |
| 4  | Resources or the Department of Youth Services or to the intake                                     |
| 5  | office, the person in charge of the intake office or the   |
| 6  | representative of the Department of Human Resources, prior   |
| 7  | <u>Prior</u> to <del>admitting</del> <u>authorizing the admission of</u> the child <u>to</u>       |
| 8  | detention, shelter, or other for care, the juvenile court  |
| 9  | intake officer, on an allegation of delinquency or in need of                                      |
| 10 | supervision or of dependency, shall review the need for  |
| 11 | detention or shelter care, including reviewing the written   |
| 12 | notice of the person who took the child into custody without                                       |
| 13 | an order of the juvenile court, and shall direct the law   |
| 14 | enforcement officer or other person currently having the child                                     |
| 15 | in custody to release the child unless detention or shelter  |
| 16 | care is required <del>under</del> <u>pursuant to</u> Section <del>12-15-59</del> <u>12-15-128.</u> |
| 17 | The juvenile court intake officer may allow release with or  |
| 18 | without electronic or telephone monitoring pending the 72-hour                                     |
| 19 | hearing requirement or has been ordered by the court.  |
| 20 | "(c) A person taking a child or minor into custody   |

"(c) A person taking a child <u>or minor</u> into custody pursuant to <u>subdivisions</u> (1) and (7) of <u>Section 12-15-56</u>

<u>subdivision</u> (3) of <u>Section 12-15-125</u> shall bring the child <u>or minor</u> to <u>the place of detention or shelter care or to the intake office which shall thereupon proceed in accordance with this chapter a medical or mental health facility if the child</u>

or minor is believed to be suffering from a serious mental health condition, illness, or injury which requires either prompt treatment or prompt diagnosis for the welfare of the child or minor or for evidentiary purposes, and, in the most expeditious manner possible, give notice of the action taken together with a statement of taking the child or minor into custody in writing to the court, the parents, legal guardian or other legal custodian and to the intake office and to the Department of Human Resources in the case of a dependency allegation.

"(d) A person taking a child into custody pursuant to subdivision (4) of Section 12-15-56 shall bring the child to a medical or mental health facility designated by the court if the child is believed to be suffering from a serious mental health condition, illness, or injury which requires either prompt treatment or prompt diagnosis for the child's welfare or for evidentiary purposes, and, in the most expeditious manner possible, give notice of the action taken together with a statement of taking the child into custody in writing to the court, the parents, guardian or other custodian and to the intake office and to the Department of Human Resources in the case of a dependency allegation.

"<del>\$12-15-59.</del>

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| 1 | " $\underline{\$12-15-128.}$ Authority and criteria for continuation |
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| 2 | of detention or shelter care of children taken into custody          |
| 3 | beyond 72 hours.   |

- "(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, a An allegedly delinquent child, dependent child, or child in need of supervision lawfully taken into custody as an allegedly dependent or delinquent child or a child in need of supervision shall immediately be released, upon the ascertainment of the necessary facts, to the care, custody, and control of such child's the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child or other suitable person able and willing to provide supervision and care for such the child, except in situations where unless the juvenile court or juvenile court intake officer, subject to the limitations in Section 12-15-208, finds any of the following:
- "(1) The child has no parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, <u>legal</u> custodian, or other suitable person able <del>and willing</del> to provide supervision and care for <del>such</del> the child;.
- "(2) The release of the child would present a clear and substantial threat of a serious nature to the person or property of others  $\underline{and}$  where the child is alleged to be delinquent.
- "(3) The release of such the child would present a serious threat of substantial harm to such the child; or.

| 1 |       | " ( 4   | 1) The | child | has   | a   | history  | of | failing | to | appear |
|---|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-----|----------|----|---------|----|--------|
| 2 | for h | earings | before | the ' | juver | nil | e court. |    |         |    |        |

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"(5) The child is alleged to be delinquent for possessing a pistol, short-barreled rifle, or short-barreled shotgun, in which case the child may be detained in a juvenile detention facility until the hearing required by Section 12-15-207. Pistol as used in this section shall be as defined in subdivision (1) of Section 13A-11-70. Short-barreled rifle and short-barreled shotgun as used in this section shall be as defined in Section 13A-11-62.

"(b) The criteria for continuing the allegedly delinquent child or child in need of supervision in detention or shelter or other care, or for continuing the allegedly dependent child in shelter or other care, as set forth in subsection (a) of this section shall govern the decisions of all persons involved in determining whether the continued detention or shelter care is warranted pending juvenile court disposition and such those criteria shall be supported by clear and convincing evidence in support of the decision not to release the child.

"(c) In releasing a child, a juvenile court or the juvenile court intake officer may impose restrictions on the travel, association, or place of abode of the child or place the child under the supervision of a department, agency, or organization agreeing to supervise him or her, and may place

the child under supervision such as electronic or telephone

monitoring, if available. A child, once placed in detention,

may also be released pursuant to the same conditions should

there be a need to release the child from a juvenile detention

facility because of an overcrowded population.

"<del>§12-15-65.</del>

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"§12-15-129. Conduct of hearings and disposition of cases generally; special procedure for possible multiple needs child; reasonable efforts.

"(a) Hearings under All hearings pursuant to this chapter shall be conducted by the juvenile court without a jury and separate from other proceedings. The general public shall be excluded from delinquency, in need of supervision, or dependency hearings and only the parties, their counsel, witnesses, and other persons requested by a party shall be admitted. Other persons as the juvenile court finds to have a proper interest in the case or in the work of the <u>juvenile</u> court may be admitted by the juvenile court on condition that the persons refrain from divulging any information which would identify the child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or family involved. If the <u>juvenile</u> court finds that it is in the best interests of the child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the child may be temporarily excluded from the hearings, except while allegations of delinquency or in need of supervision are being

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heard. Relatives, pre-adoptive parents, or foster parents who have been approved by the Department of Human Resources providing care to a child shall be given notice and an opportunity to be heard in any hearing to be held with respect to a child in their care, except that no such person shall be made a party to the case by virtue solely of such notice and opportunity to be heard.

"(b) After the filing of a petition when the

petition alleges or evidence reveals to the court that a child

may be a multiple needs child, and that previous plans

developed by an agency, or agencies, have not met the needs of

the child, the court, on its own motion or motion of a party

or party's parent or guardian or upon motion of the Department

of Youth Services, a school system, the Department of Human

Resources, the Department of Public Health, the Department of

Mental Health and Mental Retardation, or juvenile court

probation services, may refer the child to the county

children's services facilitation team for evaluation and

review. This evaluation may occur prior to any hearing, or the

court may suspend proceedings during the hearing or prior to

disposition to review the findings and recommendations of the

county children's services facilitation team.

"(c) The parties shall be advised of their rights under law in their first appearance at intake and before the court. They shall be informed of the specific allegations in

the petition and given an opportunity to admit or deny the allegations.

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"(d) If the allegations are denied, the court shall proceed to hear evidence on the petition. The court shall record its findings on whether or not the child is a dependent child or, if the petition alleges delinquency or in need of supervision, as to whether or not the acts ascribed to the child were committed by the child. If the court finds that the allegations in the petition have not been established, it shall dismiss the petition and order the child discharged from any detention or temporary care, theretofore ordered in the proceedings.

"(e) If the court finds on proof beyond a reasonable doubt, based upon competent, material, and relevant evidence, that a child committed the acts by reason of which the child is alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision it may proceed immediately to hear evidence as to whether the child is in need of care or rehabilitation and to file its findings thereon. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, evidence of the commission of an act which constitutes a felony is sufficient to sustain a finding that the child is in need of care or rehabilitation. If the court finds that the child is not in need of care or rehabilitation, it shall dismiss the proceedings and discharge the child from any detention or other temporary care theretofore ordered.

| "(f) If the court finds from clear and convincing              |
|--|
| evidence, competent, material, and relevant in nature, that    |
| the child is dependent and in need of care or supervision or   |
| from clear and convincing evidence, competent, relevant, and   |
| material in nature, that the child is in need of care or       |
| rehabilitation as a delinquent child or a child in need of     |
| supervision, or from clear and convincing evidence, competent, |
| relevant, and material in nature that parental rights should   |
| be terminated, the court may proceed immediately, in the       |
| absence of objection showing good cause or at a postponed      |
| hearing, to make proper disposition of the case.               |

"(g) If the court enters an order removing a child from his or her home or continuing a child in a placement outside of his or her home pursuant to this title, the order shall contain as specific findings, if warranted by the evidence, all of the following:

"(1) That continuing the placement of a child in his or her home would be contrary to the best interests of the child.

"(2) That reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from his or her home, or that an emergency situation exists which requires the immediate temporary removal of the child from his or her home and that it is reasonable not to make efforts to

| 1 | prevent | removal             | of  | the | child | from | his | or | her | home | due | to | the |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|----|-----|------|-----|----|-----|
| 2 | emergen | <del>cy situa</del> | cio | 1.  |       |      |     |    |     |      |     |    |     |

"(3) That reasonable efforts have been made or will be made to reunite the child and his or her family, or that efforts to reunite the child and his or her family have failed.

"(h) In disposition hearings all relevant and material evidence helpful in determining the questions presented, including oral and written reports, may be received by the court and may be relied upon to the extent of its probative value, even though not competent in a hearing on the petition. The parties or their counsel shall be afforded an opportunity to examine and controvert written reports so received and to cross-examine individuals making reports.

"(i) A statement made by a child under the age of 12 describing any act of sexual conduct performed with or on the child by another, not otherwise admissible by statute or court rule, is admissible in all dependency cases brought by the State of Alabama acting by and through a local department of human resources if:

"(1) The statement was made to a social worker,

child sex abuse therapist or counselor, licensed psychologist,

physician, or school or kindergarten teacher or instructor;

and

"(2) The court finds that the time, content, and circumstances of the statement provide sufficient indicia of reliability. In making its determination the court may consider the physical and mental age and maturity of the child, the nature and duration of the abuse or offense, the relationship of the child to the offender, and any other factor deemed appropriate.

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"A statement may not be admitted under this section unless the proponent of the statement makes known to the adverse party the proponent's intention to offer the statement and the particulars of the statement sufficiently in advance of the proceedings to provide the adverse party with a fair opportunity to rebut the statement. This child hearsay exception applies to all hearings involving dependency including, but not limited to, the 72-hour hearing, the dependency hearing, and the disposition hearing.

"(j) This exception contained herein shall not apply to a criminal proceeding or charge.

"(k) On its own motion or that of a party, the court may continue the disposition hearing under this section for a reasonable period to receive reports and other evidence bearing on the disposition or need for care or rehabilitation.

In this event, the court shall make an appropriate order for detention or temporary care for the child, or the child's release for detention or temporary care during the period of

the continuance, subject to such conditions as the court may impose.

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"(1) A proceeding to allow a child to withdraw from school shall be commenced by petition. The petition shall be granted only upon a showing of good cause for withdrawal. No child shall be deemed incorrigible, in need of supervision, or unamenable to treatment based on the filing of the petition.

"In the case of any child 14 years of age or older, where the court finds that the school officials have made a diligent effort to meet the child's educational needs and, after study, the court further finds that the child is not able to benefit appreciably from further schooling, the court may excuse the child from further compliance with any legal requirement of compulsory school attendance and authorize the child, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, to be employed in any occupation which is not legally declared hazardous for children under the age of 18.

"(m) As used in this chapter, "reasonable efforts" refers to efforts made to preserve and reunify families prior to the placement of a child in foster care, to prevent or eliminate the need for removing the child from the child's home, and to make it possible for a child to return safely to the child's home. In determining the reasonable efforts to be made with respect to a child, and in making such reasonable efforts, the child's health and safety shall be the paramount

| concern. If continuation of reasonable efforts is determined   |
|--|
| to be inconsistent with the permanency plan for the child,     |
| reasonable efforts shall be made to place the child and to     |
| complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize the          |
| permanent placement of the child. Reasonable efforts shall not |
| be required to be made where the parental rights to a sibling  |
| have been involuntarily terminated or where a court of         |
| competent jurisdiction has determined that a parent has done   |
| any of the following:  |
| "(1) Subjected the child to an aggravated                      |
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"(1) Subjected the child to an aggravated circumstance, including, but not limited to, abandonment, torture, chronic abuse, substance abuse, or sexual abuse.

"(2) Committed murder or voluntary manslaughter of another child of such parent.

"(3) Aided or abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit murder or voluntary manslaughter of another child of such parent.

"(4) Committed a felony assault which resulted in the serious bodily injury to the child or another child of such parent. The term "serious bodily injury" means bodily injury which involves substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.

"Nothing in the exceptions to making reasonable efforts listed in this subsection shall be interpreted to require the reunification of a child with a stepparent or paramour of a parent under similar circumstances.

"(n) If reasonable efforts are not made with respect to a child as a result of a determination made by a court of competent jurisdiction in situations as described above, a permanency hearing, as provided in Section 12-15-62, shall be held for the child within 30 days after the determination.

Reasonable efforts shall be made to place the child and to complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child. Reasonable efforts to place a child for adoption or with a legal guardian or custodian may be made concurrently with other reasonable efforts.

"<del>\$12-15-70.</del>

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"§12-15-130. Ordering, conduct, and certification of findings of mental and physical examinations of children; proceedings as to minors or children believed to be mentally ill or retarded generally; ordering of treatment or care for children found in need of medical treatment, dental care, etc., and payment therefor; granting by juvenile court of authority to order emergency medical care for children.

"(a) Where there are indications that a child may be physically ill, mentally ill, or mentally retarded, or an evaluation of a child is needed to help determine issues of

| 1  | competency to understand judicial proceedings, mental state at   |
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| 2  | the time of the offense, or the ability of the child to assist   |
| 3  | his or her attorney, the juvenile court, on its own motion or  |
| 4  | motion by the prosecutor, or that of the child's attorney or   |
| 5  | guardian ad litem for the child, may order the child to be   |
| 6  | examined at a suitable place by a physician, psychiatrist,   |
| 7  | psychologist, or other qualified examiner, under the   |
| 8  | supervision of a physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist who  |
| 9  | shall certify the findings of the examiner in writing, or a  |
| 10 | qualified examiner approved by the Department of Mental Health   |
| 11 | and Mental Retardation prior to a hearing on the merits of the   |
| 12 | petition.  |
| 13 | "(b) The examinations made prior to a hearing as   |
| 14 | provided for in subsection (a) shall be conducted on an  |
| 15 | outpatient basis unless the juvenile court finds that  |
| 16 | placement in a hospital or other appropriate facility is   |
| 17 | necessary.   |
| 18 | "(c) The juvenile court, after a hearing, may order  |
| 19 | an examination, as described in subsection (a), of a parent,   |
| 20 | legal guardian, or legal custodian who gives his or her  |
| 21 | consent and whose ability to care for or supervise a child   |
| 22 | before the juvenile court is at issue.   |
| 23 | "(d) The juvenile court in its discretion may,   |
| 24 | either before or after $\underline{a}$ hearing, $\underline{may}$ cause any child $\underline{within}$ |
| 25 | its under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to be given a   |

physical or mental examination, or both, by a competent physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other qualified examiner, under the supervision of a physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist who shall certify to the examiner's findings of the examiner in writing, or an examiner approved by the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, to be designated by the juvenile court, having jurisdiction of the child and the physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or mental examiner shall certify to the juvenile court the condition in which the child is found.

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"(e) If, upon such the examination, or upon procedure as provided in Section 12-15-90, the court has there is reason to believe that a minor or child is mentally ill or mentally retarded, as defined by the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, in this chapter, the court shall proceed in the manner set out in a petition for mental commitment of the minor or child may be filed pursuant to Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-90 12-15-401.

"(f) Upon examination, if it appears that the child is in need of surgery, medical treatment or care, hospital care, or dental care, the <u>juvenile</u> court may cause the child to be treated by a competent physician, surgeon, or dentist or placed in a public hospital or other institution for training or care or in an approved private home, hospital, or institution, which will receive it him or her for like

| 1 | purposes  | . The  | expense | e of  | such | <u>the</u> | treatment | shall   | be   | a   | valid |
|---|-----------|--------|---------|-------|------|------------|-----------|---------|------|-----|-------|
| 2 | charge ad | gainst | the co  | ounty | unle | ess c      | otherwise | provide | ed : | for |       |

"(g) The juvenile court may grant authority to order emergency medical care to any such person, agency, or department charged with the detention, temporary shelter care, or other care of a child within its under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

"<del>\$12-15-73.</del>

"<u>§12-15-131.</u> Issuance of orders restraining conduct of parties to proceedings.

"In any proceeding commenced under pursuant to this chapter, on application motion of the juvenile court or on motion of a party or the court's own motion, the juvenile court may make an order restraining the conduct of any party over whom the juvenile court has obtained jurisdiction, if all of the following occur:

- "(1) An order of disposition of a delinquent <u>child</u>, or dependent child, or a child in need of supervision has been made in a proceeding <u>under pursuant to</u> this chapter.
- "(2) The <u>juvenile</u> court finds that the <u>person's</u> conduct <u>of the party</u> is or may be detrimental or harmful to the <u>delinquent</u> child, <u>dependent child</u>, <u>or child in need of supervision</u> and will tend to defeat the execution of the order of disposition made; and.

"(3) Notice of the application or motion and the grounds therefor therein and an opportunity to be heard thereon have been given to the person party against whom the order is directed.

"<del>\$12-15-75.</del>

" $\underline{\$12-15-132}$ . Proceedings against children violating terms of probation, or aftercare or protective supervision; disposition of such these children.

- "(a) A child on probation <u>or aftercare</u> incident to an adjudication as a delinquent <u>child</u> or <u>a</u> child in need of supervision who violates the terms of his <u>or her</u> probation or aftercare <del>or a child under protective supervision who fails to conform to the terms of his protective supervision may be proceeded against for a revocation of <u>such the</u> order.</del>
- "(b) A proceeding to revoke probation, or aftercare or protective supervision shall be commenced by the filing of a petition entitled "petition to revoke probation," or "petition to revoke aftercare." or "petition to revoke protective supervision." Except as otherwise provided, such these petitions shall be screened, reviewed, and prepared in the same manner and shall contain the same information as provided in Sections 12-15-50 and 12-15-52 12-15-120 and 12-15-121. The petition shall recite the date that the child was placed on probation, or aftercare or under protective supervision and shall state the time and manner in which

| 1  | notice of the terms of probation, or aftercare or protective          |
|----|---|
| 2  | supervision was given.  |
| 3  | "(c) Probation, or aftercare or protective                            |
| 4  | supervision revocation proceedings shall require clear and            |
| 5  | convincing evidence. In all other respects, proceedings to            |
| 6  | revoke probation, or aftercare or protective supervision shall        |
| 7  | be governed by the procedures, safeguards $_{m L}$ and rights and     |
| 8  | duties applicable to delinquency, and child in need of                |
| 9  | supervision and dependency cases contained in this chapter.           |
| 10 | "(d) If a child is found to have violated the terms                   |
| 11 | of his or her probation or aftercare pursuant to a revocation         |
| 12 | hearing, the <u>juvenile</u> court may extend the period of probation |
| 13 | or aftercare or make any other order of disposition specified         |
| 14 | for a child adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision.         |
| 15 | If a child is found to have violated the terms of his                 |
| 16 | protective supervision pursuant to a revocation hearing, the          |
| 17 | court may extend the period of protective supervision or may          |
| 18 | make any order of disposition specified for a child                   |
| 19 | adjudicated dependent.  |
| 20 | "(e) A violation of probation for a child in need of                  |
| 21 | supervision is not an adjudication of delinquency.                    |
| 22 | " <del>§12-15-100.</del>  |
| 23 | " <u>\$12-15-133.</u> Filing and inspection of records, etc.          |
| 24 | "(a) Social, medical, and psychiatric or                              |

psychological records, including reports of preliminary

| 1  | inquiries and predisposition studies, of delinquent, in need   |
|----|--|
| 2  | of supervision and dependent children, including supervision   |
| 3  | records of such children, shall be filed separate from other   |
| 4  | files and records of the court and shall be open to inspection |
| 5  | and copying, only by the following: The following records,     |
| 6  | reports, and information acquired or generated in juvenile     |
| 7  | courts concerning children shall be confidential and shall not |
| 8  | be released to any person, department, agency, or entity,      |
| 9  | except as provided elsewhere in this section:                  |
| 10 | "(1) Juvenile legal files (including formal                    |
| 11 | documents as petitions, notices, motions, legal memoranda,     |
| 12 | orders, and decrees).  |
| 13 | "(2) Social records, including but not limited to:             |
| 14 | "a. Records of juvenile probation officers.                    |
| 15 | "b. Records of the Department of Human Resources.              |
| 16 | "c. Records of the Department of Youth Services.               |
| 17 | "d. Medical records.   |
| 18 | "e. Psychiatric or psychological records.                      |
| 19 | "f. Reports of preliminary inquiries and                       |
| 20 | predisposition studies.  |
| 21 | "g. Supervision records.                                       |
| 22 | "h. Birth certificates.  |
| 23 | "i. Individualized service plans.                              |
| 24 | "j. Education records, including, but not limited              |
| 25 | to, individualized education plans.                            |

| 1  | "k. Detention records.   |
|----|--|
| 2  | "1. Demographic information that identifies a child            |
| 3  | or the family of a child.                                      |
| 4  | "(3) State Criminal Justice Information System                 |
| 5  | records.   |
| 6  | "(4) Juvenile criminal sex offender notification               |
| 7  | records.   |
| 8  | "(b) The records, reports, and information described           |
| 9  | in subsection (a) shall be filed separately from other files   |
| 10 | and records of the court. The juvenile legal files described   |
| 11 | in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) shall be maintained in a  |
| 12 | separate file from all other juvenile records, reports, and    |
| 13 | information.   |
| 14 | "(c) Subject to applicable federal law, the records,           |
| 15 | reports, and information described in subsection (a) shall be  |
| 16 | open to inspection and copying only by the following, under    |
| 17 | the specified circumstances:                                   |
| 18 | "(1) The judge and, juvenile probation officers, and           |
| 19 | professional staff assigned to serve or contracted for service |
| 20 | to the <u>juvenile</u> court.                                  |
| 21 | "(2) Representatives of a public or private agency             |
| 22 | or department providing supervision or having legal custody of |
|    |  |

the child.

| 1  | " <del>(3) Any other person or agency that the juvenile</del>  |
|----|--|
| 2  | court determines, after a hearing has a legitimate interest in |
| 3  | the case or in the work of the court.                          |
| 4  | "(4) The probation and other professional staff                |
| 5  | assigned to serve a criminal court, including the prosecutor   |
| 6  | and the attorney for the defendant, for use in considering the |
| 7  | sentence to be imposed upon a convicted person, or one         |
| 8  | adjudicated a youthful offender, who, prior thereto, had been  |
| 9  | a party to the proceedings in court.                           |
| 10 | "(3) The parent (except when parental rights have              |
| 11 | been terminated), the legal guardian of the child, and the     |
| 12 | legal custodian of the child.                                  |
| 13 | "(4) The subject of the proceedings and his or her             |
| 14 | counsel and guardian ad litem. As used in this section, the    |
| 15 | term counsel means a child's attorney and an attorney for a    |
| 16 | criminal defendant who was formerly a child subject to         |
| 17 | proceedings in juvenile court.                                 |
| 18 | "(5) The <u>judge</u> , probation, and other professional      |
| 19 | staff assigned to serve serving a criminal court when handling |
| 20 | criminal cases for investigating or considering youthful       |
| 21 | offender applications for an individual, who, prior thereto,   |
| 22 | had been the subject of proceedings in juvenile court.         |
| 23 | "(6) The parent of the child, except when parental             |
| 24 | rights have been terminated, or guardian and the counsel and   |
| 25 | the guardian ad litem of the child.                            |

| 1  | "(6) The judge, probation, and other professional              |
|----|--|
| 2  | staff, including the prosecutor and the attorney for the       |
| 3  | defendant, serving a court handling criminal cases for         |
| 4  | completing sentencing standards worksheets and considering the |
| 5  | sentence upon a person charged with a criminal offense who,    |
| 6  | prior thereto, had been the subject of proceedings in juvenile |
| 7  | court.   |
| 8  | "(7) The principal of the school in which the child            |
| 9  | is enrolled, or the representative of the principal, and other |
| 10 | school officials as the principal deems necessary, upon        |
| 11 | written petition to the juvenile court setting forth the       |
| 12 | reasons why the safety or welfare, or both, of the school, its |
| 13 | students, or personnel, necessitate production of the          |
| 14 | information and without which the safety and welfare of the    |
| 15 | school, its students, and personnel, would be threatened:      |
| 16 | provided, however, certain information concerning children     |
| 17 | adjudicated delinquent of certain offenses shall be provided   |
| 18 | as set forth in Section 12-15-217.                             |
| 19 | "(8) The Alabama Sentencing Commission, as set forth           |
| 20 | <u>in Section 12-25-11.</u>                                    |
| 21 | "(b) All or any part of the records enumerated in              |
| 22 | subsection (a) or information secured from the records, when   |

presented to and used by the judge in court or otherwise in a

proceeding under this chapter, shall also be made available to

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| 1  | the parties to the proceedings and their counsel and           |
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| 2  | representatives.   |
| 3  | "(c) All other court records, including the docket,            |
| 4  | petitions, motions, and other papers filed with a case,        |
| 5  | transcripts of testimony, findings, verdicts, orders, and      |
| 6  | decrees shall be open to inspection by those persons and       |
| 7  | agencies designated in subsections (a) and (b).                |
| 8  | "(d) Upon determining a legitimate need for access,            |
| 9  | and subject to applicable federal law, the juvenile court may  |
| 10 | also grant access to specific records, reports, and            |
| 11 | information to another person, department, entity, or agency.  |
| 12 | The determination of legitimate need by the juvenile court     |
| 13 | shall be based upon a written request filed with the juvenile  |
| 14 | <pre>court stating the following:</pre>                        |
| 15 | "(1) The reason the person, department, entity, or             |
| 16 | agency is requesting the information.                          |
| 17 | "(2) The use to be made of the information.                    |
| 18 | "(3) The names of those persons or entities that               |
| 19 | will have access to the information.                           |
| 20 | "(d)(e) Petitions, motions, juvenile court notices,            |
| 21 | or dispositions shall be open to inspection and copying by the |
| 22 | victim or the victim's representatives.                        |
| 23 | "(f) Subject to applicable confidentiality                     |
| 24 | disclosure and case restrictions imposed by federal or state   |
| 25 | law, confidential juvenile legal files, as described in        |

| 1 | subdivision (1) of subsection (a), may be placed on an       |
|---|--|
| 2 | automated information sharing system to be shared by those   |
| 3 | persons, departments, agencies, or entities who are entitled |
| 4 | to access pursuant to this section.                          |

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"<del>(e)</del>(q) Whoever, except Except for the purposes permitted and in the manner provided by this section, whoever discloses or makes use of or knowingly permits the use of information concerning identifying a child before, or the family of a child, who is or was under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, where this information is directly or indirectly derived from the records of the juvenile court or acquired in the course of official duties, upon conviction thereof, shall be quilty of a Class A misdemeanor within under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and also may be subject to civil sanctions. Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit or otherwise limit counsel from disclosing confidential information obtained from the juvenile court file of the child as needed to investigate the case of the client or prepare a defense for that client, provided that the disclosure is in furtherance of counsel's representation of the party.

"(h) Anytime that a child commits a violent offense and is adjudicated delinquent, if that child as an adult commits the same or a similar offense, the court records

| 1  | pertaining to the juvenile offense may be used in the                   |
|----|---|
| 2  | prosecution of the adult offense."                                      |
| 3  | " <del>§12-15-101.</del>  |
| 4  | " <u>§12-15-134.</u> Maintenance and inspection of law                  |
| 5  | enforcement records, etc.   |
| 6  | "(a) The court shall, by rule, require all law Law                      |
| 7  | enforcement agencies to shall take special precautions to               |
| 8  | insure ensure that law enforcement records and files                    |
| 9  | concerning a child will be maintained in a manner and under             |
| 10 | such pursuant to those safeguards that will protect against             |
| 11 | disclosure to any unauthorized person, department, agency, or           |
| 12 | entity. Unless a charge of delinquency is transferred for               |
| 13 | criminal prosecution under pursuant to Section 12-15-34                 |
| 14 | 12-15-203 or the <u>juvenile</u> court otherwise orders in the          |
| 15 | <pre>interest interests of the child or of national security, the</pre> |
| 16 | <pre>law enforcement records and files with respect to the child</pre>  |
| 17 | shall not be open to public inspection nor their contents               |
| 18 | disclosed to the public.  |
| 19 | "(b) Law enforcement records and files described in                     |
| 20 | subsection (a) shall be open to inspection and copying by the           |
| 21 | following:  |
| 22 | "(1) A juvenile court having the $\underline{a}$ child currently        |
| 23 | before it in any proceeding.  |
| 24 | "(2) The officers Personnel of the Department of                        |
| 25 | Human Resources, the Department of Youth Services, public and           |

| 1  | nongovernmental private institutions or agencies to of which             |
|----|--|
| 2  | the child is currently committed under the jurisdiction of the           |
| 3  | juvenile court has been placed into the legal custody and                |
| 4  | those responsible for his or her supervision after release.              |
| 5  | "(3) Any other person, agency, or institution, upon                      |
| 6  | written request, that the juvenile court determines to have a            |
| 7  | legitimate interest in the case or in the work of the law                |
| 8  | enforcement agency.  |
| 9  | " $\frac{(4)}{(3)}$ Law enforcement officers of other                    |
| 10 | jurisdictions when necessary for the discharge of their                  |
| 11 | current official duties.   |
| 12 | " $\frac{(5)}{(4)}$ The probation and other professional staff           |
| 13 | of a court in which the child is subsequently convicted of a             |
| 14 | criminal offense or adjudicated as a youthful offender for the           |
| 15 | purpose of a presentence report or other dispositional                   |
| 16 | proceedings, officials of penal institutions and other penal             |
| 17 | facilities to into which the child is committed placed or a              |
| 18 | parole board in considering his or her parole or discharge or            |
| 19 | in exercising supervision over him or her.                               |
| 20 | " $\frac{(6)}{(5)}$ The probation and other professional staff           |
| 21 | serving a <del>criminal</del> court <u>handling criminal cases</u> when  |
| 22 | investigating or considering youthful offender applications.             |
| 23 | " <del>(7)</del> (6) The parent, <u>except when parental rights have</u> |

been terminated, or legal guardian of the child or other

| 1 | custodian | and  | counsel | for | the | child | the | child's | attorney | and |
|---|-----------|------|---------|-----|-----|-------|-----|---------|----------|-----|
| 2 | quardian  | ad l | item.   |     |     |       |     |         |          |     |

"(8)(7) The principal of the school in which the child is enrolled, or the representative of the principal, and other school officials as the principal deems necessary, upon written petition to the juvenile court setting forth the reasons why the safety or welfare, or both, of the school, its students, or personnel, necessitate production of the information and without which the safety and welfare of the school, its students, and personnel, would be threatened.

- "(c) Law enforcement records may be viewed by victims during the investigation of a crime at the discretion of the investigating officer.
- "(d) All law enforcement agencies shall report to the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center that a child has been charged with an act of delinquency along with any pertinent identifying information or historical data concerning that child, when either of the following occurs:
- "(1) The child is taken into custody and charged with an act of delinquency for an act which would constitute a felony if committed by an adult, or.
- "(2) The child is taken into custody and charged with an act of delinquency for an act which would constitute a misdemeanor, according to subdivision (2) of Section 41-9-622 if committed by an adult.

| 1  | "(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to                            |
|----|---|
| 2  | prohibit or otherwise limit counsel from disclosing                           |
| 3  | confidential law enforcement records relating to a client as                  |
| 4  | needed to investigate the case of the client or prepare a                     |
| 5  | defense for that client, provided that the disclosure is in                   |
| 6  | furtherance of counsel's representation of the party.                         |
| 7  | " <del>(e) (f) Whoever, except</del> Except as provided in                    |
| 8  | subsections (a), (b), and (c) this section, whoever directly                  |
| 9  | or indirectly discloses or makes use of or knowingly permits                  |
| 10 | the use of information <del>concerning</del> <u>described</u> in this section |
| 11 | that identifies a child described in those subsections, or the                |
| 12 | family of a child, who is or was under the jurisdiction of the                |
| 13 | <pre>juvenile court, upon conviction thereof, shall be guilty of a</pre>      |
| 14 | Class A misdemeanor within under the jurisdiction of the                      |
| 15 | juvenile court.   |
| 16 | " <del>§12-15-102.</del>  |
| 17 | "§12-15-135. Taking and disposition of fingerprints,                          |
| 18 | photographs, blood samples, etc.  |
| 19 | "(a) Fingerprints of a child who has been charged                             |
| 20 | with an a delinquent act of delinquency shall be taken by the                 |
| 21 | <pre>law enforcement agency taking the child into custody. The</pre>          |
| 22 | prints may be retained in a local file and a copy shall be                    |
| 23 | filed with the Alabama Bureau of Investigation.                               |
|    |   |

investigation of an offense a delinquent act and a law

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"(b) If latent fingerprints are found during the

enforcement officer has reason to believe that they are those of the child in custody, the officer may fingerprint the child regardless of age or offense delinquent act for purpose of immediate comparison with the latent fingerprints. The prints may be retained in a local file and copies shall be sent to the Alabama Bureau of Investigation.

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- "(c) The court shall, by rule, require special

  Special precautions shall be taken to insure ensure that the fingerprints will be maintained in a manner and under pursuant to safeguards as to limit their use to inspection for comparison purposes by law enforcement officers or by staff of the depository only in the investigation of a crime.
- "(d) A child who is charged with an a delinquent act of delinquency shall be photographed by the law enforcement agency taking the child into custody for criminal identification purposes. A child in custody for any other reason shall not be photographed for criminal identification purposes without the consent of the juvenile court. The photographs shall be retained in a local file with the same safeguards in place as for fingerprints.
- "(e) Blood or other samples necessary for DNA testing may be taken for criminal identification purposes from a child who is charged with an a delinquent act that would constitute a Class A or B felony if committed by an adult. The samples, if taken, shall be submitted for DNA testing and the

DNA records shall be filed with the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences. The court shall, by rule, require special Special precautions shall be taken to ensure that the DNA records will be maintained in a manner and under pursuant to safeguards that will limit their use to inspection for identification purposes by law enforcement officers or by staff of the testing facility only in the investigation of a crime.

"(f) Any person who willfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor within under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

"<del>§12-15-103.</del>

"<u>\$12-15-136.</u> Proceedings for sealing and destruction of legal and social files and records of courts, probation services, etc., pertaining to certain persons and effect thereof.

"(a) On motion of the part of a person who has been the subject of a delinquency or child in need of supervision petition or on the court's own motion, the juvenile court shall vacate its order and findings and may order the sealing of the legal and social files and records of the juvenile court, probation services and of any other agency in the case pertaining to the person if it finds that:

| 1  | "(1) Two years have elapsed since the final                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2  | discharge of the person from legal custody or supervision or                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3  | two years after the entry of any other <del>court</del> order <u>of the</u> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4  | juvenile court not involving custody or supervision; and                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5  | "(2) He The person has not been convicted of a                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6  | felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or adjudicated              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7  | delinquent or a youthful offender of any felony or a                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8  | misdemeanor involving sexual offenses, drugs, weapons, or                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9  | violence, or threats of violence, prior to the filing of the                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | motion and no proceeding is pending seeking such the                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | conviction or adjudication.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | "(b) The motion and the order may include the files                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | and records, reports, or information specified in Section                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | <del>12-15-100</del> <u>12-15-133</u> .                                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | "(c) Reasonable notice Notice of the motion shall be                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | given by the clerk of the juvenile court to all of the                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | following:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | "(1) The prosecutor 7.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | "(2) The authority granting the discharge if the                            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | final discharge was from an institution, parole, or probation;              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | and.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | "(3) The law enforcement officers, department,                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | agency, and central depository having custody of the files and              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | records specified in Section $\frac{12-15-100}{12-15-133}$ and included     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|    |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

in the motion.

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| "(d) Upon the entry of the order, the proceedings in                |
|---|
| the case shall be <u>sealed</u> . treated as if they never occurred |
| and all index references shall be deleted and the court and         |
| law enforcement officers and departments shall reply and the        |
| person may reply to any inquiry that no record exists with          |
| respect to such person. Inspection of the files and records         |
| included in the order may thereafter be permitted by the court      |
| only upon motion by the person who is the subject of such           |
| records and only to those persons named in the motion;              |
| provided, however, that the <u>The juvenile</u> court, in its       |
| discretion may by special order in an individual case, may          |
| permit inspection by or release of information in the records       |
| to any clinic, hospital, or agency which has the person under       |
| care.   |

- "(e) Any adjudication of delinquency <u>or youthful</u>

  <u>offender</u> or conviction of a felony or <del>a crime involving moral</del>

  <u>turpitude misdemeanor involving sexual offenses, drugs,</u>

  <u>weapons, or violence, or threats of violence,</u> subsequent to

  sealing shall have the effect of nullifying the sealing order.
- "(f) A person who has been the subject of a delinquency petition and has met the conditions stipulated in subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section may, five years after reaching the age of majority, file a motion requesting the destruction of all records pertaining to his case. If the court grants the motion, copies of the order

| shall be | <del>e sent t</del> | o all o | ffices | or agend | cies | that ar | e repos  | <del>itories</del> |
|----------|---------------------|---------|--------|----------|------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| of such  | records             | and ali | l such | offices  | and  | agencie | es shall | comply             |
| with the | <del>- order</del>  |         |        |          |      |         |          |                    |

destruction order, all references including arrest, complaint, referrals, petitions, reports and orders shall be removed from all agency, official and institutional files and sealed or destroyed as aforesaid and a finding of delinquency shall be deemed never to have occurred. No child who has been the subject of such a sealing or destruction order shall be deemed to have been arrested ab initio within the meaning of the general statutes with respect to proceedings so sealed or destroyed and, in response to any inquiry or on any application or in any proceeding, the person may state that he has never been arrested, taken into custody, committed or adjudicated a delinquent with regard to the proceedings so sealed or destroyed.

"(h) A person who has been the subject of a delinquency petition shall be notified of his rights under subsections (a) and (f) of this section at the time of his final discharge."

Section 8. Section 12-15-137 is added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

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| 1 | §12-15-137. Proceedings for destruction of legal and      |
|---|---|
| 2 | social files and records of juvenile courts pertaining to |
| 3 | certain persons and effect thereof.                       |

- (a) A person who has been the subject of a delinquency petition and has met the conditions stipulated in subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of Section 12-15-136, five years after reaching the age of majority, may file a motion requesting the destruction of all records pertaining to his or her case. If the juvenile court grants the motion, copies of the order shall be sent to all offices, departments, or agencies that are repositories of the records, and all the offices, departments, and agencies shall comply with the order.
- (b) Upon the entry of a destruction order, all references including arrest, complaints, referrals, petitions, reports, and orders shall be removed from all department or agency official and institutional files and destroyed.
- (c) A person who has been the subject of a delinquency petition shall be notified of his or her rights under subsection (a) of Section 12-15-136 and subsection (a) of this section and at the time of his or her final discharge.

Section 9. Sections 12-15-150, 12-15-151, 12-15-152, 12-15-153, 12-15-154, 12-15-155, and 12-15-156 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended and renumbered to read as follows:

25 "<del>\$12-15-150.</del>

| L | " <u>§12-15-138.</u> Power of <u>juvenile</u> courts <del>exercising</del> |
|---|--|
| 2 | juvenile jurisdiction to enter protection or restraint <u>ex</u>           |
| 3 | parte order; when order may be entered; purpose of order.                  |

"Any The juvenile court exercising juvenile jurisdiction under Chapter 15 of Title 12 may, at any time, after a dependency petition has been filed, or on an emergency basis, may enter an order of protection or restraint to protect the health or safety of the a child subject to the proceeding.

"<del>§12-15-151.</del>

"§12-15-139. Requisites for order; notice and hearing; evidentiary standard; showing of necessity to protect health or safety of child subject to a juvenile court proceeding, child's best interest interests of the child.

"A protection or restraint order may be entered issued by the juvenile court, after notice and a hearing, upon proper showing by a preponderance of the evidence that such an order is necessary to protect the health or safety of the child subject to a juvenile court proceeding or is otherwise in the child's best interest interests of the child.

"<del>\$12-15-152.</del>

"§12-15-140. Content of order; order may set forth reasonable conditions of behavior for parents, persons responsible for care, etc.; enumeration of certain specific requirements which may be included in order.

| 1 | "(a) The <u>protection or restraint</u> order may set forth   |
|---|---|
| 2 | reasonable conditions of behavior to be observed by a person  |
| 3 | who is a parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or other    |
| 4 | person legally responsible for the child's care of the child  |
| 5 | subject to a juvenile court proceeding, or the spouse of the  |
| 6 | parent, or spouse of any other person legally responsible for |
| 7 | the child's care of the child, or relatives of any of the     |
| 8 | above, or residents of the child's home of the child, or any  |
| 9 | other person.   |

- "(b) The <u>protection or restraint</u> order <u>may</u>, among other things, <u>may</u> require any <u>such person(s)</u> <u>person or persons</u> to do any of the following:
- "(1) To stay Stay away from the home in which the child subject to a juvenile court proceeding resides, the family or the child.
- "(2) To vacate <u>Vacate</u> the home in which the child <u>subject to a juvenile court proceeding</u> resides .
- "(3) To permit Permit a parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian to visit the child subject to a juvenile court proceeding at stated periods under pursuant to stated conditions or deny visitation.
- "(4) To deny Deny access to the home in which the child subject to a juvenile court proceeding resides to persons who have been harmful to the child.

| 1  | "(5) <del>To refrain</del> <u>Refrain</u> from acts of commission or   |
|----|--|
| 2  | omission that tend to make the home in which the child subject   |
| 3  | to a juvenile court proceeding resides an unsafe place for the   |
| 4  | child <del>;</del> .   |
| 5  | "(6) <del>To cooperate</del> <u>Cooperate</u> with any treatment or  |
| 6  | Department of Human Resources service plan found necessary to  |
| 7  | the best interests of the child subject to a juvenile court  |
| 8  | proceeding;  |
| 9  | "(7) <del>To obtain</del> <u>Obtain</u> or participate in individual   |
| 10 | or family counseling;.   |
| 11 | "(8) <del>To refrain</del> <u>Refrain</u> from abusive, disruptive, or   |
| 12 | harassing behavior toward the child subject to a juvenile  |
| 13 | court proceeding, the other parent, legal guardian, or legal   |
| 14 | custodian, or toward any person to whom custody of the child   |
| 15 | is awarded; .  |
| 16 | "(9) <del>To limit</del> <u>Limit</u> or refrain from contact or   |
| 17 | communication with the child subject to a juvenile court   |
| 18 | <pre>proceeding, family, children in the home, or any other child;</pre>   |
| 19 | and.   |
| 20 | "(10) $\frac{1}{10}$ $1$ |
| 21 | subject to a juvenile court proceeding or other family   |
| 22 | members; $to$ pay the costs of medical, psychiatric, or physical   |
| 23 | treatment or care of the child or other family members.  |

"<del>\$12-15-153.</del>

"§12-15-141. Emergency ex parte orders authorized upon showing of verified evidence of abuse or neglect; evidence required; hearing required within 72 hours of issuance of order.

"The juvenile court may enter a protection or restraint an ex parte order of protection or restraint on an emergency basis, without prior notice and a hearing, upon a showing of verified written or oral verbal evidence of abuse or neglect injurious to the health or safety of the a child subject to a juvenile court proceeding and the likelihood that such the abuse or neglect will continue unless the order is issued. If an emergency order is issued, a hearing, after notice, must shall be held within 72 hours of the written evidence or the next judicial business day thereafter, to either dissolve, continue, or modify the order.

"<del>\$12-15-154.</del>

2.

"§12-15-142. Modification, extension, or termination of order after notice and hearing for person subject thereto; findings required concerning child's best interests of the child subject to a juvenile court proceeding.

"After notice and opportunity for <u>a</u> hearing afforded to a person subject to a <u>protective protection</u> or restraint order, the order may be modified or extended for a further specified period, or both, or may be terminated if the

| 1  | juvenile court finds that the best interests of the child                            |
|----|--|
| 2  | subject to a juvenile court proceeding will be served thereby.                       |
| 3  | " <del>§12-15-155.</del>   |
| 4  | "§12-15-143. Violations of orders punished as  |
| 5  | contempt; wilful willful conduct rendering violator                                  |
| 6  | responsible for court costs and attorney fees.                                       |
| 7  | "(a) Any person violating an order of protection or                                  |
| 8  | restraint shall be punishable for contempt of court, as in                           |
| 9  | other cases, and <del>shall</del> upon a finding of <del>wilful</del> <u>willful</u> |
| 10 | conduct, shall be responsible for the payment of court costs                         |
| 11 | and attorney fees incurred by any person in seeking                                  |
| 12 | enforcement of the order.  |
| 13 | "(b) Any person may also be charged with a willful                                   |
| 14 | violation of a protection order pursuant to Section                                  |
| 15 | 30-5A-3(c).  |
| 16 | " <del>§12-15-156.</del>   |
| 17 | " <u>§12-15-144.</u> Construction of article sections;                               |
| 18 | article sections to be read in pari materia with certain other                       |
| 19 | laws.  |
| 20 | "The provisions of this article Sections 12-15-138                                   |
| 21 | to 12-15-143, inclusive, shall be construed in pari materia                          |
| 22 | with Sections 30-5-1 through to 30-5-11, inclusive, as                               |
| 23 | amended, and other criminal laws relating to child abuse                             |
| 24 | except to the extent that there is no conflict herewith."                            |

| 1  | Section 10. The heading of Article 2 (commencing               |
|----|--|
| 2  | with Section 12-15-201) of Chapter 15 of Title 12 of the Code  |
| 3  | of Alabama 1975, is amended to read as follows:                |
| 4  | ARTICLE 2. JURISDICTION AND VENUE                              |
| 5  | DELINQUENCY AND CHILDREN IN NEED OF SUPERVISION.               |
| 6  | Section 11. Sections 12-15-201 and 12-15-202 are               |
| 7  | added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:         |
| 8  | §12-15-201. Definitions.                                       |
| 9  | For purposes of this article, the following terms              |
| 10 | and phrases shall have the following meanings:                 |
| 11 | (1) AVERAGE COST OF DETENTION. The average cost of             |
| 12 | detention of children as determined from experience in Alabama |
| 13 | and as computed by the Department of Youth Services.           |
| 14 | (2) CONSENT DECREE. An order, entered after the                |
| 15 | filing of a delinquency or child in need of supervision        |
| 16 | petition and before the entry of an adjudication order,        |
| 17 | suspending the proceedings and placing the child under         |
| 18 | supervision pursuant to terms and conditions agreed to between |
| 19 | the child and his or her parent, legal guardian, or legal      |
| 20 | custodian and approved by the juvenile court.                  |
| 21 | (3) NONOFFENDER. A child who is subject to the                 |
| 22 | jurisdiction of the juvenile court for reasons other than the  |
| 23 | legally prohibited conduct of the child.                       |
| 24 | (4) STATUS OFFENDER. A status offender is an                   |
| 25 | individual who has been charged with or adjudicated for        |

| 1 | conduct that would not, pursuant to the law of the             |
|---|--|
| 2 | jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if |
| 3 | committed by an adult. An adjudicated status offender who      |
| 4 | violates the terms of his or her probation or aftercare        |
| 5 | remains a status offender for purposes of Section              |
| 6 | 12-15-208(a)(1), unless the child is contemporaneously         |
| 7 | adjudicated for having committed a delinquent act that is not  |
| 8 | a status offense. Status offenses include, but are not limited |
| 9 | to, the following:   |

- 10 a. Truancy.
- b. Violations of municipal ordinances applicableonly to children.
- c. Runaway.

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- d. Beyond control.
- e. Consumption or possession of tobacco products.
- f. Possession and consumption of alcohol, which is a status offense by federal law, even though considered a delinquent act by state law.
- g. Driving under the influence pursuant to Section 32-5A-191(b), which is a status offense by federal law, even though considered a delinquent act by state law.
  - (5) VALID COURT ORDER. An order given by a juvenile court judge to a child who was brought before the juvenile court and made subject to the order; and who received, before the issuance of the order, the full due process rights

| 1 | guaranteed | to | the | child | by | the | Constitution | of | the | United |
|---|------------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|--------|
| n | Ctatas     |    |     |       | _  |     |              |    |     |        |
| 4 | States.    |    |     |       |    |     |              |    |     |        |

3 \$12-15-202. Rights of the child.

- 4 (a) Rights of the child when taken into custody.
  5 When a child is taken into custody, the person taking the
  6 child into custody shall inform the child of all of the
  7 following, in language understandable to the child:
  - (1) The reason that the child is being taken into custody.
    - (2) That the child has the right to communicate with his or her parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian whether or not that person is present. If necessary, reasonable means will be provided for the child to do so.
    - (3) The child has the right to communicate with an attorney. If the child does not have an attorney, one will be appointed for him or her. If the child has an attorney who is not present, reasonable means shall be provided for the child to communicate with the attorney.
    - (b) Rights of the child before being questioned while in custody. Before the child is questioned about anything concerning the charge on which the child was taken into custody, the person asking the questions shall inform the child of the following rights:
- 24 (1) That the child has the right to a child's attorney.

| 1 | (2) That if the child is unable to pay for a child's           |
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| 2 | attorney and if the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian |
| 3 | of the child has not provided a child's attorney, one will be  |
| 4 | appointed.   |

- (3) That the child is not required to say anything and that anything the child says may be used against the child.
- (4) That the child has a right to communicate with his or her parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian, whether or not that person is present. If necessary, reasonable means will be provided for the child to do so.
- (5) That even if the child's attorney is not present or has not yet been appointed, the child has the right to communicate with him or her and that, if necessary, reasonable means will be provided for the child to do so.
- (c) When a child is brought to the juvenile court intake office or delivered to a juvenile detention facility or shelter care facility, the juvenile court intake officer or person in charge of the facility shall immediately inform the child of the following:
  - (1) The reason for the detention of the child.
- 22 (2) The right of the child to a hearing to determine 23 if continued detention or shelter care is needed as provided 24 in this article.

(3) That the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian will be informed of the whereabouts of the child and the reason for the detention of the child.

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- (d) Rights of the child upon detention in a juvenile court intake office or juvenile detention facility or shelter care facility. When a child is detained pursuant to subsection (c), the person in charge of the juvenile court intake office or the facility shall notify the child of the rights of the child as set out in subsection (b).
- (1) The person in charge of the juvenile court intake office or the juvenile detention facility, in the most expeditious manner possible, shall ensure that the parent, legal quardian, or legal custodian of the child is notified of the whereabouts of the child and the reason for the detention of the child. Except in the situation provided herein, the person in charge shall also inform the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child of the rights of the child and of the right of the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian to be represented by counsel. The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian shall also be informed of the right of the child to remain silent. However, if the child has been read his or her rights, understands those rights, and knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently waives those rights, then it is not necessary that the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian be notified of the rights of the child or be present

during the interrogation. This notification to the parent,

legal guardian, or legal custodian, if practicable, shall be

made in person or by telephone; otherwise, the communication

shall be by the best means practicable.

- (2) A written statement containing the information in subdivision (1) shall be given to the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child at the first meeting with the juvenile court intake officer or person in charge of the facility. If the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian does not appear at the facility within 24 hours after the placement of the child in the facility, or if the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian fails to attend the detention or shelter care hearing, this written statement shall be mailed if an address may reasonably be ascertained.
- (e) Rights of parties once a petition is filed. If a petition has been filed, the parties shall be informed of their rights as set out in subsections (b) and (d).

  Additionally, the juvenile court judge or referee shall inform the parties at the commencement of the detention or shelter or other care hearing of the contents of the petition and all of the parties shall be given an opportunity to admit or deny the allegations of the petition.
- (f) Additional rights of the child include all of the following:

| L | (1) The child has a right to be represented by a              |
|---|---|
| 2 | child's attorney at all stages of a juvenile court proceeding |
| 3 | under this article.   |

- a. In any proceeding in which there is a possibility that the child may be placed in an institution in which the freedom of the child may be curtailed, and in which proceeding a child's attorney has not been retained, a child's attorney shall be appointed for the child.
- b. In all other juvenile court proceedings, the juvenile court may appoint a child's attorney in any case upon request or when it deems the appointment to be in the interests of justice.
- c. In addition to those duties referenced in subdivision (5) of Section 12-15-102, the duties of a child's attorney include, but are not limited to, the following:
- 1. Irrespective of the age of the child, meet with the child prior to juvenile court hearings, when apprised of emergencies or significant events impacting on the child, and as necessary to prepare for the juvenile court proceeding. The child's attorney shall explain, in terms understandable to the child, what is expected to happen at each stage of the proceedings, as well as the rights of the child at each stage of the proceedings.
- 2. Conduct a prompt, thorough, and independent investigation of the facts, the health, family, social

history, and educational background of the child, possible
defenses, and applicable law, and seek discovery from the
prosecution.

- 3. Based upon the investigation, advise the child, in terms he or she can understand, as to his or her options for proceeding in the case and the likely outcomes of the various courses of action. Conduct the defense in accordance with the expressed interests of the client regarding whether to seek release from detention, whether to admit or deny the allegations, whether to testify, whether to enter into a negotiated settlement, whether to appeal, whether to accept or oppose a recommended disposition, and the overall goals of the representation.
- 4. Attend all hearings scheduled by the juvenile court and file all necessary pleadings and motions to promote the expressed interests of the child and protect his or her rights.
- 5. Maintain familiarity with the dispositional resources available through the juvenile court and in the community, and recommend appropriate services to the child and the family. Advocate in the dispositional process to protect the rights of the client, meet the goals of the representation, and ensure that the juvenile court is aware of any special needs of the child that should be addressed in the dispositional process.

| 1 |       |    | (2)   | The   | child,  | , through  | a | child's | attorney, | has | the |
|---|-------|----|-------|-------|---------|------------|---|---------|-----------|-----|-----|
| 2 | right | to | cross | s-exa | amine v | witnesses. |   |         |           |     |     |

- 3 (3) The child has the right to confront all
  4 witnesses against the child, subject to limitations recognized
  5 by the United States Supreme Court.
  - (4) The child shall be furnished a transcript on appeal. If the child or the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child cannot afford a transcript, the juvenile court shall order that the transcript be paid for out of funds set aside for this purpose.

Section 12. Sections 12-15-34, 12-15-34.1, 12-15-35, 12-15-36, 12-15-60, 12-15-61, 12-15-62, 12-15-63, and 12-15-64 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended and renumbered to read as follows:

"<del>\$12-15-34.</del>

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"§12-15-203. Transfer of cases from juvenile court
to criminal court.

"(a) The A prosecutor may, before a hearing on the a delinquency petition on its merits and following consultation with after notifying, verbally or in writing, the juvenile probation officer services, may file a motion requesting the juvenile court judge to transfer the a child for criminal prosecution to the circuit or district court, if the child was 14 or more years of age at the time of the conduct charged and is alleged to have committed an act which would constitute a

| L | <del>crime</del> | criminal | offense | as | defined | by | this | code | if | committed | bу |
|---|------------------|----------|---------|----|---------|----|------|------|----|-----------|----|
| 2 | an adu           | ılt.     |         |    |         |    |      |      |    |           |    |

- "(b) The juvenile court judge shall conduct a hearing on all motions for the purpose of determining whether it is in the best interest interests of the child or the public to grant the motion. If the court finds and Only if there are no reasonable grounds to believe the child is committable to an institution, department, or agency for the mentally retarded or mentally ill, it shall may the juvenile court judge order the case transferred for criminal prosecution.
  - "(c) When there are grounds to believe that the child is committable to an institution, department, or agency for the mentally retarded or mentally ill, the <u>juvenile</u> court <u>judge</u> shall <u>proceed</u> <u>order an examination</u> pursuant to Section 12-15-70 12-15-130.
  - "(d) Evidence of the following and other relevant factors shall be considered in determining whether the motion shall be granted:
    - "(1) The nature of the present alleged offense.
- "(2) The extent and nature of the prior delinquencyrecord of the child.
- "(3) The nature of past treatment efforts and the nature of the response of the child to the efforts.
- 25 "(4) Demeanor.

| 1 |        | <b>"</b> (5) | The | extent | and  | nature | of | the | physical | and |
|---|--------|--------------|-----|--------|------|--------|----|-----|----------|-----|
| 2 | mental | maturity     | of  | the ch | ild. |        |    |     |          |     |

- "(6) The interests of the community and of the child requiring that the child be placed under legal restraint or discipline.
  - "(e) Prior to a hearing on the motion by the prosecutor, a <u>written</u> study and report to the <u>juvenile</u> court, in <u>writing judge</u>, relevant to the factors listed in subsection (d) of this section, shall be made by <u>a juvenile</u> probation services officer.
  - "(f) When a child is transferred for criminal prosecution, the <u>juvenile</u> court <u>judge</u> shall set forth in writing <u>its</u> <u>his or her</u> reasons for granting the motion, which shall include a finding of probable cause for believing that the allegations are true and correct.
  - "(g) The finding of probable cause by the juvenile court judge shall preclude the necessity for a preliminary hearing subsequent to the transfer of the case for criminal prosecution, and the court having jurisdiction of the offense or offenses charged may exercise any authority over the case and the child, subsequent to the transfer, which is otherwise applicable to cases involving adult offenders under pursuant to provisions of laws or rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme Court of Alabama.

| Τ  | " <del>(h) A child whose case is transferred for criminal</del> |
|----|---|
| 2  | prosecution shall not be granted youthful offender status and,  |
| 3  | if convicted, shall be sentenced as an adult if the act which   |
| 4  | if committed by an adult would constitute any of the            |
| 5  | <del>following:</del>   |
| 6  | " <del>(1) A capital offense.</del>                             |
| 7  | " <del>(2) A Class A felony.</del>                              |
| 8  | " <del>(3) A felony which has as an element the use of a</del>  |
| 9  | deadly weapon.  |
| 10 | "(4) A felony which has as an element the causing of            |
| 11 | death or serious physical injury.                               |
| 12 | "(5) A felony which has as an element the use of a              |
| 13 | dangerous instrument against any person who is:                 |
| 14 | "a. A law enforcement officer or official.                      |
| 15 | "b. A correctional officer or official.                         |
| 16 | "c. A parole or probation officer or official.                  |
| 17 | "d. A juvenile court probation officer or official.             |
| 18 | "e. A district attorney or other prosecuting officer            |
| 19 | or official.  |
| 20 | "f. A judge or judicial official.                               |
| 21 | "g. A court officer or official.                                |
| 22 | "h. A person who is a grand juror, juror, or witness            |
| 23 | in any legal proceeding of whatever nature when the offense     |
| 24 | stems from, is caused by, or is related to the role of the      |
| 25 | <del>person as a juror, grand juror, or witness.</del>          |

| 1 |           | " <del>i.</del> | A   | <del>teacher,</del> | principal,      | or | employee | of | the | public |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----|---------------------|-----------------|----|----------|----|-----|--------|
| 2 | education | svs             | tem | of Alaba            | <del>ama.</del> |    |          |    |     |        |

3 "(6) Trafficking in drugs in violation of Section
4 13A-12-231.

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"(i) (h) A child who is transferred to criminal a court for criminal prosecution shall be tried as an adult for the offense charged and all lesser included offenses of the offense charged.

"(j)(i) A conviction or adjudication as a youthful offender following the transfer of a child for criminal prosecution as provided in this section of a child of a criminal offense, with the exception of a nonfelony traffic offense, shall terminate the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over that child with respect to any future criminal delinquent acts, offenses, or violations of any nature and with respect to any pending allegations of delinquency which have not been disposed of by the juvenile court at the time of the criminal conviction or adjudication as a youthful offender. Any pending or future criminal acts committed by the child shall be prosecuted as other criminal charges are prosecuted; however, the juvenile court shall exercise jurisdiction over the child for the purpose of obtaining verification of a previous conviction or adjudication as a youthful offender after being transferred for prosecution as an adult, and for the purpose of authorizing release pending

trial on bond or as otherwise provided by law. Termination of the juvenile court's jurisdiction of the juvenile court over the child with respect to future criminal charges and pending allegations of delinquency, as provided herein, shall not affect the juvenile court's jurisdiction of the juvenile court over the child with respect to any other matter provided in this chapter, specifically including any prior allegations of delinquency which, at the time of the criminal conviction, has been disposed of by the juvenile court either through informal adjustment, consent decree, or adjudication. The juvenile court is specifically authorized, to the extent practicable, to continue exercising its jurisdiction over the child with respect to such previously disposed delinquency cases after the termination of its jurisdiction with respect to other criminal charges, including jurisdiction to enforce its order requiring the payment of fines, costs, restitution, or other money ordered by the juvenile court pursuant to Section 12-15-117.

"<del>\$12-15-34.1.</del>

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"§12-15-204. Acts for which minor person who has attained age 16 shall be charged, arrested, and tried as adult; removal of person from jurisdiction of juvenile court.

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who has attained the age of 16 years at the time of the conduct charged and who is charged with the commission of any

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| 1  | act or conduct, which if committed by an adult would           |
|----|--|
| 2  | constitute any of the following, shall not be subject to the   |
| 3  | jurisdiction of juvenile court but shall be charged, arrested, |
| 4  | and tried as an adult:   |
| 5  | "(1) A capital offense.  |
| 6  | "(2) A Class A felony.   |
| 7  | "(3) A felony which has as an element thereof the              |
| 8  | use of a deadly weapon.  |
| 9  | "(4) A felony which has as an element thereof the              |
| 10 | causing of death or serious physical injury.                   |
| 11 | "(5) A felony which has as an element thereof the              |
| 12 | use of a dangerous instrument against any person who is one of |
| 13 | the following:   |
| 14 | "a. A law enforcement officer or official.                     |
| 15 | "b. A correctional officer or official.                        |
| 16 | "c. A parole or probation officer or official.                 |
| 17 | "d. A juvenile court probation officer or official.            |
| 18 | "e. A district attorney or other prosecuting officer           |
| 19 | or official.   |
| 20 | "f. A judge or judicial official.                              |
| 21 | "g. A court officer or official.                               |
| 22 | "h. A person who is a grand juror, juror, or witness           |
| 23 | in any legal proceeding of whatever nature when the offense    |
| 24 | stems from, is caused by, or is related to the role of such    |

the person as a juror, grand juror, or witness.

| 1 |           | "i.  | A   | teacher, | principal, | or | employee | of | the | public |
|---|-----------|------|-----|----------|------------|----|----------|----|-----|--------|
| 2 | education | syst | cem | of Alab  | ama.       |    |          |    |     |        |

"(6) Trafficking in drugs in violation of Section
13A-12-231, or as the same may be amended.

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- "(7) Any lesser included offense of the above offenses charged or any lesser felony offense charged arising from the same facts and circumstances and committed at the same time as the offenses listed above. Provided, however, that the juvenile court shall maintain original jurisdiction over these lesser included offenses if the grand jury fails to indict for any of the offenses enumerated in subsections

  (a) (1) to (a) (6), inclusive. The juvenile court shall also maintain original jurisdiction over these lesser included offenses, subject to double jeopardy limitations, if the court handling criminal offenses dismisses all charges for offenses enumerated in subsections (a) (1) to (a) (6), inclusive.
- "(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who has been tried convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender in criminal a court handling criminal offenses pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not thereafter be subject to the jurisdiction of juvenile court for any pending or subsequent offense. Provided, however, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply where the trial in criminal court resulted in an acquittal of all charges pursuant to Section 12-15-117, the juvenile court shall retain

| 1  | jurisdiction over an individual of any age for the enforcement            |
|----|---|
| 2  | of any prior orders of the juvenile court requiring the                   |
| 3  | payment of fines, court costs, restitution, or other money                |
| 4  | ordered by the juvenile court until paid in full.                         |
| 5  | "(c) This section shall apply to all cases in which                       |
| 6  | the alleged criminal conduct occurred after April 14, 1994.               |
| 7  | All conduct occurring before April 14, 1994, shall be governed            |
| 8  | by pre-existing law.  |
| 9  | " <del>§12-15-35.</del>   |
| 10 | " <u>§12-15-205.</u> Venue generally.                                     |
| 11 | " <del>(a)</del> If delinquency or in need of supervision is              |
| 12 | alleged, proceedings shall be commenced in the district county            |
| 13 | where the acts constituting the allegation occurred.                      |
| 14 | "(b) If dependency is alleged, proceedings shall be                       |
| 15 | commenced in the district where the child resides or in the               |
| 16 | district where the child is present when the proceedings are              |
| 17 | commenced.  |
| 18 | " <del>§12-15-36.</del>   |
| 19 | " <u>§12-15-206.</u> Transfer of <u>delinquent and child in</u>           |
| 20 | <pre>need of supervision proceedings between juvenile courts within</pre> |
| 21 | the state.  |
| 22 | "If the a child resides in a district county of the                       |
| 23 | state and the <u>delinquency or child in need of supervision</u>          |
| 24 | proceeding is commenced in a <u>juvenile</u> court of another             |

district county, that the juvenile court in the county in

| which the proceeding was commenced, on its own motion or a               |
|--|
| motion of a party and after consultation with the receiving              |
| juvenile court, may transfer the proceeding to the district              |
| <pre>county of the child's residence of the child for such further</pre> |
| action or proceedings as the <u>juvenile</u> court receiving the         |
| transfer may deem proper.  |

"Like  $\underline{A}$  transfer may <u>also</u> be made if the residence of the child changes pending the proceeding.

"The proceeding shall be so transferred if the child has been adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision and other proceedings involving the child are pending in the juvenile court of the district county of his or her residence.

"Certified copies of all legal and social records pertaining to the case shall accompany the transfer.

"<del>\$12-15-60.</del>

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"<u>§12-15-207.</u> Filing of petition and conduct of hearing as to necessity for continuation of detention or shelter care of a child; violation of probation and aftercare.

"(a) When a child is not released from detention or shelter care as provided in Section 12-15-58 12-15-127, a petition shall be filed and a hearing held within 72 hours of placement in detention or shelter care, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays included, to determine probable cause and to determine whether or not continued detention or shelter care is required.

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other care hearing, either oral verbal or written, stating the date, time, place, and purpose of the hearing and the right to counsel shall be given by a juvenile probation officer to the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian if they can be found and to the child if such the child is over 12 years of age or if delinquency is alleged. In every case of a dependent child, the Department of Human Resources shall be notified.

"(c) At the commencement of the detention or shelter or other care hearing, the juvenile court shall advise the parent, legal quardian, legal custodian, and the parties of the right to counsel and shall appoint counsel if the juvenile court determines they are indigent as required. The parties shall be informed of the child's right of the child to remain silent with respect to any allegation of delinquency. They The parent, legal quardian, legal custodian, and the parties shall also be informed of the contents of the petition and shall, except as provided herein, shall be given an opportunity to admit or deny the allegations of the petition. Prior to the acceptance of an admission of the allegations of the petition, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall: (1) <u>verify</u> <u>Verify</u> if the child was previously convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender pursuant to Section  $\frac{12-15-34}{1}$  (h) 12-15-203 or (2) rule on any motion of the prosecutor requesting the <u>juvenile</u> court to transfer the child for criminal prosecution. The juvenile

| court shall not accept a plea of guilt or an admission to the           |
|---|
| allegations of the petition in any case in which the child              |
| will be transferred for prosecution as an adult, either by              |
| grant of the prosecutor's motion of the prosecutor to transfer          |
| or pursuant to Section $\frac{12-15-34}{(h)} = \frac{12-15-203}{(h)}$ . |

- "(d) All relevant and material evidence helpful in determining the need for detention or shelter care may be admitted by the <u>juvenile</u> court even though not <del>competent in a hearing on the petition</del> admissible in subsequent hearings.
- "(e) If the child is not released and no parent, legal guardian, or other legal custodian has been notified and none appeared or waived appearance at the hearing, upon the filing of an affidavit by the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian stating these facts and requesting a hearing, the juvenile court shall rehear the matter within 24 hours. Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays included.
- "(f) If a person 18 years of age or older is alleged to have violated a condition of probation or aftercare after the person was adjudicated to be delinquent, the juvenile court may order that the person be confined in the appropriate jail or lockup for adults as ordered by the juvenile court.

22 "<del>\$12-15-61.</del>

"§12-15-208. Definitions; facilities Facilities to be used for detention or shelter care of children generally; when delinquent child, etc., may be detained in jail or other

| 1  | facility for detention of adults; notification of juvenile     |
|----|--|
| 2  | court, etc., when child received at facility for detention of  |
| 3  | adult offenders or persons charged with crimes; development of |
| 4  | statewide system; department Department of Youth Services to   |
| 5  | subsidize detention in regional facilities, may contract for   |
| 6  | detention; transfer of child to detention facility, etc., when |
| 7  | case transferred from juvenile court for criminal prosecution. |
| 8  | "(a) For the purpose of this section, the following            |
| 9  | terms shall have the following meanings, respectively, unless  |
| 10 | the context clearly indicates otherwise:                       |
| 11 | "(1) AVERAGE COST OF DETENTION. The average cost of            |
| 12 | detention of children as determined from experience in Alabama |
| 13 | and as computed by the department.                             |
| 14 | "(2) DEPARTMENT. The Department of Youth Services.             |
| 15 | "(3) REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITY. Any facility owned           |
| 16 | or operated by the state, any county or other legal entity     |
| 17 | licensed by and contracting with the department for the        |
| 18 | detention of children.   |
| 19 | "(a) Persons who shall not be detained or confined             |
| 20 | in secure custody include all of the following:                |
| 21 | "(1) Status offenders. Effective October 1, 2009,              |
| 22 | status offenders, as defined in this article, shall not be     |
| 23 | detained or confined in secure custody, except that a status   |
| 24 | offender who is charged with or who commits a violation of a   |
| 25 | valid court order may be detained in secure custody in a       |

| Τ  | <u>juvenile detention facility for up to /2 hours in any </u>  |
|----|--|
| 2  | six-month period, provided that all conditions set forth in    |
| 3  | subdivision (3) of subsection (b) are satisfied. Short-term    |
| 4  | secure custody of accused status offenders may be necessary,   |
| 5  | such as detention in a juvenile detention facility for a brief |
| 6  | period, not exceeding 24 hours, prior to formal juvenile court |
| 7  | action, for investigative purposes, for identification         |
| 8  | purposes, or for the purpose of allowing return of a status    |
| 9  | offender to the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.    |
| 10 | Detention for a brief period of time pursuant to juvenile      |
| 11 | court authority may also be necessary in order to arrange for  |
| 12 | appropriate shelter care placement. If a petition regarding an |
| 13 | alleged status offender is filed in juvenile court and if it   |
| 14 | is determined that the alleged status offender is at imminent  |
| 15 | risk of being placed in the legal or physical custody of the   |
| 16 | Department of Human Resources, the case shall be referred to   |
| 17 | the county children's services facilitation team, and the      |
| 18 | procedures in Article 5 shall be followed. Upon referral to    |
| 19 | the county children's services facilitation team, the juvenile |
| 20 | probation officer shall continue to provide case management to |
| 21 | the status offender unless the county children's services      |
| 22 | facilitation team appoints another person to act as case       |
| 23 | manager. The juvenile probation officer shall participate in   |
| 24 | county children's services facilitation team meetings and      |

| Τ  | share records information and reports on the status offender   |
|----|--|
| 2  | with the county children's services facilitation team.         |
| 3  | "(2) Federal wards. Federal wards held beyond 24               |
| 4  | hours in secure custody in state and local juvenile detention  |
| 5  | facilities pursuant to a written contract or agreement with a  |
| 6  | federal agency and for the specific purpose of affecting a     |
| 7  | jurisdictional transfer or appearance as a material witness or |
| 8  | for return to their lawful residence or country of citizenship |
| 9  | shall be reported as violations of the deinstitutionalization  |
| 10 | of status offender requirement.                                |
| 11 | "(3) Nonoffenders. Nonoffenders, as defined in this            |
| 12 | article, shall not be detained or confined in secure custody.  |
| 13 | "(4) Children 10 years of age and younger. Children            |
| 14 | 10 years of age and younger shall not be detained or confined  |
| 15 | in secure custody, unless the children are charged with        |
| 16 | offenses causing death or serious bodily injury to persons or  |
| 17 | offenses that would be classified as Class A felonies if       |
| 18 | committed by adults. Children 11 or 12 years of age may only   |
| 19 | be detained or confined in secure custody by orders of         |
| 20 | juvenile courts, unless the children are charged with offenses |
| 21 | causing death or serious bodily injury to persons or offenses  |
| 22 | that would be classified as Class A felonies if committed by   |
| 23 | adults.  |
| 24 | "(b) Persons who may be detained or confined in                |
| 25 | secure custody include all of the following:                   |

| Τ  | "(1) Persons who violate the federal law, which                |
|----|--|
| 2  | prohibits possession of a handgun by a child under the age of  |
| 3  | 18 years, or who violate a similar state or municipal law, may |
| 4  | be placed in secure custody in juvenile detention facilities.  |
| 5  | "(2) Persons in custody pursuant to the Interstate             |
| 6  | Compact on Juveniles, contained in Section 44-2-1, et seq.,    |
| 7  | may be placed in secure custody in juvenile detention          |
| 8  | facilities.  |
| 9  | "(3) Status offenders who violate a valid court                |
| 10 | order. A status offender who is charged with or has committed  |
| 11 | a violation of a valid court order may be detained in secure   |
| 12 | custody in a juvenile detention facility for up to 72 hours in |
| 13 | any six-month period. Status offenders who violate valid court |
| 14 | orders shall not be committed to the Department of Youth       |
| 15 | Services, nor shall they be held in jails or lockups for adult |
| 16 | offenders. For this valid court order exception to apply, the  |
| 17 | following actions must occur whenever a status offender is     |
| 18 | taken into custody for violating a valid court order:          |
| 19 | "a. The juvenile detention facility shall                      |
| 20 | immediately notify the juvenile court intake or probation      |
| 21 | officer that the child is being held in secure custody for     |
| 22 | violating a valid court order. The notice shall include the    |
| 23 | date and time the child entered the juvenile detention         |
| 24 | facility.  |

| Τ  | "b. Within the first 24 hours during which a status            |
|----|--|
| 2  | offender is held in secure custody for violating a valid court |
| 3  | order, not including weekends or holidays, a juvenile court    |
| 4  | intake or probation officer, or an authorized representative   |
| 5  | of the department or agency having custody or supervision of   |
| 6  | the child, shall interview the child, in person.               |
| 7  | "c. Within 48 hours of the admission of the status             |
| 8  | offender to secure custody for violating a valid court order,  |
| 9  | not including weekends or holidays:                            |
| 10 | "1. The individual who interviewed the child shall             |
| 11 | submit a written assessment report to the juvenile court       |
| 12 | regarding the immediate needs of the child; and                |
| 13 | "2. If the juvenile court has not yet determined               |
| 14 | whether the child has, in fact, violated the order, the        |
| 15 | juvenile court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether    |
| 16 | there is reasonable cause to believe that the child violated   |
| 17 | the order and the appropriate placement of the child pending   |
| 18 | disposition of the alleged violation.                          |
| 19 | "(c) Compliance with jail removal. No person under             |
| 20 | the age of 18 years shall be detained or confined in any jail  |
| 21 | or lockup for adults except for the following exceptions:      |
| 22 | "(1) A child may be detained in a jail or lockup for           |
| 23 | adults for up to 6 hours while processing the case of the      |
| 24 | child.   |

| 1  | "(2) A child transferred for criminal prosecution              |
|----|--|
| 2  | pursuant to Section 12-15-203 may be detained in a jail or     |
| 3  | <pre>lockup for adults.</pre>                                  |
| 4  | "(3) A person charged pursuant to Section 12-15-204            |
| 5  | may be detained in a jail or lockup for adults.                |
| 6  | "When a case is transferred to another court for               |
| 7  | criminal prosecution, the person shall be transferred to the   |
| 8  | appropriate officer or jail or lockup in accordance with the   |
| 9  | law governing the detention of the person charged with the     |
| 10 | crime. Jails and lockups used for holding adults shall not     |
| 11 | hold status offenders in secure custody at any time. An        |
| 12 | accused status offender may be detained in a nonsecure area of |
| 13 | a jail or lockup for processing while waiting transportation   |
| 14 | to a nonsecure shelter care facility or a juvenile detention   |
| 15 | facility or while waiting for release to a parent, legal       |
| 16 | guardian, or legal custodian.                                  |
| 17 | Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a circuit            |
| 18 | court judge exercising criminal jurisdiction from recommending |
| 19 | that a child described in subdivision (2) or (3) should be     |
| 20 | placed in a juvenile detention center instead of an adult jail |
| 21 | or lockup.   |
| 22 | "(d) Compliance with separation. Accused or                    |
| 23 | adjudicated delinquent children or status offenders shall not  |
| 24 | have contact with adult inmates, including trusties. Contact   |
| 25 | is defined to include any physical or sustained sight and      |

| 1 | sound contact. Sight contact is defined as clear visual        |
|---|--|
| 2 | contact between adult inmates and accused or adjudicated       |
| 3 | delinquent children or status offenders within close proximity |
| 4 | to each other. Sound contact is defined as direct verbal       |
| 5 | communication between adult inmates and accused or adjudicated |
| 6 | delinguent children or status offenders.                       |

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"No child shall enter pursuant to public authority, for any amount of time, in secure custody in a secure section of a jail, lockup, or correctional facility for adults as a disposition of an offense or as a means of modifying his or her behavior (e.g., Shock Incarceration or Scared Straight).

"(b)(e) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section above, in providing detention and shelter or other care for children referred to or coming under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the juvenile court shall utilize only such those facilities as have been established, licensed, or approved by the Department of Youth Services or Department of Human Resources for such those purposes.

"(c)(f) After October 1, 1991, the Department of Youth Services shall accept all children committed to it within seven days of notice of disposition.

"(d) A child alleged or adjudicated to be delinquent
may be detained in a jail or other facility for the detention
of adults for not more than 7 days pursuant to a court order
and only if all of the following conditions are met: (i) the

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detention is approved by the official or officer in charge of the jail; (ii) the jail contains, at the time of the order, an available room in which the child can be detained separate and removed from all contact with adult inmates; and (iii) adequate supervision is available at the time detention in the jail is ordered. A child who has been transferred for criminal prosecution, or who is no longer subject to the juvenile court's jurisdiction shall be detained as an adult.

"(e)(g) Except as provided in subsection (d) above, the official in charge of a jail or other facility lockup for the detention of adult offenders or persons charged with crime crimes shall inform the juvenile court immediately when a child, who is or appears to be a child as defined by this chapter, is received at the facility, and jail or lockup. Upon request, the official shall deliver the child to the juvenile court upon request or transfer him or her to a juvenile detention facility designated by the juvenile court.

"(f)(h) The department Department of Youth Services shall continue to develop prior to October 1, 1991, and implement a statewide system of regional juvenile detention centers facilities which shall be licensed by the Department of Youth Services for the detention of children.

"(g)(i) The department Department of Youth Services shall subsidize the detention of children in the regional juvenile detention facilities in an amount up to one half the

| 1 | average cost of detention, which term is defined in this            |
|---|---|
| 2 | article, the amount depending on the provision of funds by the      |
| 3 | Legislature to the department Department of Youth Services.         |
| 4 | Regional <u>Juvenile</u> detention facilities may contract with the |
| 5 | department Department of Youth Services or other counties for       |
| б | the detention of children.  |

"(h)(j) When a case is transferred to another court for criminal prosecution, the child shall be transferred to the appropriate officer or detention facility jail or lockup in accordance with the law governing the detention of the person charged with crime criminal offenses.

"(i)(k) Any law enforcement official shall officer, at the direction of the juvenile court, shall provide security and transportation services for the juvenile court in transporting children to and from secure juvenile detention facilities.

"<del>\$12-15-62.</del>

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"§12-15-209. Child Children to be released when full-time detention or shelter care not required; conditions imposed upon release; amendment of conditions or return of child to custody upon failure to conform to conditions imposed; permanency hearing.

"(a) When the <u>juvenile</u> court finds that a <u>child's</u> full-time detention or shelter care <u>of a child</u> is not required, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall order <u>his</u> the release <u>of</u>

| 1 | the child, | and in so  | doing, | may i             | impose  | one  | or  | more | of | the |
|---|------------|------------|--------|-------------------|---------|------|-----|------|----|-----|
| 2 | following  | conditions | singly | <del>or i</del> r | n combi | nati | on: | •    |    |     |

- "(1) Place the child in the custody of a parent,

  legal guardian, legal custodian, or any other person whom the

  juvenile court deems proper, or under the supervision of an

  place the child with a department, agency, or organization

  agreeing to supervise him or her; the child.
  - "(2) Place restrictions on the child's travel, association, or place of abode of the child during the period of his or her release, or place the child under electronic or telephone monitoring, if available.
  - "(3) Impose any other condition deemed reasonably necessary and consistent with the criteria for detaining children specified in Section  $\frac{12-15-59}{12-15-128}$ , including a condition requiring that the child return to custody as required.
  - "(b) An order releasing a child on any conditions specified in subsection (a) of this section may at any time be amended to impose additional or different conditions of release or to return the child to custody for failure to conform to the conditions originally imposed.
- "(c) Within 12 months of any court order placing a child in foster care the court shall hold a permanency hearing. The Department of Human Resources shall present to the court at such hearing a permanent plan for said child. If

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a permanent plan is not presented to the court at this hearing there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the child should be returned to the family. This provision is intended to insure that a permanent plan is prepared by the Department of Human Resources and presented to the court within 12 months of the placement of any child in foster care. The purpose of the permanency hearing shall be to determine the permanency plan for the child which may include whether, and, if applicable, when, the child shall be (i) returned to the parent, (ii) placed for adoption wherein the Department of Human Resources shall file a petition for termination of parental rights, or (iii) referred for legal custody. The permanency hearing shall determine whether the plan will include placement in another planned permanent living arrangement in cases where the department has documented to the court a compelling reason for determining that it would not be in the best interests of the child to return home, be referred for termination of parental rights, be placed for adoption, or be placed with a fit and willing relative, or with a legal custodian. For the purposes of this subsection only, a child shall be considered to have entered foster care on the earlier of (i) the date of the first judicial finding that the child has been subjected to abuse or neglect, or (ii) that date that is 60 days after the date on which the child is removed from the home.

"<del>\$12-15-63.</del>

| 1  | " <u>§12-15-210.</u> Notification of to children, parents,                                   |
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| 2  | guardians, etc., of right to counsel; appointment of counsel                                 |
| 3  | by <u>juvenile</u> court.  |
| 4  | "(a) In delinquency and child in need of supervision   |
| 5  | cases, a child and his <del>parents</del> or her parent, <u>legal</u> guardian,              |
| 6  | or <u>legal</u> custodian shall be advised by the <u>juvenile</u> court or                   |
| 7  | its representative at intake that the child has the right to                                 |
| 8  | be represented at all stages of the proceedings by $\frac{1}{2}$                             |
| 9  | child's attorney retained by them or, if they are unable to                                  |
| 10 | afford <del>counsel</del> <u>a child's attorney</u> , by <del>counsel</del> <u>a child's</u> |
| 11 | attorney appointed by the juvenile court.  |
| 12 | "(b) If <del>counsel</del> <u>a child's attorney</u> is not retained                         |
| 13 | for by the child or a party in a juvenile court proceeding in                                |
| 14 | which there is a reasonable likelihood such may result in a                                  |
| 15 | commitment to placement in an institution in which the freedom                               |
| 16 | of the child is curtailed, counsel a child's attorney shall be                               |
| 17 | appointed for to defend the child.   |
| 18 | "(c) In delinquency and child in need of supervision   |

in addition to the child's attorney described in this section.

"(d) The juvenile court may appoint counsel in any
case when it deems such in the interest interests of justice.

"(b) In dependency cases, the parents, guardian or

proceedings, a juvenile court may appoint a quardian ad litem

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by counsel and, upon request, counsel shall be appointed where

custodian shall be informed of their right to be represented

| L | the parties     | are | <del>unable</del> | for | financial | reasons | to | retain | their |
|---|-----------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-----------|---------|----|--------|-------|
| 2 | <del>own.</del> |     |                   |     |           |         |    |        |       |

"The court shall also appoint counsel for the child in dependency cases where there is an adverse interest between parent and child or where the parent is an unmarried minor or is married, widowed, widowered or divorced and under the age of 18 years or counsel is otherwise required in the interests of justice.

"<del>\$12-15-64.</del>

"<u>\$12-15-211.</u> Suspension of proceedings and continuation of cases under terms and conditions agreed to by parties.

"At any time after the filing of a petition, the court may suspend proceedings and continue the case, under terms and conditions agreed to by all parties, pursuant to rules adopted by the Supreme Court.

"(a) The juvenile court may suspend delinquency or child in need of supervision proceedings pursuant to a consent decree. The terms and conditions of the consent decree shall be agreed to by the child and his or her parent, legal quardian, or legal custodian. The consent decree shall be entered at any time after the filing of a delinquency or child in need of supervision petition and before the entry of an adjudication order. The child and his or her parent, legal

| 1  | guardian, or legal custodian shall be advised of their rights, |
|----|--|
| 2  | including the right to counsel.                                |
| 3  | "(b) Where an objection is made by the prosecutor,             |
| 4  | the juvenile court, after considering the objection and the    |
| 5  | reasons therefor, shall proceed to determine whether it is     |
| 6  | appropriate to enter a consent decree.                         |
| 7  | "(c) A consent decree shall remain in force for six            |
| 8  | months unless the child is discharged sooner by the juvenile   |
| 9  | court. Upon application of a juvenile probation officer or     |
| 10 | other department or agency supervising the child, made before  |
| 11 | the expiration of the six-month period, a consent decree may   |
| 12 | be extended by the juvenile court for an additional six        |
| 13 | months.  |
| 14 | "(d) If prior to discharge by the juvenile probation           |
| 15 | officer or expiration of the consent decree, a new delinquency |
| 16 | or child in need of supervision petition is filed against the  |
| 17 | child, or the child otherwise fails to fulfill express terms   |
| 18 | and conditions of the decree, the petition under which the     |
| 19 | child was continued under supervision may be reinstated after  |
| 20 | a hearing and the case may proceed to adjudication.            |
| 21 | "(e) Upon satisfaction by the child of the                     |
| 22 | conditions of the consent decree or upon the child being       |
| 23 | otherwise discharged by the juvenile court, the petition shall |

be dismissed with prejudice.

**HB28** 

| 1 |        | Se     | ection  | 13. | Sect  | tion  | 12-15  | -212 | is | added | to | the | Code |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----|-------|-------|--------|------|----|-------|----|-----|------|
| 2 | of Ala | bama 1 | .975, t | o r | ead a | as fo | ollows | :    |    |       |    |     |      |

3 \$12-15-212. Conduct of delinquency and child in need 4 of supervision hearings.

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- (a) If the allegations are denied, the juvenile court shall proceed to hear evidence on the petition. If the juvenile court finds on proof beyond a reasonable doubt, based upon competent, material, and relevant evidence, that the child committed the acts by reason of which the child is alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision, the juvenile court shall record its findings and proceed to determine whether the child is in need of care or rehabilitation. If the juvenile court finds that the allegations in the petition have not been established, the juvenile court shall dismiss the petition and order the child discharged from any detention or temporary care, theretofore ordered in the proceedings.
  - (b) If the child admits to the allegations contained in the petition, the juvenile court shall record its findings and proceed to determine whether the child is in need of care or rehabilitation.
  - (c) When the allegations have been proven pursuant to subsections (a) or (b), the juvenile court may proceed immediately to hear evidence as to whether the child is in need of care or rehabilitation and to file its findings

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thereon. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, a finding that the child has committed an act that constitutes a felony is sufficient to sustain a finding that the child is in need of care or rehabilitation. If the juvenile court finds that the child is not in need of care or rehabilitation, it shall dismiss the proceedings and discharge the child from any detention or other temporary care. If the juvenile court finds from clear and convincing evidence, competent, material, and relevant in nature, that the child is in need of care or rehabilitation in the absence of objection showing good cause or at a postponed hearing, the juvenile court may make proper disposition of the case.

- (d) In dispositional hearings, all relevant and material evidence helpful in determining the questions presented, including verbal and written reports, may be received by the juvenile court and may be relied upon to the extent of its probative value, even though not competent in a hearing on the petition. The parties or their counsel shall be afforded an opportunity to examine and controvert written reports so received and to cross-examine individuals making reports.
- (e) On its own motion or that of a party, the juvenile court may continue the dispositional hearing for a reasonable period to receive reports and other evidence bearing on the disposition or need for care or rehabilitation.

| 1 | In this event, the juvenile court shall make an appropriate   |
|---|---|
| 2 | order for detention or temporary care for the child, or the   |
| 3 | release of the child from detention or temporary care during  |
| 4 | the period of the continuance, subject to those conditions as |
| 5 | the juvenile court may impose.                                |

Section 14. Sections 12-15-66, 12-15-69, 12-15-71, 12-15-104, 12-15-105, 12-15-11.1, 12-15-71.1, 12-15-72, and 12-15-74 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended and renumbered to read as follows:

"<del>\$12-15-66.</del>

"§12-15-213. Children charged with delinquent acts or alleged to be in need of supervision to be accorded privilege against self-incrimination; admissibility in evidence, etc., of extra judicial extrajudicial statements of children and evidence illegally seized or obtained; double jeopardy.

- "(a) A child charged with a delinquent act or who is alleged to be in need of supervision shall be accorded the privilege against self-incrimination rights and privileges afforded by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Alabama of 1901.
- "(b) An extra judicial extrajudicial statement which would be constitutionally inadmissible in a criminal proceeding shall may not be received in evidence over objection. Evidence illegally seized or obtained shall may not

be received in evidence over objection to establish the allegations against him the child. An extra judicial extrajudicial admission or confession made by the child out of court is insufficient to support a finding that the child committed the acts alleged in the petition unless it is corroborated by other evidence.

"(c) Criminal proceedings and other juvenile proceedings based upon the offense alleged in the petition or an offense based upon the same conduct are barred where the juvenile court has begun taking evidence or where the juvenile court has accepted from the child a child's plea of guilty to the petition.

"<del>§12-15-69.</del>

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"§12-15-214. Ordering and preparation of predisposition study and written report concerning child, family, etc.; ordering, conduct and certification of findings of physical or mental examination of child prior to hearing on petition generally; examination of parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian after hearing where ability to care for or supervise child in issue.

"(a) After a petition alleging delinquency, in need of supervision or dependency has been filed, the court may direct that a predisposition study and report to the court be made by probation services where the petition alleges that the child is delinquent or in need of supervision or by the

Department of Human Resources when the petition alleges that the child is dependent The juvenile court may direct that a juvenile probation officer conduct a study and submit a written report to the juvenile court with recommendations concerning the a child, his or her family, his or her environment, and other matters relevant to the need for treatment or disposition of the case. The recommendations may indicate that the child needs further mental health evaluation, especially, in some cases, for the purpose of determining whether the child is competent to stand trial. The recommendations may also include a request that the juvenile court proceed pursuant to Section 12-15-130.

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"(b) Where there are indications that the child may be physically ill, mentally ill or mentally retarded, the court, on its own motion or motion by the prosecutor or that of counsel for the child, may order the child to be examined at a suitable place by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other qualified examiner, under the supervision of a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist who shall certify such examiner's findings in writing, or an examiner approved by the Department of Mental Health prior to a hearing on the merits of the petition.

"(c) The examinations made prior to hearing as

provided for in subsection (b) of this section or as part of

the study provided for in subsection (a) of this section shall

| 1  | be conducted on an outpatient basis unless the court finds         |
|----|--|
| 2  | that placement in a hospital or other appropriate facility is      |
| 3  | necessary.   |
| 4  | "(d) The court, after hearing, may order an                        |
| 5  | examination as described in subsection (b) of this section of      |
| 6  | a parent or custodian who gives his consent and whose ability      |
| 7  | to care for or supervise a child before the court is in issue.     |
| 8  | " <del>§12-15-71.</del>  |
| 9  | " <u>§12-15-215.</u> Disposition of <del>dependent children,</del> |
| 10 | delinquent children, multiple needs children, or children in       |
| 11 | need of supervision generally; evaluative role of children's       |
| 12 | services facilitation team; placement in alternative school.       |
| 13 | "(a) If a child is found to be dependent, the court                |
| 14 | may make any of the following orders of disposition to protect     |
| 15 | the welfare of the child:  |
| 16 | "(1) Permit the child to remain with the parents,                  |
| 17 | guardian, or other custodian of the child, subject to              |
| 18 | conditions and limitations as the court may prescribe.             |
| 19 | "(2) Place the child under protective supervision as               |
| 20 | herein provided or under the supervision of the Department of      |
| 21 | Human Resources.   |
| 22 | "(3) Transfer legal custody to any of the following:               |
| 23 | "a. The Department of Human Resources; provided,                   |
| 24 | that the department is equipped to care for the child.             |

| Т  | b. A local public child-placing agency of private              |
|----|--|
| 2  | organization or facility willing and able to assume the        |
| 3  | education, care, and maintenance of the child and which is     |
| 4  | licensed by the Department of Human Resources or otherwise     |
| 5  | authorized by law to receive and provide care for the child.   |
| 6  | "c. A relative or other individual who, after study            |
| 7  | by the Department of Human Resources, is found by the court to |
| 8  | be qualified to receive and care for the child.                |
| 9  | "(4) Make any other order as the court in its                  |
| 10 | discretion shall deem to be for the welfare and best interests |
| 11 | of the child.  |
| 12 | "(5) In appropriate cases, award permanent custody             |
| 13 | to the Department of Human Resources or to a licensed          |
| 14 | child-placing agency with termination of parental rights and   |
| 15 | authorization to place for adoption, without appointing a      |
| 16 | legal guardian or guardian of the person, or award temporary   |
| 17 | custody to the same without appointing a legal custodian or    |
| 18 | guardian or guardian of the person.                            |
| 19 | "(6) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that              |
| 20 | children cannot be removed from custody of parents solely      |
| 21 | because of a need for emergency housing.                       |
| 22 | "(b) Unless a child found dependent shall also be              |
| 23 | found to be delinquent, the child shall not be committed to or |
| 24 | confined in an institution established for the care and        |
| 25 | rehabilitation of delinquent children or detention facility.   |

| 1  | Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the  |
|----|--|
| 2  | placement of dependent children in any other residential       |
| 3  | facility as defined in subdivision (22) of Section 12-15-1.    |
| 4  | "(c)(a) If a child is found to be delinquent or in             |
| 5  | need of supervision, the court may make any of the following   |
| 6  | orders or dispositions for the child's supervision, care, and  |
| 7  | rehabilitation: If the juvenile court finds on proof beyond a  |
| 8  | reasonable doubt, based upon competent, material, and relevant |
| 9  | evidence, that a child committed the acts by reason of which   |
| 10 | the child is alleged to be delinquent or in need of            |
| 11 | supervision, it may proceed immediately to hear evidence as to |
| 12 | whether the child is in need of care or rehabilitation and to  |
| 13 | file its findings thereon. In the absence of evidence to the   |
| 14 | contrary, a finding that the child has committed an act which  |
| 15 | constitutes a felony is sufficient to sustain a finding that   |
| 16 | the child is in need of care or rehabilitation. If the         |
| 17 | juvenile court finds that the child is not in need of care or  |
| 18 | rehabilitation, it shall dismiss the proceedings and discharge |
| 19 | the child from any detention or other temporary care           |
| 20 | theretofore ordered. If the juvenile court finds that the      |
| 21 | child is in need of care or rehabilitation, it may make any of |
| 22 | the following orders or dispositions, subject to the           |
| 23 | limitations and prohibitions on secure custody contained in    |
| 24 | <u>Section 12-15-208:</u>                                      |

| 1  | "(1) Permit the child to remain with the <del>parents</del>         |
|----|---|
| 2  | parent, legal guardian, or other legal custodian of the child       |
| 3  | subject to the conditions and limitations the juvenile court        |
| 4  | may prescribe.  |
| 5  | "(2) Place the child on probation under pursuant to                 |
| 6  | conditions and limitations the <u>juvenile</u> court may prescribe. |
| 7  | "(3) Transfer legal and physical custody to any of                  |
| 8  | the following:  |
| 9  | "a. The Department of Youth Services, with or                       |
| 10 | without a commitment an order to a specific institution.            |
| 11 | "b. In the case of a child in need of supervision,                  |
| 12 | the Department of Youth Services, or the Department of Human        |
| 13 | Resources; provided however (i) that prior to any transfer of       |
| 14 | custody to the Department of Human Resources, the case shall        |
| 15 | first be referred to the county children's services                 |
| 16 | facilitation team, which must proceed according to Article 5;       |
| 17 | and (ii) that the child's commission of one or more status          |
| 18 | offenses shall not constitute a sufficient basis for transfer       |
| 19 | of legal or physical custody to the Department of Human             |
| 20 | Resources. Upon referral to the county children's services          |
| 21 | facilitation team, the juvenile probation officer shall             |
| 22 | continue to provide case management to the status offender          |
| 23 | unless the county children's services facilitation team             |
| 24 | appoints another person to act as case manager. The juvenile        |
| 25 | probation officer shall participate in county children's            |

| Τ  | services facilitation team meetings and share records                          |
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| 2  | information and reports on the status offender with the county                 |
| 3  | children's services facilitation team. When the juvenile court                 |
| 4  | transfers legal and physical custody to the Department of                      |
| 5  | Human Resources, all requirements which shall be met for a                     |
| 6  | child to be eligible for federal funding shall apply,                          |
| 7  | including, but not limited to, the requirements set out in                     |
| 8  | Sections 12-15-312, 12-15-315, and 12-15-317.                                  |
| 9  | "c. A local, public, or private agency,  |
| 10 | organization, or facility willing and able to assume the                       |
| 11 | education, care, and maintenance of the child and which is                     |
| 12 | licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide                 |
| 13 | care for children.   |
| 14 | "d. $A$ During the term of supervision, a relative or                          |
| 15 | other individual who , after study by the probation services,                  |
| 16 | is found by the <u>juvenile</u> court to be qualified to receive and           |
| 17 | care for the child.  |
| 18 | "(4) Make any other order as the <u>juvenile</u> court in                      |
| 19 | its discretion shall deem to be for the welfare and best                       |
| 20 | interests of the child, including random drug screens,                         |
| 21 | assessment of fines not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars                    |
| 22 | ( $\$250$ ), and restitution against the parent, $\underline{legal}$ guardian, |
| 23 | <u>legal custodian</u> , or child, as the <u>juvenile</u> court deems          |
| 24 | appropriate. Costs for <u>juvenile</u> court-ordered drug screening            |
| 25 | may be ordered paid for by the state out of moneys                             |

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appropriated as "court costs not otherwise provided for." Any costs for drug screening recouped by order of court for drug screening shall be paid to the State General Fund. Restitution against the parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or child shall be governed by the same principles applicable in Article 4A of Chapter 18 of Title 15 ( the Restitution to Victims of Crime Act, commencing at with Section 15-18-65).

- "(5) Direct the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child to perform such reasonable acts as are deemed necessary to promote the best interest interests of the child.
- "(6) In any case where a child is adjudicated delinquent for possessing a pistol, short-barreled rifle, or short-barreled shotgun, any pistol, short-barreled rifle, or short-barreled shotgun possessed by that child is forfeited and shall be ordered to be destroyed by the <u>juvenile</u> court.

"(d) (b) No child by virtue of a disposition under pursuant to this section shall be committed or transferred to a penal institution or other facility used for the execution of sentences of persons convicted of a crime.

"(e)(c) No child found to be in need of supervision, unless also found to be a delinquent child, shall be committed to or ordered to be placed in an institution or facility established for the care and rehabilitation of delinquent children unless the juvenile probation officer submits a

| 1  | written recommendation and the juvenile court finds upon a                             |
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| 2  | further hearing that the child is not amenable to treatment or                         |
| 3  | rehabilitation <del>under</del> <u>pursuant to</u> any prior disposition <del>or</del> |
| 4  | unless the child is again alleged to be a child in need of                             |
| 5  | supervision and the court, after hearing, so finds.                                    |
| 6  | "In determining if a child is not amenable to  |
| 7  | treatment or rehabilitation, the juvenile court shall consider                         |
| 8  | evidence of the following and other relevant factors:                                  |
| 9  | "(1) Prior treatment efforts, such as, but not   |
| 10 | <pre>limited to:</pre>   |
| 11 | "a. Mental health counseling, if any.  |
| 12 | "b. Individualized educational plans, if any.  |
| 13 | "c. Other educational records.   |
| 14 | "d. Individualized service plans, if any.  |
| 15 | "(2) The age of the child.   |
| 16 | "(3) The history of the child being involved with                                      |
| 17 | the juvenile court, including, but not limited to, informal                            |
| 18 | adjustments, consent decrees, adjudications, and prior                                 |
| 19 | placements.  |
| 20 | "(4) Other factors contributing to the behavioral                                      |
| 21 | difficulties of the child.   |
| 22 | "The written recommendations of the juvenile   |
| 23 | probation officer shall include evidence of the foregoing and                          |
| 24 | other relevant factors.  |

"(f)(d) When a delinquent child is may be committable to the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation an institution or agency for the mentally retarded or mentally ill, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-401 12-15-70 rather than committing to an institution or facility for the care and rehabilitation of delinquent children.

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"(g)(e) Whenever the juvenile court vests legal custody in an agency or department, it shall transmit with the order copies of the clinical reports, predisposition study, and other information it has pertinent to the care and treatment of the child.

"(h) (1) Regardless of the nature of the petition or allegation, when evidence is presented to the court that a child is at imminent risk of an out-of-home placement or a placement in a more restrictive environment as a result of the conditions of emotional disturbance, behavior disorder, mental retardation, mental illness, dependency, chemical dependency, education deficits, lack of supervision, delinquency, physical illness or disability, or any combination thereof, and if such conditions require the services of two or more agencies pursuant to Section 12-15-1(19), the juvenile court shall refer the child to the county children's services facilitation team for assessment and recommendations unless a current facilitation team plan is available to the court. Within 21

| days of receipt of the referral, the county children's         |
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| services facilitation team shall present to the court a        |
| preliminary plan of services addressing the needs of the child |
| and the respective responsibilities of agencies composing this |
| team. Upon receipt of these preliminary recommendations, the   |
| juvenile court may adjudge the child as a "multiple needs      |
| child" and in accordance with the county children's services   |
| facilitation team plan, unless the court finds it not in the   |
| best interest of the child, order the use of any dispositional |
| alternative or service available for dependent or delinquent   |
| children or children-in-need-of-supervision, children who are  |
| emotionally disturbed, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, or  |
| children who need specialized educational services, or         |
| children who need health services, or any combination thereof. |
| The county children's services facilitation team shall be      |
| responsible for developing a final service plan which shall be |
| filed with the court. The member agencies shall be responsible |
| for the implementation of any ordered service plan. The court  |
| may, on its own motion, or on motion of a party, a party's     |
| parent or guardian, or a member of the county or state         |
| children's services facilitation team, set additional          |
| hearings.  |
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"(2) No child, unless alleged or adjudicated delinquent, may be placed in detention facilities established primarily for delinquents.

|                  | " <del>(3) The juvenile court shall determine the</del>     |
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| appı             | copriate custodial entity, based on the child's             |
| <del>cha</del> ı | racteristics of behavior and type of treatment needed and   |
| <del>in a</del>  | accord, as far as possible, with the provisions of this     |
| char             | oter for vesting legal custody in an entity, person, or     |
| depa             | artment of a child determined to be dependent, in need of   |
| supe             | ervision, delinquent, mentally ill, or mentally retarded.   |
| Noth             | ning in this subsection, however, shall require an order of |
| comr             | mitment for a child to (i) receive services or (ii) be      |
| plac             | ced in the custody of a state agency or department as an    |
| adju             | adicated multiple needs child. It shall be the duty of      |
| prok             | pation services, and the Departments of Education, Youth    |
| Serv             | rices, Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Public Health, |
| and              | Human Resources to provide services both at an in-home,     |
| comr             | munity, or residential setting for multiple needs children  |
| wher             | n ordered by the court.                                     |

"(4) The juvenile court may appoint a guardian ad litem for a multiple needs child.

"(5) The provisions of subdivisions (h)(1), (2),
(3), and (4) which require new or additional services beyond
those already provided by the agencies are mandated only to
the extent that additional funds are appropriated to the State
Multiple Needs Children Fund to implement its provisions. The
Departments of Human Resources, Mental Health and Mental
Retardation, Youth Services, and Education along with juvenile

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probation services shall develop a program of services for multiple needs children. Nothing in the provisions relating to multiple needs children shall prohibit or restrict departments or agencies charged with the duty of providing services for children and families from working cooperatively and providing financial assistance to address needs which have been identified prior to a case being referred to a children's services facilitation team.

"(i)(f) When a child is placed in the <u>legal</u> custody of the Department of Human Resources, Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, or Department of Youth Services and a department, agency, organization, entity, or person as provided in this section, when the parents or quardians have parent, legal quardian, or legal custodian of the child has resources for child support, the juvenile court shall order child support in conformity with the child support guidelines as set out in Rule 32, Alabama Rules of Judicial Administration. The child support shall be paid to the department, agency, organization, entity, or person in whose primary <u>legal</u> custody the child is placed and may be expended for those matters that are necessary for the welfare and well-being of those children placed in the departments, agencies, organizations, entities, or persons. In these cases, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall issue income withholding orders subject to state law. Any petition for custody of a child

filed by the Department of Human Resources shall contain a request for child support.

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"(j)(g) Whenever the juvenile court commits a child to a state or local department or agency or orders a state or local department or agency to provide services or treatment for a child, that department or agency shall accept the child for commitment, ordered services, or treatment within seven days of the court's order of the juvenile court. However

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if compliance with the court's order of the juvenile court within seven days would place an a department or agency in violation of either a state statute or standard, then compliance is not required.

"(k) When the court finds a juvenile to be delinquent and commits the juvenile to a juvenile detention facility, boot camp, or to the Department of Youth Services, but the juvenile detention facility, boot camp, or the Department of Youth Services is unable to take the juvenile due to a lack of space and the juvenile in enrolled in public school, unless good cause is shown that the juvenile should not attend an alternative school, the court shall order that the juvenile attend an alternative school if an alternative school is available pending availability of space at the facility.

"(1) After completion of a term of commitment with the Department of Youth Services and when the juvenile is

admitted back into public school, the juvenile shall be placed in an alternative school until such time when he or she meets all requirements set by the local board of education.

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"(m) When a court, upon holding a hearing pursuant to Section 12-15-34, orders a juvenile case to be transferred to the circuit court for criminal prosecution and the juvenile is enrolled in public school, unless good cause is shown that the juvenile should not attend an alternative school, the court shall order that the juvenile attend an alternative school if an alternative school is available until disposition of the criminal charges in the circuit court. If the criminal charges result in conviction and the juvenile is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a penal facility, then the juvenile shall remain in an alternative school pending the serving of the sentence. After completion of the sentence or if the juvenile is convicted but not sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a penal facility, when the juvenile is admitted back into school, the juvenile shall remain in an alternative school until such time as he or she meets the requirements set by the local board of education.

"(n) The juvenile court is authorized to release the order referred to in subsections (k), (l), and (m) to the appropriate local school board where the public school or public schools in which the juvenile attempts to enroll are located. No hearing pursuant to Section 12-15-100 governing

the confidentiality of juvenile records is required to release the order to the school board.

"(o) (1) If a juvenile age 16 or over is enrolled in school and is charged with a crime pursuant to Section 12-15-34.1, or is charged with distribution of a controlled substance, then upon notice or knowledge of the charge, the local public school system shall assign the juvenile to an alternative school, if an alternative school is available, unless good cause is shown that the juvenile should not attend an alternative school. The decision to assign a student to an alternative school shall include a review and consideration of the exceptional status of the student pursuant to Chapter 39 of Title 16, if applicable, and any appropriate federal and state statutory and case law.

"(2) Any person convicted of a crime specified in subdivision (1) and readmitted to the public schools of this state shall attend an alternative school until the juvenile meets the requirements set by the local board of education.

"<del>\$12-15-104.</del>

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"§12-15-216. Legislative intent.

"The Legislature reaffirms its belief that juvenile court records, in general, should be confidential. However, it is the intent of the Legislature by Act 99-433, 1999 Regular Session, to provide for limited exceptions to juvenile court record confidentiality to promote more effective communication

among juvenile courts, law enforcement agencies, and schools to aid in the rehabilitation of juvenile criminal offenders children as well as to lessen the potential for drugs drug use, violence, and other forms of delinquency.

"<del>\$12-15-105.</del>

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"12-15-217. Notice of delinquent acts.

"(a) Notwithstanding subsections subsection (a) and  $\frac{\text{(c)}}{\text{of Section }}$  of Section  $\frac{12-15-100}{12-15-133}$ , written notice that a child enrolled in a school, kindergarten to grade 12, inclusive, has been found delinquent of an act which if committed by an adult would be a Class A or B felony or any other crime, at the discretion of the judge juvenile court, shall be provided within seven days to the superintendent of the school district of attendance, or, if the child attends a private school, to the principal of the school. The <u>juvenile</u> court shall provide the notice using whatever method it deems appropriate or otherwise as decided by the Administrative Office of Courts. The prosecutor may recommend to the juvenile court that notice be given to the school for any delinquent act. Written notice shall include only the offenses, enumerated by the appropriate code section and brief description, found to have been committed by the child and the disposition of the child's case involving the child. Where applicable, this notice shall be expeditiously transmitted by the district superintendent to the principal at the school of

attendance. The principal shall disseminate the information to those counselors directly supervising or reporting on the behavior or progress of the child. In addition, the principal may disseminate the information to any teacher, administrator, or other school employee directly supervising or reporting on the behavior or progress of the child whom the principal believes needs the information to work with the pupil in appropriate fashion or to protect other students and staff.

- "(b) Any information received by a teacher, counselor, administrator, or other school employee under pursuant to this section shall be received in confidence for the limited purpose of rehabilitating the child and protecting students and staff, and shall not be further disseminated by the teacher, counselor, or administrator, except insofar as communication with the juvenile child, his or her parents or guardians parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, law enforcement personnel, and the juvenile's juvenile probation officer of the child is necessary to effectuate the juvenile's rehabilitation of the child or to protect students and staff.
- "(c) An intentional violation of the confidentiality provisions of this section is a Class A misdemeanor within under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

23 "<del>\$12-15-11.1.</del>

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| L | " <u>§12-15-218.</u> Order requiring <del>parents or</del> <u>parent,</u>              |
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| 2 | <u>legal</u> guardian, or <u>legal</u> custodian to assist <del>delinquent</del> child |
| 3 | in complying with terms of probation; penalties; exemptions.                           |

- "(a) In all cases where a child has been declared a delinquent child and has been granted probation, the juvenile court, as a condition of granting probation to the child, may order the parents or parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child, if he or she is made a party to the proceedings, to assist the juvenile court in ensuring that the child complies with the terms of his or her probation.
- "(b) Prior to granting probation, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall explain to the <u>parents parent</u>, <u>legal guardian</u>, <u>or legal custodian</u> and the child the terms of his or her probation, including the responsibility and the penalty which may be imposed on <u>both all</u> parties for failure to comply with the terms of the probation.
- "(c) A parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian, who after being made a party fails to assist his or her the child in complying with the terms of the probation, may be held in civil or criminal contempt of court, or both, and may be fined in an amount not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300) and imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or both.
- "(d) This section shall not apply to the <u>parent</u>,

  <u>legal quardian</u>, <u>or</u> legal custodian of a child, <u>and parents</u>, <u>or</u>

| 1  | <del>legal guardian,</del> who initiated a case by filing a petition              |
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| 2  | alleging delinquency of the child.  |
| 3  | " <del>\$12-15-71.1.</del>  |
| 4  | " <u>§12-15-219.</u> Serious juvenile offenders;                                  |
| 5  | disposition; serious juvenile offender review panel; facility                     |
| 6  | and programs.   |
| 7  | "(a) The juvenile court may find a child to be a                                  |
| 8  | serious juvenile offender if:   |
| 9  | "(1) The child is adjudicated delinquent and the                                  |
| 10 | delinquent act or acts charged in the petition would                              |
| 11 | constitute any of the following if committed by an adult:                         |
| 12 | "a. <u>A</u> Class A felony <del>,</del> .  |
| 13 | "b. A felony resulting in serious physical injury                                 |
| 14 | tas defined in subdivision $\frac{(9)}{(14)}$ of Section 13A-1-2 $\frac{1}{7}$ .  |
| 15 | c. A felony involving <u>deadly</u> physical force <u>fas</u>                     |
| 16 | defined in subdivision $\frac{(10)}{(6)}$ of Section 13A-1-2 $\frac{1}{1}$ , or a |
| 17 | deadly weapon $f$ as defined in subdivision $f$ $f$ of Section                    |
| 18 | 13A-1-2 <del>],;</del> or a dangerous instrument <u>fas defined in</u>            |
| 19 | subdivision $\frac{(12)}{(5)}$ of Section 13A-1-2 $\frac{1}{3}$ ; or.             |
| 20 | "(2) The child has been adjudicated delinquent for                                |
| 21 | an act which would constitute a Class A or B felony or                            |
| 22 | burglary in the third degree involving a residence and the                        |
| 23 | child has previously been adjudicated delinquent of two                           |
| 24 | previous acts which would have been a Class A or B felony or                      |

burglary in the third degree involving a residence if such the
acts had been committed by an adult.

- "(b) A child found to be a serious juvenile offender shall be committed to the custody of the Alabama Department of Youth Services, where he or she shall remain for a minimum of one year.
- "(c) A serious juvenile offender review panel shall be created by the Board of the Alabama Department of Youth Services. The serious juvenile offender review panel shall review quarterly the progress of each serious juvenile offender and determine at the end of the one\_year term served by each child, a further treatment plan for that child. The panel may extend the commitment, order alternative treatment, or release the child. The serious juvenile offender review panel must shall provide the juvenile court with all reports and recommendations, and notify the judge in writing of the decision to release the child at least 30 days in advance of said the release.
- "(d) The Alabama Department of Youth Services shall maintain and staff a separate, secure facility and implement programs for serious juvenile offenders. The minimum one—year term required by this section shall be served at said the facility and the review panel may extend the period of confinement in said the facility as determined necessary.

| 1  | "(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to                             |
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| 2  | prevent the juvenile court from transferring a child for                       |
| 3  | criminal prosecution pursuant to Section $\frac{12-15-34}{12-15-203}$ .        |
| 4  | " <del>§12-15-72.</del>  |
| 5  | " <u>§12-15-220.</u> Orders of disposition, etc., not to be                    |
| 6  | deemed convictions, impose civil disabilities, etc.;                           |
| 7  | disposition of child and evidence in hearing not admissible in                 |
| 8  | another court.   |
| 9  | "(a) An order of disposition or other adjudication                             |
| 10 | in <del>proceedings under</del> <u>a proceeding pursuant to</u> subsection (a) |
| 11 | of Section $\frac{12-15-30}{12-15-114}$ shall not be considered to be a        |
| 12 | conviction or impose any civil disabilities ordinarily                         |
| 13 | resulting from a conviction of a crime or operate to                           |
| 14 | disqualify the child in any civil service application or                       |
| 15 | appointment.   |
| 16 | "(b) The disposition of a child and evidence given                             |
| 17 | in a hearing in the <u>juvenile</u> court shall not be admissible as           |
| 18 | evidence against him or her in any case or proceeding in any                   |
| 19 | other court, whether before or after reaching majority, except                 |
| 20 | in a disposition dispositional hearing in a juvenile court or                  |
| 21 | in sentencing proceedings after conviction of a crime for the                  |
| 22 | purposes of a presentence study and report or for                              |
| 23 | consideration of an application for youthful offender status.                  |
| 24 | " <del>§12-15-74.</del>  |

| 1 | " <u>§12-15-221.</u> Modification, extension or <del>revocation</del> |
|---|---|
| 2 | termination of orders of custody, or probation or protective          |
| 3 | supervision generally.  |

- "(a) At any time prior to expiration, an An order vesting awarding legal custody or an order of probation or protective supervision made by the juvenile court in the case of a child may be modified, revoked, or extended on motion by:
- "(1) A child, whose legal custody has been transferred to a department, institution, agency, or person, requesting the <u>juvenile</u> court for a modification or termination of the order, alleging that he the child is no longer in need of commitment, placement or probation or protective supervision and the department, institution, agency, or person has denied application for release of the child or has failed to act upon the application within a reasonable time; or
- "(2) A department, institution, agency, or person vested with legal custody or responsibility for probation or protective supervision, requesting the juvenile court for a modification, an extension, or a termination of the order on the grounds that such the action is in the best interests of the child or necessary to safeguard the welfare of the child or the public interest interests.
- "(b) The <u>juvenile</u> court may dismiss the motions filed <u>under pursuant to</u> subsection (a) <del>of this section</del> if,

| 1  | after preliminary investigation, it finds that they are        |
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| 2  | without substance. If it the juvenile court is of the opinion  |
| 3  | that the order should be reviewed, it may, upon due notice to  |
| 4  | all necessary parties as prescribed by rules of court, it may  |
| 5  | proceed to a hearing in the same manner and under the same     |
| 6  | safeguards provided for in this chapter for the issuance of    |
| 7  | the original order. It may thereupon terminate the order if it |
| 8  | finds the child is no longer in need of care, supervision or   |
| 9  | rehabilitation or it may enter an order extending or modifying |
| 10 | the original order if it finds such this action necessary to   |
| 11 | safeguard the child or the public interest."                   |
| 12 | Section 15. The heading of Article 3 (commencing               |
| 13 | with Section 12-15-301) of Chapter 15 of Title 12 of the Code  |
| 14 | of Alabama 1975, is amended to read as follows:                |
| 15 | ARTICLE 3. PROCEDURE GENERALLY                                 |
| 16 | DEPENDENCY AND TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS.                 |
| 17 | Section 16. Sections 12-15-301, 12-15-302, and                 |
| 18 | 12-15-303 are added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as    |
| 19 | follows:   |
| 20 | §12-15-301. Definitions.                                       |
| 21 | For purposes of this article, the following words              |
| 22 | and phrases shall have the following meanings:                 |
| 23 | (1) ABANDONMENT. A voluntary and intentional                   |
| 24 | relinquishment of the custody of a child by a parent, or a     |
| 25 | withholding from the child, without good cause or excuse, by   |

the parent, of his or her presence, care, love, protection,
maintenance, or the opportunity for the display of filial
affection, or the failure to claim the rights of a parent, or
failure to perform the duties of a parent.

- (2) ABUSE. Harm or the risk of harm to the emotional, physical health, or welfare of a child. Harm or the risk of harm to the emotional, physical health, or welfare of a child can occur through nonaccidental physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, or attempted sexual abuse or sexual exploitation or attempted sexual exploitation.
- (3) CHILD-PLACING AGENCY. The same as the term is defined in subdivision (3) of Section 38-7-2.
- (4) NEGLECT. Negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child, including, but not limited to, the failure to provide adequate food, medical treatment, supervision, education, clothing, or shelter.
- (5) PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION. A legal status created by order of the juvenile court following an adjudication of dependency whereby a child is placed with a parent or other person subject to supervision by the Department of Human Resources.
- (6) REASONABLE EFFORTS. Efforts made to preserve and reunify families prior to the placement of a child in foster care, to prevent or eliminate the need for removing the child from his or her home, and to make it possible for a child to

return safely to his or her home. Reasonable efforts also refers to efforts made to place the child in a timely manner in accordance with the permanency plan, and to complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize the permanency placement of the child. In determining the reasonable efforts to be made with respect to a child, and in making these reasonable efforts, the health and safety of the child shall be the paramount concern.

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- (7) RELATIVE. An individual who is legally related to the child by blood, marriage, or adoption within the fourth degree of kinship, including only a brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, grandparent, great grandparent, great aunt, great uncle, great grandparent, niece, nephew, grand niece, grand nephew, or a stepparent.
- (8) SEXUAL ABUSE. Sexual abuse includes the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of any child to engage in, or having a child assist any person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct or any simulation of the conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of the conduct. Sexual abuse also includes rape, molestation, prostitution, or other forms of sexual exploitation or abuse of children, or incest with children, as those acts are defined in this article or by Alabama law.
- (9) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION. Sexual exploitation includes allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child to

- engage in prostitution and allowing, permitting, encouraging, or engaging in the obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child.
- 4 (10) TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. A severance of all rights of a parent to a child.
  - §12-15-302. Venue generally.

- (a) Dependency proceedings shall be commenced in the county where the child resides, in the county where the child is present when the proceedings are commenced, or in the county where the acts that are the basis of the dependency petition occurred.
- (b) Regardless of the county where the child currently resides, when a petition is filed seeking to modify an award of custody or visitation pursuant to an adjudication of dependency, and one of the individuals who was a party to the original proceeding still resides in the county of the juvenile court of original jurisdiction, the petition shall be filed in the juvenile court of the original jurisdiction.
- (c) When a petition is filed seeking to modify an award of custody or visitation pursuant to an adjudication of dependency in which all parties to the original action, including the child, no longer reside in the county of original jurisdiction, the petition shall be filed in the county where the child resides at the time the petition is

filed. The petition shall be accompanied by a certified copy

of the most recent order to be modified.

- (d) For purposes of this section, county where the child resides means the county in which the child and legal custodian have established legal residence or have resided for six or more months of a calendar year. This term shall not include placements by a state department or agency.
- §12-15-303. Transfer of dependency proceedings between juvenile courts within the state.
- (a) If a dependency proceeding is commenced in a county other than the county of the residence of the child, the juvenile court in which the proceedings were commenced, on its own motion or a motion of a party and after consultation with the receiving juvenile court, may transfer the proceeding before or after adjudication to the county of the residence of the child for the purpose of adjudication, disposition, supervision, or review as mandated by federal and state law for children in foster care or in the custody of the state, or any combination thereof.
- (b) For purposes of this section, county of the residence of the child means the county in which the child and legal custodian have established legal residence or have resided for six or more months of a calendar year. This term shall not include placements by a state department or agency.

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| 1  | (c) Certified copies of all legal and social records           |
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| 2  | pertaining to the case shall accompany the transfer.           |
| 3  | Section 17. Section 12-15-8 of the Code of Alabama             |
| 4  | 1975, is amended and renumbered to read as follows:            |
| 5  | " <del>§12-15-8.</del>   |
| 6  | "§12-15-304. Appointment by juvenile courts of                 |
| 7  | guardians ad litem or guardians of the person for children.    |
| 8  | "(a) The In all dependency and termination of                  |
| 9  | parental rights proceedings, the juvenile court, at any stage  |
| 10 | of a proceeding under this chapter, may shall appoint a        |
| 11 | guardian ad litem for a child who is a party to the            |
| 12 | proceedings and whose primary responsibility shall be to       |
| 13 | protect the best interests of the child proceeding if he has   |
| 14 | no parent or guardian or custodian appearing on his behalf or  |
| 15 | their interests conflict with those of the child. A party to   |
| 16 | the proceeding or his employee or representative shall not be  |
| 17 | so appointed.  |
| 18 | "(b) The court, in any proceeding under this                   |
| 19 | chapter, shall appoint a guardian of the person for a child in |
| 20 | any case where it finds that the child does not have a natural |
|    |  |

officer or employee of a state or local public agency or

or adoptive parent in a position to exercise effective

guardianship or a legally appointed guardian of his person. No

private agency which is vested with legal custody of a child

| 1  | when parental rights have been terminated and the agency has  |
|----|---|
| 2  | been authorized to place the child for adoption.              |
| 3  | "(b) The duties of the guardian ad litem include,             |
| 4  | but shall not be limited to, the following:                   |
| 5  | "(1) Irrespective of the age of the child, meet with          |
| 6  | the child prior to juvenile court hearings and when apprised  |
| 7  | of emergencies or significant events impacting the child. In  |
| 8  | addition, the guardian ad litem shall explain, in terms       |
| 9  | understandable to the child, what is expected to happen       |
| 10 | before, during, and after each juvenile court hearing.        |
| 11 | "(2) Conduct a thorough and independent                       |
| 12 | investigation.  |
| 13 | "(3) Advocate for appropriate services for the child          |
| 14 | and the family.   |
| 15 | "(4) Attend all juvenile court hearings scheduled by          |
| 16 | the juvenile court and file all necessary pleadings to        |
| 17 | facilitate the best interests of the child.                   |
| 18 | "(c) Before being appointed by the juvenile court,            |
| 19 | every guardian ad litem appointed in juvenile dependency or   |
| 20 | termination of parental rights cases shall receive training   |
| 21 | appropriate to their role.                                    |
| 22 | "(d) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the               |
| 23 | juvenile court from appointing trained volunteers in addition |
| 24 | to guardians ad litem in promoting the best interests of the  |
| 25 | child.  |

| 1  | "(e) A guardian ad litem may be appointed to protect           |
|----|--|
| 2  | the best interests of more than one child of the same parent.  |
| 3  | A guardian ad litem also may be appointed to protect the best  |
| 4  | interests of both a minor (or otherwise incapacitated) parent  |
| 5  | and the child."  |
| 6  | Section 18. Sections 12-15-305, 12-15-306,                     |
| 7  | 12-15-307, 12-15-308, 12-15-309, 12-15-310, 12-15-311,         |
| 8  | 12-15-312, 12-15-313, 12-15-314, 12-15-315, and 12-15-316 are  |
| 9  | added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:         |
| 10 | §12-15-305. Right to counsel for petitioners or                |
| 11 | respondent parents, legal guardians, or legal custodians in    |
| 12 | dependency proceedings.  |
| 13 | (a) Upon request and a finding of indigency, the               |
| 14 | juvenile court may appoint an attorney to represent the        |
| 15 | petitioner and may order recoupment of the fees of the         |
| 16 | attorney to be paid to the State of Alabama.                   |
| 17 | (b) In dependency and termination of parental rights           |
| 18 | cases, the respondent parent, legal guardian, or legal         |
| 19 | custodian shall be informed of his or her right to be          |
| 20 | represented by counsel and, if the juvenile court determines   |
| 21 | that he or she is indigent, counsel shall be appointed where   |
| 22 | the respondent parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian is   |
| 23 | unable for financial reasons to retain his or her own counsel. |
| 24 | §12-15-306. Removing a child from the custody of a             |
| 25 | parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.                    |

| 1 | (a) A child may be removed by a law enforcement                |
|---|--|
| 2 | officer from the custody of a parent, legal guardian, or legal |
| 3 | custodian if there are reasonable grounds to believe any of    |
| 4 | the following:   |

- (1) The child is suffering from an illness or injury or is in imminent danger from the surroundings of the child and that the removal of the child is necessary for the protection of the health and safety of the child.
- (2) The child has no parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or other suitable person able to provide supervision and care for the child.
- (b) The person removing the child shall immediately deliver the child to the Department of Human Resources.

\$12-15-307. Notice and right to be heard to be given to relatives, preadoptive parents, or foster parents.

Relative caregivers, preadoptive parents, and foster parents of a child in foster care under the responsibility of the state shall be given notice, verbally or in writing, of the date, time, and place of any juvenile court proceeding being held with respect to a child in their care.

Foster parents, preadoptive parents, and relative caregivers of a child in foster care under the responsibility of the state have a right to be heard in any juvenile court proceeding being held with respect to a child in their care.

| No foster parent, preadoptive parent, and relative            |
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| caregiver of a child in foster care under the responsibility  |
| of the state shall be made a party to a juvenile court        |
| proceeding solely on the basis of this notice and right to be |
| heard pursuant to this section.                               |

2.

\$12-15-308. Filing of petition and conduct of 72-hour hearing as to necessity for continuation of shelter care of a child.

- (a) When a child alleged to be dependent has been removed from the custody of the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian and has not been returned to same, a hearing shall be held within 72 hours from the time of removal, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays included, to determine whether continued shelter care is required.
- (b) Notice of the 72-hour hearing requirement, either verbal or written, stating the date, time, place, and purpose of the hearing and the right to counsel shall be given to the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian if he or she can be found.
- (c) At the commencement of the 72-hour hearing requirement, the juvenile court shall advise the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the right to counsel and shall appoint counsel if the juvenile court determines he or she is indigent. If the juvenile court already has not done so, it shall appoint a guardian ad litem for a child who is a party

to the proceeding. It is the responsibility of the guardian ad litem to present evidence supporting the best interests of the child. The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian shall also be informed of the contents of the petition and, except as provided herein, shall be given an opportunity to admit or deny the allegations of the petition.

- (d) All relevant and material evidence helpful in determining the need for shelter care may be admitted by the juvenile court, even though not admissible in subsequent hearings.
- (e) If the child is not released and no parent, legal guardian, or other legal custodian has been notified and none appeared or waived appearance at the hearing, upon the filing of an affidavit by the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian stating these facts and requesting a hearing, the juvenile court shall hear the matter within 24 hours.
- (f) If the child is not released, the juvenile court, at the earliest opportunity in the case, including the 72-hour hearing requirement or the adjudicatory hearing, may order the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian to provide a list of names and, if possible, addresses and telephone numbers, of known paternal and maternal relatives to the juvenile court.
- \$12-15-309. Alleged dependent child to be released when continued shelter care not required; conditions imposed

upon release; amendment of conditions or return of child to custody upon failure to conform to conditions imposed.

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- (a) When the juvenile court finds that continued shelter care is not required for a child, the juvenile court shall order the return of the child, and in so doing, may impose one or more of the following conditions singly or in combination:
- (1) Return the child to the custody of the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian and, if necessary, place the child under the supervision of the Department of Human Resources.
- (2) Place restrictions on travel, associations, or living conditions of the child pending the adjudicatory hearing.
- (b) An order releasing a child on any conditions specified may at any time be amended to impose additional or different conditions.
- 18 §12-15-310. Conduct of adjudicatory hearings.
  - (a) An adjudicatory hearing is a hearing at which evidence is presented for a juvenile court to determine if a child is dependent. At the commencement of the hearing, if the parties are not represented by counsel, they shall be informed of the specific allegations in the petition. The parties shall be permitted to admit or deny the allegations prior to the taking of testimony.

if they fail to respond, the juvenile court shall proceed to
hear evidence on the petition. The juvenile court shall record
its findings on whether the child is dependent. If the
juvenile court finds that the allegations in the petition have
not been proven by clear and convincing evidence, the juvenile
court shall dismiss the petition.

- (c) A statement made by a child under the age of 12 describing any act of sexual conduct performed with or on the child by another, not otherwise admissible by statute or court rule, is admissible in all dependency cases brought by the State of Alabama acting by and through a local department of human resources if:
- (1) The statement was made to a social worker, child sexual abuse therapist or counselor, licensed psychologist, physician, or school or kindergarten teacher or instructor; and
- (2) The juvenile court finds that the time, content, and circumstances of the statement provide sufficient indicia of reliability. In making its determination, the juvenile court may consider the physical and mental age and maturity of the child, the nature and duration of the abuse or offense, the relationship of the child to the offender, and any other factor deemed appropriate.

1 (d) A statement may not be admitted pursuant to this 2. section unless the proponent of the statement makes known to the adverse party the intention of the proponent to offer the 3 statement and the particulars of the statement sufficiently in 4 5 advance of the proceedings to provide the adverse party with a 6 fair opportunity to rebut the statement. This child hearsay exception applies to all hearings involving dependency 7 including, but not limited to, the 72-hour hearing 8 requirement, the adjudicatory hearing, and the dispositional 9 10 hearing. The exception contained in this subsection shall not 11 apply to a criminal proceeding or charge.

§12-15-311. Dispositional hearing.

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- (a) If the juvenile court finds from clear and convincing evidence, competent, material, and relevant in nature, that a child is dependent, the juvenile court may proceed immediately, in the absence of objection showing good cause or at a postponed hearing, to make proper disposition of the case.
- (b) In dispositional hearings, all relevant and material evidence helpful in determining the best interests of the child, including verbal and written reports, may be received by the juvenile court even though not admissible in the adjudicatory hearing. The parties or their counsel shall be afforded an opportunity to examine and controvert written

reports so received and to cross-examine individuals making reports.

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- (c) On its own motion or that of a party, the juvenile court may continue the dispositional hearing pursuant to this section for a reasonable period to receive reports and other evidence bearing on the disposition or need for care or rehabilitation. In this event, the juvenile court shall make an appropriate order for temporary care for the child, or the release of the child from temporary care during the period of the continuance, subject to those conditions as the juvenile court may impose.
- \$12-15-312. Reasonable efforts in judicial determinations; situations in which reasonable efforts are not required to be made.
  - (a) When the juvenile court enters an order removing a child from his or her home and places the child into foster care or custody of the Department of Human Resources pursuant to this chapter, the order shall contain specific findings, if warranted by the evidence, within the following time periods while making child safety the paramount concern:
  - (1) In the first order of the juvenile court that sanctions the removal, whether continuation of the residence of the child in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child. This order may be the pick-up order that the juvenile court issues on the filing of a dependency petition.

(2) Within 60 days after the child is removed from the home of the child, whether reasonable efforts have been made to prevent removal of the child or whether reasonable efforts were not required to be made.

2.

- (3) Within 12 months after the child is removed from the home of the child and not less than every 12 months thereafter during the continuation of the child in out-of-home care, whether reasonable efforts have been made to finalize the existing permanency plan.
- (b) As used in this chapter, reasonable efforts refers to efforts made to preserve and reunify families prior to the placement of a child in foster care, to prevent or eliminate the need for removing the child from the home of the child, and to make it possible for a child to return safely to the home of the child. In determining the reasonable efforts to be made with respect to a child, and in making these reasonable efforts, the health and safety of the child shall be the paramount concern. If continuation of reasonable efforts is determined to be inconsistent with the permanency plan for the child, reasonable efforts shall be made to place the child in a timely manner in accordance with the permanency plan including, if appropriate, through an interstate placement, and to complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize a permanent plan for the child.

| 1 | (c) Reasonable efforts shall not be required to be             |
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| 2 | made with respect to a parent of the child if the juvenile     |
| 3 | court has determined that the parental rights of the parent to |
| 4 | a sibling have been involuntarily terminated or that a parent  |
| 5 | has done any of the following:                                 |

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- against the child or a sibling of the child and the risk of child abuse or neglect is too high for the child to remain at home safely or to be returned home. An aggravated circumstance includes, but is not limited to, rape, sodomy, incest, aggravated stalking, abandonment, torture, chronic abuse, or sexual abuse. An aggravated circumstance may also include any of the following:
- a. Allowing a child to use alcohol or illegal drugs to the point of abuse, neglect, or substantial risk of harm.
- b. Substance misuse or abuse, or both, by a parent or interfering with the ability to keep the child safe and refusal of a parent to participate in or complete treatment, or where treatment has been unsuccessful.
- c. A parent demonstrating extreme disinterest in the child by doing either of the following:
- 1. Not complying with the steps outlined in the individualized service plan or case plan over a period of six months.

| 1 |           | 2. | Repeatedly  | leaving   | the  | child | with   | someone   | who  | is  |
|---|-----------|----|-------------|-----------|------|-------|--------|-----------|------|-----|
| 2 | unwilling | or | incapable o | of provid | ding | care  | and no | ot return | ning | for |
| 3 | the child | as | promised.   |           |      |       |        |           |      |     |

- d. Abandoning an infant or young child when the identity of the child is unknown and the parent is unknown or unable to be located after a diligent search.
- e. When the parent has an emotional or mental condition and there is clearly no treatment that can improve or strengthen the condition enough to allow the child to remain at home safely or to return home safely.
- f. When a parent is incarcerated and the child is deprived of a safe, stable, and permanent parent-child relationship.
- (2) Committed murder or manslaughter of another child or murder or manslaughter of the other parent of the child.
- (3) Aided or abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit murder or manslaughter of another child or aided or abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit murder or manslaughter of the other parent of the child.
- (4) Committed a felony assault which resulted in serious bodily injury to the child or another child or to the other parent of the child. The term serious bodily injury means bodily injury which involves substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement,

or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.

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- efforts listed in subsection (c) shall be interpreted to require the reunification of a child with a stepparent or paramour of a parent under similar circumstances. The crimes listed in subsection (c) may include those from other states or federal crimes if the elements of the crimes are substantially similar to those crimes in this state.
- (e) If reasonable efforts are not made with respect to a child as a result of a determination made by a juvenile court in situations as described above, a permanency hearing, as provided in Section 12-15-315, in which in-state or out-of-state placement options for the child are considered, shall be held for the child within 30 days after the determination. Reasonable efforts shall be made to place the child in a timely manner in accordance with the permanency plan and to complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize permanent placement of the child. Reasonable efforts to place a child for adoption or with a legal guardian or legal custodian, including identifying appropriate in-state and out-of-state placements, may be made concurrently with other reasonable efforts.

§12-15-313. Ordering and preparation of report concerning a child and family; ordering, conduct, and

certification of findings of physical or mental examination of child prior to hearing on petition generally; examination of parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian after hearing where ability to care for or supervise child at issue.

- (a) After a petition alleging dependency has been filed, the juvenile court may direct that a study and report to the juvenile court be made by the Department of Human Resources with recommendations concerning the child, his or her family, his or her environment, and other matters relevant to the need for treatment or disposition of the case.
- (b) Where there are indications that the child may be physically ill, mentally ill, or mentally retarded, the juvenile court, on its own motion or motion of a party, may order the child to be examined at a suitable place by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other qualified examiner under the supervision of a physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist who shall certify the findings of the examiner in writing prior to a hearing on the merits of the petition.

§12-15-314. Dispositions for dependent children.

- (a) If a child is found to be dependent, the juvenile court may make any of the following orders of disposition to protect the welfare of the child:
- (1) Permit the child to remain with the parent, legal guardian, or other legal custodian of the child, subject

| L | to cor | nditions | and | limitations | as | the | juvenile | court | may |
|---|--------|----------|-----|-------------|----|-----|----------|-------|-----|
| 2 | presci | ribe.    |     |             |    |     |          |       |     |

- 3 (2) Place the child under protective supervision
  4 under the Department of Human Resources.
  - (3) Transfer legal custody to any of the following:
  - a. The Department of Human Resources.

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- b. A local public or private agency, organization, or facility willing and able to assume the education, care, and maintenance of the child and which is licensed by the Department of Human Resources or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide care for the child.
- c. A relative or other individual who, after study by the Department of Human Resources, is found by the juvenile court to be qualified to receive and care for the child.

  Unless the juvenile court finds it not in the best interests of the child, a willing, fit, and able relative shall have priority for placement or custody over a non-relative.
- (4) Make any other order as the juvenile court in its discretion shall deem to be for the welfare and best interests of the child.
- (5) In appropriate cases, award permanent custody to the Department of Human Resources or to a licensed child-placing agency after termination of parental rights and authorization to place for adoption, without appointing a legal guardian, or award temporary custody to the department

or a licensed child-placing agency without appointing a legal custodian or legal quardian.

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- (b) Unless a child found dependent shall also be found to be delinquent, the child shall not be confined in an institution established for the care and rehabilitation of delinquent children or in a juvenile detention facility.

  Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the placement of dependent children in any other residential facility as defined in subdivision (22) of Section 12-15-102.
- (c) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that children cannot be removed from the custody of their parents solely because of a need for emergency housing.
- (d) In providing shelter or other care for children referred to or coming under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the juvenile court and the Department of Human Resources shall utilize only those facilities as have been established, licensed, or approved by law, or by agencies pursuant to law, for those purposes.
- (e) When a child is placed in the legal custody of the Department of Human Resources or any other department, agency, organization, entity, or person pursuant to this section and when the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child has resources for child support, the juvenile court shall order child support in conformity with the child support guidelines as set out in Rule 32, Alabama

1 Rules of Judicial Administration. The child support shall be 2. paid to the Department of Human Resources or department, agency, any other organization, entity, or person in whose 3 legal custody the child is placed and may be expended for 5 those matters that are necessary for the welfare and 6 well-being of those children placed in the Department of Human Resources or any other departments, agencies, organizations, 7 8 entities, or person. In these cases, the juvenile court shall issue income withholding orders subject to state law. Any 9 10 petition alleging dependency of a child filed by the 11 Department of Human Resources shall contain a request for 12 child support.

\$12-15-315. Permanency hearing for Department of Human Resources cases only.

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(a) Within 12 months of the date a child is removed from the home and placed in out-of-home care, and not less frequently than every 12 months thereafter during the continuation of the child in out-of-home care, the juvenile court shall hold a permanency hearing. The Department of Human Resources shall present to the juvenile court at the hearing a permanent plan for the child. The juvenile court shall consult with the child, in an age-appropriate manner, regarding the permanency plan and any transition plan to independent living. If a permanent plan is not presented to the juvenile court at this hearing, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the

| 1  | child should be returned home. This provision is intended to   |
|----|--|
| 2  | ensure that a permanent plan is prepared by the Department of  |
| 3  | Human Resources and presented to the juvenile court within 12  |
| 4  | months of the placement of any child in foster care and no     |
| 5  | less frequently than every 12 months thereafter. The purpose   |
| 6  | of the permanency hearing shall be to determine the permanency |
| 7  | plan for the child which may include whether, and, if          |
| 8  | applicable, when, the child shall be: (1) Returned home on a   |
| 9  | specific date; (2) placed for adoption with no identified      |
| 10 | resource or with the current foster parent wherein the         |
| 11 | Department of Human Resources shall file a petition for        |
| 12 | termination of parental rights; (3) permanently placed with a  |
| 13 | relative with a transfer of legal and physical custody to the  |
| 14 | relative or with a transfer of physical custody to the         |
| 15 | relative but with the Department of Human Resources retaining  |
| 16 | legal custody; (4) placed in adult custodial care; or (5)      |
| 17 | placed in another planned permanent living arrangement. In the |
| 18 | case of a child who will not be returned home, at the          |
| 19 | permanency hearing, the juvenile court shall consider in-state |
| 20 | and out-of-state placement options. If the juvenile court      |
| 21 | determines the permanent plan shall be placement in another    |
| 22 | planned permanent living arrangement, the Department of Human  |
| 23 | Resources must document to the juvenile court a compelling     |
| 24 | reason for determining that it would not be in the best        |
| 25 | interests of the child to return home, be placed for adoption  |

1 with no identified resource or with the current foster parent, 2. or be permanently placed with a relative, with a transfer of legal and physical custody to the relative or with a transfer 3 of physical custody to the relative but with the Department of 5 Human Resources retaining legal custody, or be placed in adult 6 custodial care. If the child has been placed in foster care outside the State of Alabama, at the permanency hearing, the 7 8 juvenile court shall determine whether the out-of-state 9 placement continues to be appropriate and in the best interests of the child. In the case of a child who has 10 11 attained the age of 16 years, at the permanency hearing, the 12 juvenile court shall consider the services needed to assist 13 the child to make the transition from foster care to 14 independent living. In any permanency hearing held with 15 respect to the child, including any hearing regarding the 16 transition of the child from foster care to independent 17 living, the juvenile court shall consult, in an 18 age-appropriate manner, with the child regarding the proposed 19 permanency or transition plan for the child. Permanency plans 20 may be concurrent and the Department of Human Resources may 21 make reasonable efforts concurrently towards multiple 22 permanency goals.

(b) The permanency hearing order of the juvenile court shall address whether the Department of Human Resources

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| 1 | has  | made   | reasona | able | effo | orts | to  | finalize | any | existing |
|---|------|--------|---------|------|------|------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 2 | perr | naneno | cy plan | for  | the  | chil | ld. |          |     |          |

- (c) The Department of Human Resources shall provide a copy of available health and education records of the foster child to the foster parent or foster care provider at the time of placement and provide a copy of available health and education records to the foster child, at no cost, at the time the child is emancipated or released from foster care by reason of attaining the age of majority.
- \$12-15-316. Modification, extension, or termination of orders of custody or protective supervision generally.

An order awarding legal custody or an order of protective supervision made by the juvenile court in the case of a child may be modified, terminated, or extended on motion by any of the following:

- (1) A child, whose legal custody has been transferred to a department, institution, agency, or person, requesting the juvenile court for a modification or termination of the order, alleging that the child is no longer dependent or that protective supervision is no longer necessary.
- (2) A department, institution, agency, or person vested with legal custody or responsibility for protective supervision, requesting the juvenile court for a modification,

| Τ  | an extension, or a termination of the order on the grounds     |
|----|--|
| 2  | that this action is in the best interests of the child.        |
| 3  | Section 19. Sections 26-18-5, 26-18-6, 26-18-7,                |
| 4  | 26-18-8, 26-18-9, and 26-18-10 of the Code of Alabama 1975,    |
| 5  | are amended and renumbered to read as follows:                 |
| 6  | " <del>\$26-18-5.</del>  |
| 7  | " <u>§12-15-317.</u> Who may file petition.                    |
| 8  | "(a) A petition may be filed by the Department of              |
| 9  | Human Resources, any public or private licensed child-placing  |
| 10 | agency or parent, with permission of the court, or any         |
| 11 | interested party.  |
| 12 | "The Department of Human Resources, any public or              |
| 13 | private licensed child-placing agency, parent, child, or any   |
| 14 | interested person may file a petition to terminate the         |
| 15 | parental rights of a parent or parents of a child.             |
| 16 | "(1) Mandatory filing of petition by the Department            |
| 17 | of Human Resources. The Department of Human Resources shall be |
| 18 | required to file a petition to terminate the parental rights   |
| 19 | of a parent or parents of a child, or if the petition has been |
| 20 | filed by another party, shall seek to be joined as a party to  |
| 21 | the petition, and, concurrently, to identify, recruit,         |
| 22 | process, and approve a qualified family for adoption, in the   |
| 23 | following circumstances:                                       |

| 1  | "a. In the case of a child who has been in foster             |
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| 2  | care in the custody of the Department of Human Resources for  |
| 3  | 15 of the most recent 22 months.                              |
| 4  | "b. If a child has been abandoned.                            |
| 5  | "c. If the parent has committed murder of another             |
| 6  | child of that parent.   |
| 7  | "d. If the parent has committed manslaughter of               |
| 8  | another child of that parent.                                 |
| 9  | "e. If the parent has aided, abetted, attempted,              |
| 10 | conspired, or solicited to commit murder or manslaughter of   |
| 11 | another child of that parent.                                 |
| 12 | "f. If the parent has committed a felony assault              |
| 13 | that has resulted in serious bodily injury, as defined in     |
| 14 | Section 12-15-319(a)(5)c., to the child, to another child of  |
| 15 | the parent, or to the other parent of the child.              |
| 16 | "(2) Exceptions to mandatory filing shall include             |
| 17 | any of the following factors:                                 |
| 18 | "a. The child is being cared for by a relative.               |
| 19 | "b. The Department of Human Resources has documented          |
| 20 | in the individualized service plan, which shall be available  |
| 21 | for review by the juvenile court, a compelling reason for     |
| 22 | determining that filing a petition would not be in the best   |
| 23 | interests of the child.                                       |
| 24 | "c. The Department of Human Resources has not                 |
| 25 | provided to the family of the child, consistent with the time |

period in the individualized service plan of the Department of

Human Resources, such services as the Department of Human

Resources deems necessary for the safe return of the child to

his or her home, if reasonable efforts are required to be made

with respect to the child.

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"(b) In the case of a child who has been in foster care under the responsibility of the department for 15 of the most recent 22 months, or, if a child has been abandoned or the parent has committed murder of another child of that parent, committed voluntary manslaughter of another child of that parent, or has aided, abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit such a murder or such a voluntary manslaughter, or has committed a felony assault that has resulted in serious bodily injury, as defined in Section 26-18-7, to the child or to another child of the parent, the department shall file a petition to terminate the parental rights of the parents of the child, or if the petition has been filed by another party, seek to be joined as a party to the petition, and, concurrently, to identify, recruit, process, and approve a qualified family for adoption unless one of the following occurs:

"(1) The child is being cared for by a relative.

"(2) The department has documented in the case plan, which shall be available for court review, a compelling reason

| 1  | for determining that filing a petition would not be in the     |
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| 2  | best interests of the child.                                   |
| 3  | "(3) The department has not provided to the family             |
| 4  | of the child, consistent with the time period in the           |
| 5  | department's case plan, such services as the department deems  |
| 6  | necessary for the safe return of the child to the child's      |
| 7  | home, if reasonable efforts are required to be made with       |
| 8  | respect to the child.  |
| 9  | " <del>§26-18-6.</del>   |
| 10 | " <u>§12-15-318.</u> Service of process.                       |
| 11 | "(a) This section shall be known and cited as the              |
| 12 | "Child Abandonment Act."                                       |
| 13 | "(b) Except as otherwise provided by the Alabama               |
| 14 | Rules of Juvenile Procedure and this section, service of       |
| 15 | process shall be made in accordance with the Alabama Rules of  |
| 16 | Civil Procedure.   |
| 17 | "(c) The state shall have jurisdiction over an                 |
| 18 | abandoned child and the absent parent or parents, whether they |
| 19 | reside within the state or outside of the state, with respect  |
| 20 | to all issues under this section.                              |
| 21 | "(d) The state agency or private agency having                 |
| 22 | custody of the abandoned child shall make every reasonable     |
| 23 | effort to determine if the child was intentionally abandoned   |
| 24 | by the parent or parents.                                      |

| 1  | " <del>(e) Within 14 calendar days following the period</del>  |
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| 2  | required under Section 26-18-7, the state agency or private    |
| 3  | agency having custody of the abandoned child shall petition    |
| 4  | the juvenile court having jurisdiction over the child to       |
| 5  | terminate parental rights to the abandoned child.              |
| 6  | "(f) The state agency or private agency having                 |
| 7  | custody of the abandoned child shall within 90 days complete   |
| 8  | service of process on the child's parent or parents or, upon   |
| 9  | failure of service of process, petition the court to order     |
| 10 | service by publication.  |
| 11 | "(g) Service of process by publication may be used             |
| 12 | by a juvenile court having jurisdiction over an abandoned      |
| 13 | child when all of the following conditions are met:            |
| 14 | "(1) The court has reached a point in the                      |
| 15 | proceedings concerning an abandoned child where the only       |
| 16 | remaining proceeding is the final disposition of the case.     |
| 17 | "(2) The final disposition sought is the termination           |
| 18 | of parental rights for the purpose of placing the child for    |
| 19 | adoption.  |
| 20 | "(3) The child who is the subject of the proceedings           |
| 21 | was abandoned in the state.                                    |
| 22 | "(4) The state agency or private agency having                 |
| 23 | custody of the child has established, by evidence presented to |
| 24 | the court of competent jurisdiction, that the absent parent or |
| 25 | parents are avoiding service of process or their whereabouts   |

| 1  | are unknown and cannot be ascertained with reasonable          |
|----|--|
| 2  | <del>diligence.</del>  |
| 3  | "(h) Service of process by publication may be                  |
| 4  | ordered by the court if the requirements of subsection (g) are |
| 5  | met. Service shall be made by publication in a newspaper of    |
| 6  | general circulation in the county of the court having          |
| 7  | jurisdiction and in the county of the last known address of    |
| 8  | the parent or parents of the abandoned child, at least once a  |
| 9  | week for four consecutive weeks.                               |
| 10 | "(i) For purposes of this section, "abandoned child"           |
| 11 | means a minor abandoned by his or her parents as defined in    |
| 12 | Sections 26-18-3 and 26-18-7.                                  |
| 13 | "(a) Except as otherwise provided by the Alabama               |
| 14 | Rules of Juvenile Procedure and this section, service of       |
| 15 | process of termination of parental rights actions shall be     |
| 16 | made in accordance with the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure.  |
| 17 | "(b) If service of process has not been completed              |
| 18 | within 90 days of the filing of the termination of parental    |
| 19 | rights petition, the petitioner shall request service by       |
| 20 | <pre>publication.</pre>  |
| 21 | "(c) Service of process by publication may not be              |
| 22 | ordered by the juvenile court unless the following conditions  |
| 23 | <pre>are met:</pre>  |
| 24 | "(1) The child who is the subject of the proceedings           |

was abandoned in the state.

| 1 | "(2) The state or private department or agency               |
|---|--|
| 2 | having custody of the child has established, by evidence     |
| 3 | presented to the juvenile court, that the absent parent or   |
| 4 | parents are avoiding service of process or their whereabouts |
| 5 | are unknown and cannot be ascertained with reasonable        |
| 6 | diligence.   |

"(d) Service shall be made by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of the juvenile court having jurisdiction and in the county of the last known address of the parent or parents of the abandoned child, at least once a week for four consecutive weeks.

"<del>\$26-18-7.</del>

"<u>\$12-15-319.</u> Grounds for termination of parental rights; factors considered; presumption arising from abandonment.

"(a) If the <u>juvenile</u> court finds from clear and convincing evidence, competent, material, and relevant in nature, that the parents of a child are unable or unwilling to discharge their responsibilities to and for the child, or that the conduct or condition of the parents is such as to render renders them unable to properly care for the child and that such the conduct or condition is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future, it may terminate the parental rights of the parents. In determining whether or not the parents are unable or unwilling to discharge their responsibilities to and

| 1  | for the child <u>and to terminate the parental rights</u> , the                     |
|----|---|
| 2  | juvenile court shall consider, and in cases of voluntary                            |
| 3  | relinquishment of parental rights may consider the following                        |
| 4  | factors including, but not be limited to, the following:                            |
| 5  | "(1) That the parents have abandoned the child,                                     |
| 6  | provided that in such these cases, proof shall not be required                      |
| 7  | of reasonable efforts to prevent removal or reunite the child                       |
| 8  | with the parents.   |
| 9  | "(2) Emotional illness, mental illness, or mental                                   |
| 10 | deficiency of the parent, or excessive use of alcohol or                            |
| 11 | controlled substances, of $\frac{1}{2}$ such $\frac{1}{2}$ duration or nature as to |
| 12 | render the parent unable to care for needs of the child.                            |
| 13 | "(3) That the parent has tortured, abused, cruelly                                  |
| 14 | beaten, or otherwise maltreated the child, or attempted to                          |
| 15 | torture, abuse, cruelly beat, or otherwise maltreat the child,                      |
| 16 | or the child is in clear and present danger of being thus                           |
| 17 | tortured, abused, cruelly beaten, or otherwise maltreated as                        |
| 18 | evidenced by such the treatment of a sibling.                                       |
| 19 | "(4) Conviction of and imprisonment for a felony.                                   |
| 20 | "(5) Commission by the parents of any of the  |
| 21 | <pre>following:</pre>   |
| 22 | "a. Murder or manslaughter of another child of that                                 |

parent.

| 1  | "b. Aiding, abetting, attempting, conspiring, or                 |
|----|--|
| 2  | soliciting to commit murder or manslaughter of another child     |
| 3  | of that parent.  |
| 4  | "c. A felony assault or abuse which results in                   |
| 5  | serious bodily injury to the surviving child or another child    |
| 6  | of that parent. The term serious bodily injury shall mean        |
| 7  | bodily injury which involves substantial risk of death,          |
| 8  | extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement,     |
| 9  | or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily     |
| 10 | member, organ, or mental faculty.                                |
| 11 | " $\frac{(5)}{(6)}$ Unexplained serious physical injury to the   |
| 12 | child under such those circumstances as would indicate that      |
| 13 | such the injuries resulted from the intentional conduct or       |
| 14 | willful neglect of the parent.                                   |
| 15 | " $\frac{(6)}{(7)}$ That reasonable efforts by the Department of |
| 16 | Human Resources or licensed public or private child care         |
| 17 | agencies leading toward the rehabilitation of the parents have   |
| 18 | failed.  |
| 19 | "(7) That the parent has been convicted by a court               |
| 20 | of competent jurisdiction of any of the following:               |
| 21 | "a. Murder or voluntary manslaughter of another                  |
| 22 | <del>child of that parent.</del>                                 |
| 23 | "b. Aiding, abetting, attempting, conspiring, or                 |
| 24 | soliciting to commit murder or voluntary manslaughter of         |
| 25 | another child of that parent.                                    |

| 1  | " <del>c. A felony assault or abuse which results in</del>      |
|----|---|
| 2  | serious bodily injury to the surviving child or another child   |
| 3  | of that parent. The term "serious bodily injury" means bodily   |
| 4  | injury which involves substantial risk of death, extreme        |
| 5  | physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or         |
| 6  | protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily       |
| 7  | member, organ, or mental faculty.                               |
| 8  | "(8) That parental rights to a sibling of the child             |
| 9  | have been involuntarily terminated.                             |
| 10 | "(b) Where a child is not in the physical custody of            |
| 11 | its parent or parents appointed by the court, the court, in     |
| 12 | addition to the foregoing, shall also consider, but is not      |
| 13 | limited to the following:                                       |
| 14 | " $\frac{(1)}{(9)}$ Failure by the parents to provide for the   |
| 15 | material needs of the child or to pay a reasonable portion of   |
| 16 | its support of the child, where the parent is able to do so.    |
| 17 | " $\frac{(2)}{(10)}$ Failure by the parents to maintain regular |
| 18 | visits with the child in accordance with a plan devised by the  |
| 19 | department Department of Human Resources, or any public or      |
| 20 | licensed private child care agency, and agreed to by the        |
| 21 | parent.   |
| 22 | " $\frac{(3)}{(11)}$ Failure by the parents to maintain         |
| 23 | consistent contact or communication with the child.             |
| 24 | " $\frac{(4)}{(12)}$ Lack of effort by the parent to adjust his |
| 25 | or her circumstances to meet the needs of the child in          |

| 1  | accordance with agreements reached, including agreements                         |
|----|--|
| 2  | reached with local departments of human resources or licensed                    |
| 3  | child-placing agencies, in an administrative review or a                         |
| 4  | judicial review.   |
| 5  | "(c)(b) In any case where the parents have abandoned                             |
| 6  | a child and such abandonment continues for a period of four                      |
| 7  | months next preceding the filing of the petition, such facts                     |
| 8  | shall constitute a rebuttable presumption that the parents are                   |
| 9  | unable or unwilling to act as parents. A rebuttable                              |
| 10 | presumption that the parents are unable or unwilling to act as                   |
| 11 | parents exists in any case where the parents have abandoned a                    |
| 12 | child and this abandonment continues for a period of four                        |
| 13 | months next preceding the filing of the petition. Nothing in                     |
| 14 | this subsection is intended to prevent the filing of a                           |
| 15 | petition in an abandonment case prior to the end of the                          |
| 16 | four-month period.   |
| 17 | " <del>§26-18-8. Transfer of custody.</del>                                      |
| 18 | " <u>§12-15-320. Dispositions.</u>   |
| 19 | "(a) Termination of parental rights cases shall be                               |
| 20 | given priority over other cases.   |
| 21 | "(b) If the <u>juvenile</u> court determines that the                            |
| 22 | parents of a child are <del>incapable</del> <u>unwilling or unable</u> to act as |
| 23 | parents and terminates their parental rights, it may do the                      |

following:

| 1  | "(1) Transfer <u>or continue</u> the permanent legal                         |
|----|--|
| 2  | custody of the child to the <del>department</del> <u>Department of Human</u> |
| 3  | Resources or to any public or private licensed child-placing                 |
| 4  | agency able and willing to assume the care and maintenance of                |
| 5  | the child, with or without an order to proceed with plans for                |
| 6  | the adoptive placement of the child. A court An order of the                 |
| 7  | juvenile court which terminates parental rights and awards                   |
| 8  | permanent <u>legal</u> custody to the Department of Human Resources          |
| 9  | or to a licensed child-placing agency shall mean that the said               |
| 10 | department Department of Human Resources or said the licensed                |
| 11 | child-placing agency shall have authority to make permanent                  |
| 12 | plans for the child, including the authority to place for                    |
| 13 | adoption and consent to adoption.  |

"(2) Transfer or continue the permanent legal custody of the child to a relative or other individual the petitioner who, after study by the department Department of Human Resources, is found to be able to properly receive and care for the child.

"<del>§26-18-9.</del>

"§12-15-321. Periodic review of efforts to achieve adoption of child in custody of another after parental rights terminated.

Where the <u>juvenile</u> court has terminated the <u>parental</u> rights and responsibilities of the parents and has placed <a href="Legal"><u>legal</u></a> custody of the child with the <u>department</u> <u>Department of</u>

| 1  | <u>Human Resources</u> or with a public or private licensed                                   |
|----|---|
| 2  | child-placing agency, or with an individual, the juvenile                                     |
| 3  | court <del>shall</del> , at least <del>yearly</del> <u>annually</u> , <u>shall</u> review the |
| 4  | circumstances of the child to determine what efforts have been                                |
| 5  | made to achieve the adoption of permanency for the child.                                     |
| 6  | " <del>§26-18-10.</del>   |
| 7  | " <u>§12-15-322.</u> Authority of one in custody to place                                     |
| 8  | child for adoption or consent to adoption.  |
| 9  | Upon the <del>court's</del> termination of parental rights <u>by</u>                          |
| 10 | the juvenile court and placement of permanent custody of a                                    |
|    |   |

Upon the court's termination of parental rights by the juvenile court and placement of permanent custody of a child with any agency, person or department, any such the agency, person or department shall have the authority to may place said the child for adoption or to consent to said the adoption of the child."

Section 20. Section 12-15-323 is added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

§12-15-323. Appeals of dependency and termination of parental rights cases.

Appeals relating to dependency and termination of parental rights cases shall take priority over other cases filed on appeal except for emergency matters, including appeals from denial of waiver of parental consent for abortion.

Section 21. Section 12-15-401 is added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

| 1 $\$12-15-401$ . Definition | s. |
|------------------------------|----|
|                              |    |

2 For purposes of this article, the following words 3 and phrases shall have the following meanings:

- (1) COMMIT. Transfer legal and physical custody.
- 5 (2) DEPARTMENT. The Department of Mental Health and 6 Mental Retardation.

Section 22. Section 12-15-90 of the Code of Alabama

8 1975, is amended and renumbered to read as follows:

9 "<del>\$12-15-90.</del>

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"§12-15-402. Authority and procedure.

"(a) The state, any county or, any municipality, or any governmental department or agency, including, but not limited to, the Department of Human Resources or the Department of Youth Services, or any person, including a parent, legal guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis legal custodian, may file a petition in the juvenile court to have any minor or child, as defined in this chapter, committed to the custody of the State Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation department on the basis that such the minor or child is mentally ill or mentally retarded and, as a consequence of such that mental illness or mental retardation, poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to himself self or to others.

"(b) The Such petition shall be verified and filed in the county in which such the minor or child is located or

resides, petitioning the juvenile court to commit such the minor or child to the custody of the State Department of

Mental Health and Mental Retardation department.

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"(b) When any such petition is filed, the court shall immediately review the petition and may require the petitioner to be sworn and answer under oath questions in regard to the petition and the minor or child sought to be committed.

"If it appears from the face of the petition or from the testimony of the petitioner that the petition is totally without merit, the court may order the petition dismissed without further proceedings.

"(c) Service of the petition upon the minor or child sought to be committed and upon his parents and other persons having legal responsibility shall be as provided in this chapter for service on minors and children generally or as otherwise provided by rule promulgated by the supreme court.

"(d) (1) When any child or minor against whom a petition has been filed seeking to commit such child or minor to the custody of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation is initially brought before the court, the court shall read the petition to such minor or child and to his parents, guardian and counsel, and inform such persons orally and in writing of the date, time and place of the next hearing to be held in regard to such minor or child, the purpose of

such hearing, the rights of such child or minor at such hearing and the possible consequences of such hearing.

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"(2) The court shall ascertain the need for and ability to pay an attorney to represent the minor or child and shall appoint an attorney or guardian ad litem as in other proceedings under this chapter. No statement made or act done by such minor or child in the presence of the court prior to such minor or child obtaining the services of an attorney, by appointment or otherwise, shall be considered by the court in determining if such minor or child should be committed to the custody of the State Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

"(3) Notice of the filing of a petition under this section and of the date of final hearing shall be given to the State Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation as provided by rules promulgated by the supreme court. Said notice shall constitute an application for admission to a facility maintained, operated or under the supervision and control of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

"Not less than 24 hours prior to the final hearing, said mental health department shall notify the district court whether adequate facilities are available for the minor or child and to which facility the minor or child should be sent if the district judge should determine that such minor or

child is to be committed. No person shall be accepted if the facility does not have adequate facilities available or if acceptance would result in an overcrowded condition.

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"(e) At such time as a minor or child sought to be committed is first brought before the court, the court shall determine what limitations, if any, shall be placed upon such minor or child's liberty pending further hearings. No limitations shall be placed upon such minor or child's liberty unless such limitations are necessary to prevent such minor or child from doing substantial harm to himself or to others or to prevent such minor or child from leaving the jurisdiction of the court.

"No such minor or child shall be placed in a juvenile detention facility or jail or other facility for persons accused of or convicted of committing crimes unless such minor or child poses a real and present threat of harm to himself or others and no other facility is available to safely detain such minor or child.

"The court shall order such minor or child to appear at the times and places set for hearing the petition and may order and require the minor or child to appear at designated times and places to be examined by medical doctors or mental health professionals.

"(f) If the district court shall find it necessary
to temporarily confine or restrain any minor or child, pending

| final hearing on a petition for commitment, in the custody of  |
|--|
| any person or persons or agency other than his parent or       |
| parents or legal guardian, the court at the time such          |
| restraint or confinement is ordered shall set the petition for |
| hearing within seven days to determine if probable cause       |
| exists that such minor or child should be committed.           |

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"Upon a finding of probable cause that such minor or child should be committed, the court shall enter an order so stating and setting the date, time and place of the hearing on the merits of such petition.

"At such probable cause hearing the court shall determine if it is necessary to continue the restraint or confinement pending final hearing.

"The final hearing shall be held on the merits of such petition within 30 days of the date that such minor or child was served with a copy of the petition seeking to commit such minor or child.

"(g) At all hearings conducted in relation to a petition to commit any minor or child to the custody of the State Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, the following rules shall apply:

"(1) The minor or child sought to be committed shall be present, unless prior to the hearing the attorney for such minor or child has filed in writing a waiver of the presence of such minor or child on the ground that the presence of such

minor or child would be dangerous to such person's physical or mental health or that such minor or child's conduct could reasonably be expected to prevent the hearing from being held in an orderly manner and the court has determined from evidence that the waiver should be granted and has entered an order approving the waiver.

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"(2) The minor or child sought to be committed shall have the right to compel the attendance of and offer the testimony of witnesses, to be confronted with the witnesses in support of the petition and to cross-examine them and to testify in his own behalf, but no such minor or child shall be compelled to testify against himself.

"(3) The court shall cause the hearing to be recorded stenographically, mechanically or electronically and shall retain such recording for a period of not less than three years from the date the petition is denied or granted and not less than the duration of any commitment pursuant to such hearing.

"(4) All hearings shall be heard by the court without a jury, and the persons who may be present shall be as provided for in subsection (a) of Section 12-15-65.

"(h) An attorney representing the state, any county or municipality or the Department of Youth Services or the Department of Human Resources or an attorney representing the person or persons filing a petition to have a minor or child

| Т  | committed may serve as the advocate in support of the petition |
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| 2  | to commit in all matters in regard to a petition to commit.    |
| 3  | "(i) At the final hearing upon a petition seeking to           |
| 4  | commit a minor or child to the custody of the Department of    |
| 5  | Mental Health and Mental Retardation on the basis that he is   |
| 6  | mentally ill, the court may grant the petition if substantial  |
| 7  | evidence proves that:  |
| 8  | "(1) The minor or child sought to be committed is              |
| 9  | mentally ill; and  |
| 10 | "(2) As a consequence of the mental illness, the               |
| 11 | minor or child poses a real and present threat of substantial  |
| 12 | harm to himself or to others; and                              |
| 13 | "(3) The threat of substantial harm has been                   |
| 14 | evidenced by a recent overt act; and                           |
| 15 | "(4) Treatment is available for the minor's or                 |
| 16 | child's mental illness or that confinement is necessary to     |
| 17 | prevent the minor or child from causing substantial harm to    |
| 18 | himself or to others; and                                      |
| 19 | "(5) Commitment is the least restricting alternative           |
| 20 | necessary and available for treatment of the minor's or        |
| 21 | child's illness. Upon such findings, the court shall enter an  |
| 22 | order setting forth the findings and may order the person      |
| 23 | committed to the custody of the State Department of Mental     |
| 24 | Health and Mental Retardation.                                 |

| Τ. | (j) At the linal hearing upon a petition seeking to            |
|----|--|
| 2  | commit a minor or child to the State Department of Mental      |
| 3  | Health and Mental Retardation on the basis that he is mentally |
| 4  | retarded, the court may grant the petition if substantial      |
| 5  | evidence proves that:  |
| 6  | "(1) The minor or child sought to be committed is              |
| 7  | mentally retarded; and   |
| 8  | "(2) The said mentally retarded minor or child is              |
| 9  | not borderline or mildly retarded. For the purposes of making  |
| 10 | this determination, the following definitions shall apply:     |
| 11 | "A borderline retarded person is an individual who             |
| 12 | is functioning between one and two standard deviations below   |
| 13 | the mean, and the mildly retarded person is an individual who  |
| 14 | is functioning between two and three standard deviations below |
| 15 | the mean on a standardized intelligence test such as the       |
| 16 | Stanford Binet scale and on measures of adaptive behavior such |
| 17 | as the American Adaptive Behavior scale; and                   |
| 18 | "(3) The minor or child, if allowed to remain in the           |
| 19 | community, is likely to cause serious injury to himself or     |
| 20 | others, or that adequate care, rehabilitation and training     |
| 21 | opportunities are available only at a facility provided by the |
| 22 | department of mental health and mental retardation.            |
| 23 | "Upon such findings, the court shall enter an order            |
| 24 | setting forth the findings, and may order the minor or child   |

committed to the custody of the State Department of Mental
Health and Mental Retardation.

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"(k) Any minor or child committed to the custody of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation who, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, has gained maximum benefit from institutional treatment or is no longer in need of the services of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation or has gained maximum benefit from the programs of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation shall be discharged from the custody of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and shall not be received again by the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation under the original commitment order unless deemed appropriate by a court of proper jurisdiction holding a subsequent hearing.

"(1) The Department of Mental Health and Mental
Retardation shall notify the committing court in writing at
least 10 days in advance of the release. The committing court,
at the time of release, shall then invest custody in a party
or state agency which the court deems suitable.

"(m) The court committing any minor or child to the custody of the State Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation shall retain jurisdiction over such minor or child concurrently with the district court of the county in which the minor or child is subsequently located for so long as the

| Τ  | minor or child is in the custody of the Department of Mental  |
|----|---|
| 2  | Health and Mental Retardation."                               |
| 3  | Section 23. Sections 12-15-403, 12-15-404,                    |
| 4  | 12-15-405, 12-15-406, 12-15-407, 12-15-408, 12-15-409,        |
| 5  | 12-15-410, 12-15-411, 12-15-412, and 12-15-413 are added the  |
| 6  | Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:                     |
| 7  | §12-15-403. Review of the petition by the juvenile            |
| 8  | court.  |
| 9  | (a) When at the time a petition is filed, a juvenile          |
| 10 | court shall immediately review the petition and may require   |
| 11 | the petitioner to be sworn and answer under oath questions in |
| 12 | regard to the petition and the minor or child sought to be    |
| 13 | committed.  |
| 14 | (b) If it appears from the face of the petition or            |
| 15 | from the testimony of the petitioner that the petition is     |
| 16 | totally without merit, the juvenile court shall order the     |
| 17 | petition dismissed without further proceedings.               |
| 18 | §12-15-404. Service of the petition.                          |
| 19 | Service of the petition upon the minor or child               |
| 20 | sought to be committed and upon his or her parent, legal      |
| 21 | guardian, or legal custodian shall be as provided in this     |
| 22 | chapter for service on minors and children generally or as    |
| 23 | otherwise provided by rules of court promulgated by the       |
| 24 | Supreme Court of Alabama.                                     |

1 §12-15-405. Notice of hearing; appointment of 2 counsel for the minor or child.

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- (a) When any minor or child against whom a petition has been filed seeking to commit the minor or child to the custody of the department is initially brought before the juvenile court, the juvenile court shall provide a copy of the petition and if requested, read the petition to the minor or child and to his or her parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian and counsel, and inform those persons verbally and in writing of the date, time, and place of the next hearing to be held in regard to the minor or child, the purpose of the hearing, the rights of the minor or child at the hearing, and the possible consequences of the hearing.
- (b) The juvenile court shall appoint a child's attorney for the minor or child. The juvenile court may appoint a guardian ad litem in addition to the child's attorney. No statement made or act done by the minor or child in the presence of the juvenile court prior to the minor or child obtaining the services of a child's attorney, or a guardian ad litem, shall be considered by the juvenile court in determining if the minor or child should be committed to the custody of the department.
- (c) Notice of the filing of a petition pursuant to this section and of the date of final hearing shall be given to the department by the juvenile court within 14 days prior

to the hearing. The notice shall constitute an application for admission to a facility maintained, operated, or under the supervision and control of the department.

- (d) Not less than 24 hours prior to the final hearing, the department shall notify the juvenile court whether adequate facilities are available for the minor or child and to which facility the minor or child should be sent if the juvenile court should determine that the minor or child is to be committed. The minor or child shall not be accepted if the facility does not have adequate facilities available or if acceptance of the minor or child would result in an overcrowded condition.
- 13 §12-15-406. Determination of placement of the minor or child.
  - (a) At the time that a minor or child sought to be committed is first brought before the juvenile court, the juvenile court shall determine the placement of the minor or child pending further hearings. No limitations shall be placed upon the minor or child unless limitations shall be necessary to prevent the minor or child from doing substantial harm to self or to others or to prevent the minor or child from leaving the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- (b) No child shall be placed in a juvenile detention
  facility unless the child is charged with a delinquent act.

| (           | C)  | The  | juver | nile | court   | may   | order  | the  | minc | or or | chi | ld |
|-------------|-----|------|-------|------|---------|-------|--------|------|------|-------|-----|----|
| to be held  | in  | a pı | ublic | or   | private | e fac | cility | pend | ding | rece  | ipt | by |
| the departm | ent |      |       |      |         |       |        |      |      |       |     |    |

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- (d) The juvenile court shall order the minor or child to appear at the times and places set for hearing the petition and may order and require the minor or child to appear at designated times and places to be examined by medical doctors or mental health professionals.
- §12-15-407. Probable cause hearings for temporary confinement of the minor or child.
- temporarily confine or restrain the minor or child, pending final hearing upon a petition for mental commitment of the minor or child in the custody of any person, department, or agency other than his or her parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian, the juvenile court at the time the confinement is ordered shall set the matter for a hearing within seven days to determine if probable cause exists that the minor or child should be committed. At the probable cause hearing, the juvenile court shall determine if it is necessary to continue the restraint or confinement pending the final hearing.
- (b) Upon a finding of probable cause that the minor or child should be committed, the juvenile court shall enter an order so stating and setting the date, time, and place of the hearing on the merits of the petition.

| 1 | (c) The final hearing shall be held on the merits of           |
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| 2 | the petition within 30 days of the date that the minor or      |
| 3 | child was served with a copy of the petition seeking to commit |
| Δ | the minor or child   |

\$12-15-408. Conducting hearings to commit the minor or child.

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At all hearings conducted pursuant to this section to commit a minor or child to the custody of the department, the following shall apply:

- (1) The minor or child sought to be committed shall be present unless, prior to the hearing, the child's attorney for the minor or child has filed in writing a waiver of the presence of the minor or child on the ground that the presence of the minor or child would be dangerous to his or her physical or mental health or that the conduct of the minor or child could reasonably be expected to prevent the hearing from being held in an orderly manner and the juvenile court has determined from the evidence that the waiver should be granted and has entered an order approving the waiver.
- (2) The minor or child sought to be committed shall have the right to compel the attendance of and offer the testimony of witnesses, to be confronted with the witnesses in support of the petition and to cross-examine those witnesses, and to testify in his or her own behalf. No minor or child shall be compelled to testify against himself or herself.

| 1 | (3) The juvenile court shall cause the hearing to be           |
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| 2 | recorded stenographically, mechanically, or electronically and |
| 3 | shall retain the recording for a period of not less than three |
| 4 | years from the date the petition is denied or granted, and not |
| 5 | less than the duration of any commitment pursuant to the       |
| 6 | hearing.   |

- (4) All hearings shall be heard by the juvenile court without a jury, and the persons who may be present shall be as provided in Section 12-15-129.
- §12-15-409. Role of attorney as advocate.

- (a) An attorney representing the state, any county, or municipality or the Department of Youth Services or the Department of Human Resources or an attorney representing the person or persons filing a petition to have a minor or child committed may serve as the advocate in support of the petition to commit in all matters regarding the petition.
- (b) At the final hearing upon a petition seeking to commit a minor or child to the custody of the department on the basis that the minor or child is mentally ill, the juvenile court may grant the petition if clear and convincing evidence proves all of the following:
- 22 (1) That the minor or child sought to be committed 23 is mentally ill.

| 1 | (2) That, a           | s a consequence of | of the | mental  | illness, |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 2 | the minor or child po | ses a real and pr  | resent | threat  | of       |
| 3 | substantial harm to h | imself, herself,   | or to  | others. |          |

4 (3) That the threat of substantial harm has been evidenced by a recent overt act.

- (4) That treatment is available for the mental illness of the minor or child or that confinement is necessary to prevent the minor or child from causing substantial harm to himself, herself, or to others.
- (5) That commitment is the least restricting alternative necessary and available for treatment of the illness of the minor or child.
- (c) Upon these findings, the juvenile court shall enter an order setting forth the findings and may order the minor or child committed to the custody of the department.
- \$12-15-410. Evidence in commitment proceedings for mentally retarded minors and children.
  - (a) At the final hearing upon a petition seeking to commit a minor or child to the department on the basis that the minor or child is mentally retarded, the juvenile court may grant the petition if clear and convincing evidence proves all of the following:
- 23 (1) The minor or child sought to be committed is mentally retarded.

| 1 |        | (2)     | The   | m∈ | entally | reta | rded  | minor   | or   | child | is | not |
|---|--------|---------|-------|----|---------|------|-------|---------|------|-------|----|-----|
| 2 | mildly | retarde | ed, a | as | defined | l by | the o | departm | nent |       |    |     |

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- (3) The minor or child, if allowed to remain in the community, is likely to cause serious injury to himself, herself, or others, or that adequate care, rehabilitation, and training opportunities are available only at a facility provided by the department.
- (b) Upon these findings, the juvenile court shall enter an order setting forth the findings, and may order the minor or child committed to the custody of the department.
- \$12--15--411. Discharge of the minor or child from custody of the department.
- (a) Any minor or child committed to the custody of the department who has gained maximum benefit from institutional treatment, who is no longer in need of the services of the department, or who has gained maximum benefit from the programs of the department shall be discharged from the custody of the department. The minor or child shall not be received again by the department pursuant to the original commitment order unless deemed appropriate by a court of proper jurisdiction holding a subsequent hearing.
- (b) The department shall notify the committing juvenile court or the court to which the case is transferred and the parties to the commitment action in writing, which must be received by the juvenile court at least 10 days in

| 1  | advance of the proposed discharge. The committing juvenile    |
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| 2  | court, at the time of discharge, shall transfer custody to a  |
| 3  | person or another state department or agency deemed suitable  |
| 4  | by the juvenile court.  |
| 5  | §12-15-412. Retention of jurisdiction.                        |
| 6  | The juvenile court committing any minor or child to           |
| 7  | the custody of the department shall retain jurisdiction over  |
| 8  | the minor or child so long as the minor or child is in the    |
| 9  | custody of the department regarding the original commitment.  |
| 10 | §12-15-413. Combining probable cause and final                |
| 11 | hearings.   |
| 12 | The probable cause hearing provided in Section                |
| 13 | 12-15-407 and the final hearing provided in Section 12-15-408 |
| 14 | may be consolidated with the consent of all the parties.      |
| 15 | Section 24. The heading of Article 5 (commencing              |
| 16 | with Section 12-15-501) of Chapter 15 of Title 12 of the Code |
| 17 | of Alabama 1975, is amended to read as follows:               |
| 18 | ARTICLE 5. RECORDS, FINGERPRINTS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS             |
| 19 | MULTIPLE NEEDS CHILD PROVISIONS.                              |
| 20 | Section 25. Sections 12-15-501, 12-15-502, and                |
| 21 | 12-15-503 are added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as   |
| 22 | follows:  |
| 23 | §12-15-501. Definitions.                                      |
| 24 | For purposes of this article, the following words             |

and phrases shall have the following meanings:

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| 1 | (1           | _)  | COUNTY | TEAM. | Α | county | children's | services |
|---|--------------|-----|--------|-------|---|--------|------------|----------|
| 2 | facilitation | 1 1 | team.  |       |   |        |            |          |

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- (2) MULTIPLE NEEDS CHILD. A child coming to the attention of the juvenile court or one of the entities listed herein who is at imminent risk of out-of-home placement or a placement in a more restrictive environment, and whose needs require the services of two or more of the following entities: Department of Youth Services, public school system (services for exceptional needs), Department of Human Resources, Department of Public Health, juvenile probation officers, or Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.
- (3) STATE TEAM. The Alabama Children's Services Facilitation Team.

§12-15-502. Referral of multiple needs child case to county team.

After the filing of a petition alleging that a child is delinquent, dependent, or in need of supervision, or after the filing of a petition seeking mental commitment of a minor or child pursuant to Section 12-15-401, the juvenile court, on its own motion or motion of a party, may refer the above-referenced child to the county team for recommendation if the petition alleged or evidence reveals to the juvenile court that the child may be a multiple needs child. If the case involves a child in need of supervision, or a status offender as defined in subdivision (4) of Section 12-15-201,

1 who is at imminent risk of being placed in the legal or 2. physical custody of the Department of Human Resources, the juvenile court shall refer the case to the county team. This 3 referral may occur prior to any hearing, or the juvenile court 5 may suspend proceedings during the hearing or prior to disposition to review the findings and recommendations of the county team. Upon referral to the county children's services 7 facilitation team, the juvenile probation officer shall continue to provide case management to the status offender 10 unless the county children's services facilitation team 11 appoints another person to act as case manager. The juvenile 12 probation officer shall participate in county children's 13 services facilitation team meetings and share records 14 information and reports on the status offender with the county 15 children's services facilitation team.

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\$12-15-503. Recommendation by county team; decision by juvenile court of multiple needs child.

(a) Within 21 days of receipt of a juvenile court referral or within another time specified by the juvenile court, the county team shall present to the juvenile court a plan of services addressing the needs of the child referred to the county team and the respective responsibilities of departments, agencies, and organizations composing this county team. Upon receipt of this plan, the juvenile court may find the child a multiple needs child. When the juvenile court

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finds it is in the best interests of the multiple needs child, 1 2. the juvenile court may order the use of any dispositional alternative or service available for dependent children, 3 delinquent children, or children in need of supervision, 5 children who are emotionally disturbed, mentally retarded, or 6 mentally ill, or children who need specialized educational services, or children who need health services, or any 7 8 combination thereof. The departments, agencies, or organizations shall be responsible for the implementation of 9 10 the service plan adopted by the juvenile court.

(b) No multiple needs child, unless alleged or adjudicated delinquent, shall be placed in secure custody, except as provided in Section 12-15-208.

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- (c) The juvenile court may appoint a guardian ad litem for a multiple needs child.
- (d) The provisions of subsections (a), (b), and (c) which require new or additional services beyond those already provided by the departments or agencies which are members of the State Team are mandated only to the extent that additional funds are appropriated to the State Multiple Needs Children Fund to implement its provisions. Nothing in the provisions relating to multiple needs children shall prohibit or restrict departments or agencies charged with the duty of providing services for children and families from working cooperatively and providing financial assistance to address needs which have

1 been identified prior to a case being referred to a county 2. team. Section 26. Sections 12-15-170, 12-15-171, 3 12-15-172, 12-15-173, 12-15-174, 12-15-175, and 12-15-120 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended and renumbered to read 5 6 as follows: "<del>\$12-15-170.</del> 7 "\$12-15-504. Creation of Executive Council of the 8 Alabama Children's Services Facilitation State Team; 9 10 membership; duties. 11 "There is created an Executive Council of the 12 Alabama Children's Services Facilitation State Team consisting 13 of the heads of the following departments or agencies: 14 Department of Education, Department of Human Resources, 15 Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Department 16 of Public Health, and the Department of Youth Services. The 17 Executive Council shall exercise general supervision and 18 oversight over the Alabama Children's Services Facilitation 19 State Team, approve its state plan and its budget, oversee all 20 financial arrangements, approve all policies and procedures, as well as amendments thereto, and establish minimum standards 2.1

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24 "<del>\$12-15-171.</del>

teams.

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for the operation of county children's services facilitation

|     | " <u>§12-15</u> | <u>-505.</u> Ch | <del>ildren's</del> | Services  | Facilita | <del>ation</del> <u>State</u> |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Tea | am established; | members         | hip; term           | m; duties | ; hiring | authority.                    |

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"(a) The State Alabama Children's Services

Facilitation Team is created and shall consist of a representative appointed by the head of the following departments, agencies, or organizations: The Department of Education, the Department of Human Resources, the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Youth Services, and the Association of Alabama Chief Juvenile Probation Officers Association. As used in this article, "state team" means Alabama Children's Services Facilitation Team.

"(b) The appointments to the state team shall be for a term of three years beginning October 1, 1993, and each three years thereafter and until their successors are appointed, except that the initial appointments of the representatives of the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation shall be for three years; the initial appointments of the representatives of the Department of Education and the Department of Youth Services shall be for two years; and the initial appointments of representatives of the Department of Public Health and the Association of Alabama Chief Juvenile Probation Officers Association shall be for one year. Any vacancies in the appointed positions shall be filled in like

| 1 | manner as their predecessor predecessors and shall serve for |
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| 2 | the remainder of the their predecessor's term of their       |
| 3 | predecessors and until a successor is appointed.             |

4 Representatives may be reappointed for additional terms.

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- "(c) The state team State Team shall annually select one of its members to serve as chair and may select other officers as needed.
  - "(d) The state team State Team shall meet at least monthly at a time and place that is mutually agreeable. The initial meeting shall be called by the Commissioner of the Department of Human Resources within three months of May 27, 1993.
    - "(e) The state team State Team shall:
  - "(1) Develop and implement interagency plans for statewide services for multiple needs children.
  - "(2) Develop guidelines, policies, and procedures, for the allocation of available resources for services to multiple needs children. Such These guidelines, policies, and procedures shall be approved by the Executive Council of the Alabama Children's Services Facilitation State Team.
  - "(3) Be authorized to exchange records, documents, and information among members of the state and county teams as well as the <u>departments or</u> agencies the members represent for the purposes of assessment, planning, and delivery of services to children.

"(4) Consult with the county children's services 1 2 facilitation teams to ensure that all efforts to provide services locally and in the least restrictive environment are 3 exhausted before a case is referred to the state team State 5 Team. Upon receiving a referral, the Alabama Children's 6 Services Facilitation State Team shall develop a plan which shall be binding on the county children's services 7 facilitation team. The Alabama Children's Services 8 9 Facilitation State Team shall have the authority to may 10 allocate resources to implement the plan for services and 11 treatment in accordance with the budget approved by the 12 Executive Council of the Alabama Children's Services 13 Facilitation State Team.

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"(5) The state team is authorized to State Team may accept and use funds available to it from all sources, including, but not limited to, grants, appropriations, gifts, and donations for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this section. All such these funds shall be deposited into the State Multiple Needs Children Fund, which shall be under the management of the Alabama Children's Services Facilitation State Team. Monies Moneys of the fund may be withdrawn by vouchers authorized by the chair of the state team Director of the Multiple Needs Child Office in accordance with the operations plan approved by the executive council Executive Council of the State Team.

| 1 | "(6) The <del>state team</del> <u>State Team</u> shall report |
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| 2 | periodically to the Alabama Children's Policy Council on the  |
| 3 | services available within the state, the number of cases upon |
| 4 | which the state team State Team has been consulted or         |
| 5 | requested to formulate a service plan, and budgetary needs or |
| 5 | constraints affecting delivery of services.                   |

"(f) The Alabama Children's Services Facilitation

State Team shall be authorized to may employ staff,

conditioned upon appropriation of funds, to carry out the

duties of the team State Team. Employment may be through

contract or appointment under pursuant to the State Merit

System, utilizing one of the member departments or agencies as

the appointing or contracting authority. Supervision of any

staff provided under this section the Director of the Multiple

Needs Child Office shall be by the chair of the Alabama

Children's Services Facilitation State Team.

"<del>§12-15-172.</del>

"<u>§12-15-506.</u> County facilitation teams established; appointments; meetings; duties.

"(a) A county children's services facilitation team is created in each county of the state. As used in this article, "county team" means a county children's services facilitation team. The county team shall consist of a representative appointed by the head of the following departments, agencies, or organizations: The local education

agency or agencies, the county department of human resources,
the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, the
Department of Youth Services, and a representative from
juvenile probation services juvenile probation officer
appointed by the presiding juvenile court judge.

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"(b) Appointments to the county team shall be for a term of three years beginning October 1, 1993, and each three years thereafter and until their successors are appointed, except that the initial appointments of the representatives of the county department of human resources and the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation shall be for three years; the initial appointments of the representatives of the local education agency or agencies and the Department of Youth Services shall be for two years; and the initial appointment of the representative of the juvenile probation services officer shall be for one year. Any vacancies in the appointed positions shall be filled in like manner as their predecessor predecessors and shall serve for the remainder of their predecessor's the term of their predecessors and until a successor is appointed. Representatives may be reappointed for additional terms.

"(c) The county team shall annually select one of its members to serve as chair and may select other officers as needed.

| "(d) An organizational meeting of the county team                   |
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| shall be called by the county director of the county                |
| department of human resources within three months after May         |
| 27, 1993. Other meetings Meetings of the county team may be         |
| held as needed. The county team shall meet within seven days        |
| of during its normally scheduled time when a case being is          |
| referred by a <u>juvenile</u> court or from notice of a member that |
| there is a need for the county team to develop a service plan.      |

"(e) The county team shall:

- "(1) Comply with the guidelines, policies, and procedures promulgated by the <del>Alabama Children's Services</del>

  Facilitation State Team and approved by the Executive Council of the <del>Alabama Children's Services Facilitation</del> State Team.
- "(2) Be authorized to develop guidelines, policies, and procedures, not in conflict with the minimum standards established by the state team State Team, for the county team.
- "(3) Be authorized to exchange records, documents, and information among members of the county and state teams

  State Teams, as well as the departments or agencies the members represent, for the purposes of assessment, planning, and delivery of services to children.
- "(4) By consensus, develop an individualized service plan to meet the needs of each child who is accepted by the county team.

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| "(5) Consult with the <del>Alabama Children's Services</del>                   |
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| Facilitation State Team whenever the county team is unable to                  |
| reach an agreement as to a service plan. In the event a county                 |
| team requests assistance of the state team State Team because                  |
| of an inability to agree on a service plan or needs assistance                 |
| developing or implementing a plan, the service plan developed                  |
| by the $\frac{1}{2}$ state $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be binding on the $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <pre>county team, as well as the departments, agencies, or</pre>               |
| organizations represented.   |

"(6) The county team shall work Work with the county children's policy council to ensure that appropriate local services are developed, modified, or expanded as the needs of children within the community are identified.

"(7) Be authorized to add representatives of other community agencies, temporarily or permanently, based on circumstances of the needs of a child referred to the county team.

"(8) (7) The county children's services facilitation team is Be authorized to accept and use funds available to it from all sources, including, but not limited to, grants, appropriations, gifts, and donations for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this section. All such these funds shall be deposited into the county multiple needs children fund, which shall be under the management of the county children's services facilitation team. Monies Moneys of

the fund may be withdrawn by vouchers or checks authorized by the chair of the county team in accordance with the operations plan approved by the county team.

"<del>\$12-15-173.</del>

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5 "<u>\$12-15-507.</u> Reimbursement available for team member 6 expenses.

The members of the state and county teams shall be entitled to be reimbursed for their expenses, including travel, lodging, food, and other expenses at the same rate as state employees. The expenses shall be paid by their respective departments, agencies, or organizations. Travel expenses of members of the team not otherwise reimbursed by the respective departments, agencies, or organizations may be paid from funds available to the teams.

"<del>\$12-15-174.</del>

"§12-15-508. State Multiple Needs Children Fund established; use; limitations; accounting system to be maintained; provisions for yearly audit.

"(a) There is established in the State Treasury a fund to be known as the State Multiple Needs Children Fund which shall be administered by the agency designated by the Executive Council of the Alabama Children's Services

Facilitation State Team. This fund shall consist of all monies moneys appropriated for these purposes from the State General Fund or, the Alabama Special Educational Education Trust Fund,

or the Children First Trust Fund, donations, grants, bequests,
loans, or any other sources, either public or private,
relating to providing services for children identified as
multiple needs children.

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"(b) The State Multiple Needs Children Fund shall be used to provide services not otherwise provided by state departments or agencies for multiple needs children as defined in subdivision (19) of Section 12-15-1. Administrative costs connected with the expenditures of state multiple needs children funds shall not exceed a percentage amount established by the executive council Executive Council of the State Team.

"(c) All funds now or hereafter deposited to the credit of the State Multiple Needs Children Fund shall be expended for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this article; provided, however, that no funds shall be withdrawn nor expended for any purpose whatsoever unless the same shall have been allotted and budgeted in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 4 of Title 41, and only in the amounts and for the purposes provided by the Legislature in the general appropriations bill for any specific fiscal year.

"(d) The Chief Examiner of the Department of Public Accounts shall develop a uniform accounting system for the State Multiple Needs Children Fund conforming to generally

accepted accounting principles. County children's services

facilitation teams and programs shall establish and maintain

the uniform accounting system.

"(e) The annual reports and all records of accounts and financial records of all funds received by the State Multiple Needs Children Fund by grant, contract, or otherwise from state, local, or federal sources, shall be subject to audit annually by the Chief Examiner of the Department of Public Accounts. All audits shall be completed as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year of the team.

"<del>\$12-15-175.</del>

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"<u>\$12-15-509</u>. Executive Council to adopt allocation guidelines; granting role of state team State Team; eligible recipients; prerequisites to maintaining funding; penalty for noncompliance; reporting requirement.

"(a) The Executive Council of the Alabama Children's Services Facilitation State Team shall adopt policies and procedures relating to the allocation of available resources for providing services for multiple needs children; for granting funds for programs and services on individuals; and for monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing services provided by programs where funds are provided. Funds available to provide services for multiple needs children may be allocated by the Alabama Children's Services Facilitation State Team:

| L | "(1) To counties, or groups of counties, based on           |
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| 2 | detailed proposals, for establishing new, needs-based local |
| 3 | services or expanding existing programs.                    |

- "(2) To provide treatment for individual children.
- "(3) For other activities consistent with the purposes of this article.
- "(b) The state team State Team, with approval of the executive council Executive Council, shall determine the amount and duration of grants made for new programs provided for one or more counties. The state team State Team shall also determine the amount of funding to be awarded and the duration in individual cases where local resources have been exhausted. The state team State Team may select projects which meet the criteria and are compatible with the purposes of the multiple needs children program for financial awards.
- "(c) In order to remain eligible for continued grant funding, a recipient shall substantially comply with the standards and administrative regulations defining program effectiveness which shall be promulgated by the executive council Executive Council of the state team State Team. Each recipient will shall participate in an evaluation to determine local and state program effectiveness. The form of this evaluation will shall be a part of the promulgated policies and procedures.

| " <u>(d)</u> Continued grant funding shall be based on       |
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| demonstrated effectiveness in providing services to meet the |
| identified needs   |

"(e) If it is determined that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a participating county team is not complying with its plan or the minimum standards, the state team State Team shall give 30 days' written notice to the participating entity. If the state team State Team finds that a participating entity is not complying with its plan or the established minimum standards, the state team State Team shall require the entity to provide a letter of intent as to how and when specific deficiencies identified will be corrected. If no letter is submitted to the state team State Team within the time limit specified, or if the deficiencies are not corrected within 45 days after the letter has been submitted to the entity, the funding may be suspended in part or in whole until compliance is achieved.

"(d)(f) A quarterly report shall be submitted to the Alabama Children's Policy Council showing the awards initiated by the state team State Team during the quarter and the cumulative totals for each new services awards, awards for each individual child, and awards for each special project. An annual report shall also be compiled.

"<del>\$12-15-120.</del>

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|          | " <u>§12-15-601.</u> | Appeals | from | judgments, | <u>and</u> | orders <del>,</del> |
|----------|----------------------|---------|------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| etc., of | iuvenile cour        | ts.     |      |            |            |                     |

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"(a) An aggrieved A party, including the state or any subdivision of the state, has the right to appeal a judgment or order from any juvenile court proceeding pursuant to this chapter. The procedure for appealing these cases shall be pursuant to rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme Court of Alabama except in criminal cases, delinquency cases and in need of supervision cases, may appeal from a final order, judgment or decree of the juvenile court to the circuit court by filing written notice of appeal within 14 days after the entry of the order, judgment or decree. All appeals under from juvenile court proceedings pursuant to this chapter shall take precedence over all other business of the court to which the appeal is taken.

"(b) Upon appeal, the circuit court shall try the case de novo and shall proceed to render such judgment as is otherwise provided for by law in such cases.

"(c) Upon the rendition of such judgment, the circuit court shall cause to be filed with the juvenile court a copy of its judgment which shall thereupon become the judgment of the juvenile court. If the circuit court does not dismiss the proceedings and discharge the child, it shall remand the child to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for supervision and care under the terms of the judgment of the

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| 1  | circuit court, and thereafter the child shall be and remain   |
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| 2  | under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in the same      |
| 3  | manner as if the juvenile court had rendered the judgment in  |
| 4  | the first instance.   |
| 5  | "(d) The appeal shall not stay the order, judgment            |
| 6  | or decree appealed from, but the circuit court may otherwise  |
| 7  | order, on application and hearing consistent with this        |
| 8  | chapter, if suitable provision is made for the care and       |
| 9  | custody of the child. If the order, judgment or decree        |
| 10 | appealed from grants the custody of the child to or withholds |
| 11 | it from one or more of the parties to the appeal, it shall be |
| 12 | heard at the earliest time practicable.                       |
| 13 | "(e) When a case has been transferred to the circuit          |
| 14 | court docket in the first instance as provided in Section     |
| 15 | 12-15-3, an appeal shall lie therefrom in conformance with    |
| 16 | procedures promulgated by the Supreme Court.                  |
| 17 | Section 27. The headings of Article 7 (commencing             |
| 18 | with Section 12-15-130), Article 8 (commencing with Section   |
| 19 | 12-15-150), and Article 9 (commencing with Section 12-15-170) |
| 20 | of Chapter 15 of Title 12 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are    |
| 21 | repealed.   |
| 22 | Section 28. Sections 12-15-130, 12-15-131,                    |
| 23 | 12-15-132, 12-15-133, 12-15-134, and 12-15-135 of the Code of |
| 24 | Alabama 1975, are amended and renumbered to read as follows:  |
| 25 | " <del>§12-15-130.</del>                                      |

| 1 | " <u>\$26-24-30.</u> | Alabama | Children' | S | Policy | Council. |
|---|----------------------|---------|-----------|---|--------|----------|
|   |                      |         |           |   |        |          |

| "(a) The Alabama Children's Policy Council is hereby           |
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| created and shall consist of the following members: Three      |
| appointees from business and industry made by the Governor;    |
| the Lieutenant Governor; the Speaker of the House of           |
| Representatives; two members of the Alabama Senate, one        |
| appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and one appointed by the  |
| President Pro Tempore of the Senate; two members of the House  |
| of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of    |
| Representatives; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of     |
| Alabama; the legal advisor to the Governor; the Attorney       |
| General; the President of the Juvenile and Family Court        |
| Judges' Association; the Commissioner of the Department of     |
| Corrections; the President of the District Attorneys'          |
| Association; the President of the Chief Juvenile Probation     |
| Officers' Association; the Commissioner of the Department of   |
| Human Resources; the Administrative Director of Courts; the    |
| Commissioner of the Department of Children's Affairs; the      |
| Commissioner of the Department of Mental Health and Mental     |
| Retardation; the Executive Director of the Department of Youth |
| Services; the State Superintendent of Education; the State     |
| Health Officer; the Executive Director of the Alabama          |
| Children's Trust Fund; the President of the Alabama            |
| Parent-Teachers Association; the Director of the Alabama       |
| Department of Economic and Community Affairs: the Commissioner |

1 of the Department of Rehabilitation Services; the Commissioner 2 of the Alabama Medicaid Agency; the Director of the Department of Public Safety; the Administrator of the Alcoholic Beverage 3 Control Board; the Director of the Office of School Readiness; the Director of Voices for Alabama's Children; the Director of 5 6 A Journey to Manhood; the President of A Coalition of 100 Black Women; the President of 21st Century Youth Leadership 7 8 Program; the Director of the Children First Foundation; the 9 Director of the Multiple Needs Child Office; and five persons 10 to be appointed by the council Alabama Children's Policy 11 Council. The appointed members of the council Alabama 12 Children's Policy Council shall reflect the racial, gender, 13 geographic, urban/rural, and economic diversity of the state. 14 All appointments are subject to Senate confirmation and shall 15 be effective until acted upon by the Senate.

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"(b) The Commissioner of the Department of Children's Affairs shall serve as chairman chair and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama as vice chair. The five council Alabama Children's Policy Council appointees and the three appointees of the Governor shall serve on the Alabama Children's Policy Council for two years from October 1 following their appointment and until their successors are selected, and may be reappointed for additional terms. Any vacancies in such the appointed positions shall be filled in like manner as their predecessor and shall serve for a full

Alabama Children's Policy Council deems it necessary or advisable, it may elect other officers as necessary and adopt bylaws. The vice chairman chair and any other officers of the council Alabama Children's Policy Council, other than the chairman chair, shall hold said these offices for such a period as designated by the council Alabama Children's Policy Council, or for so long as they remain members of the council Alabama Children's Policy Council. The council Alabama Children's Policy Council shall meet at the call of the chairman chair at least once annually prior to September 1 of each fiscal year, and at such other times as, in the opinion of the chairman chair, additional meetings are needed.

"(c) It shall be the duty of the Alabama Children's Policy Council and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama to review the report prepared by the Department of Children's Affairs pursuant to Section 12-15-134 26-24-34 and to make such recommendations as it deems necessary and appropriate to the Governor and Legislature by October 1 of each fiscal year. It shall also be the duty of the Alabama Children's Policy Council to develop a state resource guide, which may be automated, including procedural information concerning how to access such these services. This guide shall be distributed to departments, agencies, and organizations

"(a) There is hereby established the Alabama

serving children, as well as the county children's policy councils in each county of the state and the general public.

"<del>\$12-15-131.</del>

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4 "<u>\$26-24-31.</u> Alabama Children's Policy Council Fund.

Children's Policy Council Fund into which there is automatically appropriated \$20,000.00 twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) annually at the beginning of each fiscal year. Any funds remaining in the Alabama Children's Policy Council Fund at the end of any fiscal year shall not revert to the State General Fund. The Comptroller shall transfer said the moneys from the State General Fund to the Alabama Children's Policy Council Fund annually at the beginning of each fiscal year and the moneys in said the fund shall be expended for the travel expenses of members of the council Alabama Children's Policy Council who are not otherwise reimbursed by the state and such other necessary operating costs and expenses as approved by the chairman chair of the Alabama Children's Policy Council. Travel and per diem for all members of the council Alabama Children's Policy Council shall be calculated and paid at the same rate applicable to state employees. Any expenses of the Alabama Children's Policy Council, including printing, postage, and mailing costs, which cannot be paid due to because of insufficient funds, shall be charged to the departments and agencies represented by membership on the

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| L | council . | Alabama  | Children           | 's Pol | icy  | Council | on | а | pro-rata | basis, |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------------|--------|------|---------|----|---|----------|--------|
| 2 | as calcu  | lated by | the <del>cha</del> | irman  | chai | r.      |    |   |          |        |

"(b) The Alabama Children's Policy Council is authorized to may accept and use funds available to it from all sources, including, but not limited to, grants, appropriations, gifts, and donations for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this article chapter. All such funds shall be deposited into the Alabama Children's Policy Council Fund, which shall be under the management of the Alabama Children's Policy Council. Moneys of the fund may be withdrawn by vouchers or checks signed by the chairman chair of the Alabama Children's Policy Council.

"<del>\$12-15-132.</del>

"<u>§26-24-32.</u> Expenses of <del>council</del> <u>Alabama Children's</u>

<u>Policy Council</u> members who are state officers or employees.

"The members of the Alabama Children's Policy
Council who are officers or employees of the State of Alabama
shall be entitled to be reimbursed <u>for</u> their expenses,
including travel, lodging, food, and other expenses at the
same rate as other state employees. <u>Such These</u> expenses shall
be paid by the Comptroller from funds appropriated from the
State Treasury to the department or agency which the member
represents.

24 "<del>\$12-15-133.</del>

"<u>\$26-24-33.</u> County children's policy councils Generally.

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"(a) A county children's policy council is hereby created in each county of the state. Said The county children's policy council shall consist of the following members: The A juvenile court judge(s) judge in said each county; the county director of the Department of Human Resources; a county representative of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation; a county representative of the Department of Youth Services; a county representative of the Department of Rehabilitation Services, the Medicaid Agency, the Department of Public Safety, and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, provided they have a physical presence in the county; the county and/or superintendent of education and any city <u>superintendent</u> <u>superintendent(s)</u> of education <u>in the</u> county; the county chief juvenile probation officer; a representative of the county health department; the district attorney; local legislators; the chairperson chair of the county commission; the sheriff, and at least seven persons to be appointed by the county children's policy council from the community including, but not limited to, state and local government officials, practicing attorneys, community organizations, business and industry, and representatives of any other agencies or organizations providing services to families and children in the county.

| 1  | "(b) All members of the county children's policy                             |
|----|--|
| 2  | council shall serve on said the county children's policy                     |
| 3  | council for two years and until their successors are                         |
| 4  | appointed, except those who serve by virtue of holding a                     |
| 5  | designated office. The county children's policy council shall                |
| 6  | be convened at least once each quarter at the call of the                    |
| 7  | senior juvenile court judge who shall serve as the chairman.                 |
| 8  | chair. The juvenile court judge presiding over the county                    |
| 9  | children's policy council may nominate a member to serve as                  |
| 10 | <pre>chair. At the first meeting of the county children's policy</pre>       |
| 11 | council, said the county children's policy council shall                     |
| 12 | select its <del>seven</del> additional council members. If the <u>county</u> |
| 13 | <pre>children's policy council deems it necessary or advisable, it</pre>     |
| 14 | may elect a vice chairman, secretary and such other officers                 |
| 15 | as it may determine necessary and adopt bylaws. Such The                     |
| 16 | additional officers shall hold office for such the period as                 |
| 17 | designated by the county children's policy council.                          |
| 18 | " <del>§12-15-134.</del>   |
|    |  |

"<u>§26-24-34. County</u> Children's children's policy councils - Duties.

"It shall be the duty The duties of the county children's policy council to review shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Reviewing the needs of children in the county and the responsibilities assigned each department or agency by law; to determine determining areas of

1 responsibility and identify identifying areas of duplication 2 and/or or conflict between departments and agencies in the county; to identify identifying local resources; and to 3 develop developing, in conjunction with the Department of 5 Children's Affairs, and <del>up-date</del> <u>up-dating</u> annually, a local 6 resource guide to services available to children which shall 7 include procedural information concerning how to access such 8 those local services; to articulate articulating and 9 communicate communicating to the local community the needs of 10 children; and to submit submitting an annual report to the 11 Administrative Office of Courts, Department of Children's 12 Affairs, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama 13 by July 1 of each year on the <u>local</u> services provided <u>to</u> 14 children, local needs of children, and recommendations of the 15 county children's policy council based on data from the 16 previous fiscal year ending September 30. The Department of 17 Children's Affairs shall then, by September 1 of each year, 18 submit its summary recommendations based on said the reports, 19 along with a copy of each local report to the Alabama 20 Children's Policy Council. The local resource guides shall be 21 used by the Alabama Children's Policy Council in compiling a 22 state resource quide, which may be automated and shall be 23 distributed to the general public and to agencies and 24 organizations serving children.

"<del>\$12-15-135.</del>

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2. renamed. "All references to the "Alabama Juvenile Justice 3 Coordinating Council" and to "county juvenile justice 4 coordinating councils" in this code, are changed to the 5 6 "Alabama Children's Policy Council" and "county children's policy councils" respectively. All other laws, rules, 7 regulations, and legal references of any kind to the "Alabama 8 Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council" or to "county juvenile 9 justice coordinating councils" shall be changed to the 10 11 "Alabama Children's Policy Council" or to "county children's 12 policy councils" respectively when this code is next reprinted and in other laws, rules, regulations, and legal references as 13 14 is appropriate, timely, and economically feasible." 15 Section 29. No other laws, or parts of laws, which 16 are in any manner inconsistent with this act shall be 17 construed to supersede or in any way alter or affect the provisions of this act, and no law shall be operative to the 18 extent it may be in conflict and inconsistent with this act. 19 Specifically, Section 16-28-3, establishing the compulsory 20 21 school attendance age, shall remain in full force and effect. Section 30. Sections 12-15-9, 12-15-10.1, 12-15-14, 22 12-15-33, 12-15-68, 12-15-76, 12-15-176, 26-18-1, 26-18-2, 23 24 26-18-3, and 26-18-4 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are 25 specifically repealed.

"\$26-24-35. Juvenile justice coordinating councils

Section 31. All laws or parts of laws which conflict with this act are repealed.

Section 32. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an existing crime.

Section 33. This act shall become effective on January 1 following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law except that the provisions of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of Section 12-15-208 and Section 12-15-215 (a) (3)b., Code of Alabama 1975, regarding status offenders, shall not become effective until October 1, 2009.

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| 2              |        |  |               |
| 3              | _      |  |               |
| 4              |        | Speaker of the House of Repres                                       | entatives     |
|                |        |  |               |
| 5              |        |  |               |
| 6              |        | President and Presiding Officer                                      | of the Senate |
| 7              |        | House of Representatives   |               |
| 8<br>9<br>10   |        | hereby certify that the within A<br>ed by the House 06-MAR-08, as am |               |
| 11<br>12<br>13 |        | Greg Pappas<br>Clerk   |               |
| 14             |        |  |               |
| 15             |        |  |               |
| 16             | Senate | 30-APR-08  | Passed        |