

- 1 SB265
- 2 U5I9DGX-1
- 3 By Senator Coleman-Madison
- 4 RFD: Finance and Taxation General Fund
- 5 First Read: 02-Apr-24



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SYNOPSIS:

Under existing law, a juvenile court may order a

child to be transferred to the custody of the

Department of Youth Services.

This bill would require the Department of Youth Services to reimburse a county detention facility under certain circumstances for the costs of housing a child once the child has been ordered to be transferred to the custody of the Department of Youth Services.

This bill would also make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the existing code language to current style.

18 A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

Relating to juvenile courts; to amend Sections

12-15-208 and 12-15-215, Code of Alabama 1975, to require the

Department of Youth Services to reimburse a county detention

facility for housing a child once the child has been ordered

to the custody of the Department of Youth Services; and to

make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the

existing code language to current style.Relating to juvenile



- 29 courts; to amend Sections 12-15-208 and 12-15-215, Code of 30 Alabama 1975, to require the Department of Youth Services to reimburse a county detention facility for housing a child once 31 32 the child has been ordered to the custody of the Department of 33 Youth Services; and to make nonsubstantive, technical 34 revisions to update the existing code language to current 35 style. 36 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA: 37 Section 1. Sections 12-15-208 and 12-15-215, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows: 38 39 "\$12-15-208 (a) Persons who shall not be detained or confined in 40 secure custody include all of the following: 41 42 (1) STATUS OFFENDERS. Effective October 1, 2009, A 43 status offenders offender, as defined in this article, shall not be detained or confined in secure custody, except as 44 45 further provided in this subdivision and subsection (b) that a 46 status offender who is charged with or who commits a violation of a valid court order may be detained in secure custody in a 47 48 juvenile detention facility for up to 72 hours in any six-month period, provided that all conditions set forth in 49 50 subdivision (3) of subsection (b) are satisfied. 51 a. Short-term secure custody of an accused status 52 offenders offender may be necessary, such as detention in a 53 juvenile detention facility, for a brief period, not exceeding 54 24 hours, prior to formal juvenile court action, for
- investigative purposes, for identification purposes, or for
- 56 the purpose of allowing return of a status offender to the



57 parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.

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- b. Detention for a brief period of time pursuant to juvenile court authority may also be necessary in order to arrange for appropriate shelter care placement. If a petition regarding an alleged status offender is filed in juvenile court and if it is determined that the alleged status offender is at imminent risk of being placed in the legal or physical custody of the Department of Human Resources, the case shall be referred to the county children's services facilitation team, and the procedures in Article 5 shall be followed. Upon referral to the county children's services facilitation team, the juvenile probation officer shall continue to provide case management to the status offender unless the county children's services facilitation team appoints another person to act as case manager. The juvenile probation officer shall participate in county children's services facilitation team meetings and share records information and reports on the status offender with the county children's services facilitation team.
- (2) FEDERAL WARDS. Federal wards A federal ward who is held beyond 24 hours in secure custody in state and or local juvenile detention facilities pursuant to a written contract or agreement with a federal agency and for the specific purpose of affecting a jurisdictional transfer, or appearance as a material witness, or for return to their his or her lawful residence or country of citizenship shall be reported as violation of the deinstitutionalization of status offender requirement.
 - (3) NONOFFENDERS. Nonoffenders, as defined in this



85 article, shall not be detained or confined in secure custody. 86 nonoffender.

- child 10 years of age and younger—shall not be detained or confined in secure custody, unless the children are—child is charged with offenses—an offense causing death or serious bodily injury to persons—a person or offenses—an offense that would be classified as a Class A felonies—felony if committed by adults an adult.
- Children (5) A child 11 or 12 years of age may only be detained or confined in secure custody by orders of juvenile courts, unless: (i) the children are child is charged with offenses an offense causing death or serious bodily injury to persons a person or offenses an offense that would be classified as a Class A felonies felony if committed by adults an adult; or (ii) by order of a juvenile court.
- (b) Persons who may be detained or confined in secure custody include all of the following:
- (1) Persons A person who violate violates the federal law, which prohibits possession of a handgun by a child under the age of 18 years of age, or who violate violates a similar state or municipal law. A person under this subdivision may be placed in secure custody in juvenile detention facilities.
- (2) <u>Persons A person</u> in custody pursuant to the Interstate Compact <u>on for Juveniles</u>, contained in Section <u>44-2-1</u>, <u>et seq.,44-2-10</u>. <u>A person under this subdivision may be placed in <u>secure custody in juvenile</u> detention facilities.</u>
 - (3) Status offenders A status offender who violate



113 violates a valid court order.

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72 hours in any six-month period.

- a. A status offender who is charged with or has 114 115 committed a violation of a valid court order may be detained 116 in secure custody in a juvenile detention facility for up to 117
- 118 b. Status offenders A status offender who violate 119 violates a valid court orders order shall not be committed to 120 the Department of Youth Services, nor shall they be held in jails a jail or lockups lockup for adult offenders. 121
- c. For this valid court order exception to apply, the 122 123 following actions must occur whenever when a status offender is taken into custody for violating a valid court order: 124
 - a.1. The juvenile detention facility shall immediately notify the juvenile court intake or probation officer that the child is being held in secure custody for violating a valid court order. The notice shall include the date and time the child entered the juvenile detention facility.
 - b.2. Within the first 24 hours during which a status offender is held in secure custody for violating a valid court order, not including weekends or holidays, a juvenile court intake or probation officer, or an authorized representative of the department or agency having custody or supervision of the child, shall interview the child, in person.
- 136 c.3. Within 48 hours of the admission of the status 137 offender to secure custody for violating a valid court order, 138 not including weekends or holidays:
- 1. The (i) the individual who interviewed the child 139 140 shall submit a written assessment report to the juvenile court



141 regarding the immediate needs of the child; and

2. If (ii) if the juvenile court has not yet determined whether the child has, in fact, violated the order, the juvenile court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that the child violated the order and the appropriate placement of the child pending disposition of the alleged violation.

- (c) Compliance with jail removal. No person under the age of 18 years of age shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except for the following exceptions as follows:
- 152 (1) A child may be detained in a jail or lockup for
 153 adults for For up to six hours while processing the case of
 154 the child.
 - (2) A—If the child is transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to Section 12-15-203 may be detained in a jail or lockup for adults.
- 158 (3) A person If the child is charged pursuant to
 159 Section 12-15-204 may be detained in a jail or lockup for
 160 adults.
 - (d) (1) When a case is transferred to another court for criminal prosecution under subdivision (c)(2), the person shall be transferred to the appropriate officer or jail or lockup in accordance with the law governing the detention of the person charged with the crime. Jails and lockups A jail or lockup used for holding adults shall not hold a status offenders offender in secure custody at any time. An accused status offender may be detained in a nonsecure area of a jail

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or lockup for processing while waiting transportation to a nonsecure shelter care facility or a juvenile detention facility or while waiting for release to a parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.

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- (2) Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a circuit court judge exercising criminal jurisdiction from recommending ordering that a child described in subdivision (c)(2) or (3) should be placed in a juvenile detention center instead of an adult jail or lockup.
- (d) Compliance with separation. Accused (e) (1) An 178 179 accused or adjudicated delinquent child or a status offenders offender shall not have contact with adult inmates, 180 including trusties trustees. "Contact" is defined to include as 181 182 any physical or sustained sight and sound contact. "Sight 183 contact" is defined as clear visual contact between adult inmates and an accused or adjudicated delinquent children 184 185 child or a status offenders offender within close proximity to 186 each other. "Sound contact" is defined as direct verbal 187 communication between adult inmates and an accused or 188 adjudicated delinquent child or a status 189 offenders offender.
 - (2) 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).
- 195 <u>(e) (f)</u> Except as provided <u>above</u> in this <u>section</u>, in

 196 providing detention and shelter or other care for <u>children</u> <u>a</u>

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- child referred to or coming under the jurisdiction of the
 juvenile court, the juvenile court shall utilize only those
 facilities utilize a facility as have that has been
 established, licensed, or approved by the Department of Youth
 Services or Department of Human Resources for those purposes.
 - (f) After October 1, 1991, the Department of Youth Services shall accept all children committed to it within seven days of notice of disposition.

- (g) Except as provided above in this section, the official in charge of a jail or lockup for the detention of adult offenders or persons charged with 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 jail or lockup. Upon request, the official shall deliver the child to the juvenile court or transfer him or her to a juvenile detention facility designated by the juvenile court.
- (h) The Department of Youth Services shall continue to develop and implement a statewide system of juvenile detention facilities which_that_shall be licensed by the Department of Youth Services for the detention of children.
- (i) The Department of Youth Services shall subsidize the detention of children in the juvenile detention facilities in an amount up to one half the average cost of detention, which term is defined in this article, the . The amount depending of the subsidy shall depend on the provision of funds appropriated by the Legislature to the Department of Youth Services. Juvenile detention facilities may contract with the Department of Youth Services or other counties for



the detention of children.

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

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

236 "\$12-15-215

- (a) If the juvenile 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 the court may proceed immediately to hear evidence as to whether the child is in need of care or rehabilitation and to file record its findings thereon. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, a finding that the child has committed an act which constitutes a felony is sufficient to sustain a finding that the child is in need of care or rehabilitation.
- in need of care or rehabilitation, it shall dismiss the proceedings and discharge the child from any detention or other temporary care theretofore ordered.
 - (c) If the juvenile court finds that the child is in



need of care or rehabilitation, it may make order any of the following orders or dispositions, subject to the limitations and prohibitions on secure custody contained in Section 12-15-208:

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- (1) Permit the That the child to shall remain with the parent, legal guardian, or other legal custodian of the child, subject to the conditions and limitations prescribed by the juvenile court may prescribe.
 - (2) Place the That the child shall be placed on probation pursuant to conditions and limitations prescribed by the juvenile court may prescribe.
 - (3) Transfer legal That the legal and physical custody to of the child shall be transferred to any of the following:
 - a. The In the case of a delinquent child, the

 Department of Youth Services, with or without an order to a specific institution.
- 269 b. In the case of a child in need of supervision, the 270 Department of Youth Services, or the Department of Human 271 Resources; provided however 1. that prior to any transfer of 272 custody to the Department of Human Resources, the case shall 273 first be referred to the county children's services 274 facilitation team, which must proceed according to Article 5; and 2. that the child's commission of one or more status 275 offenses shall not constitute a sufficient basis for transfer 276 277 of legal or physical custody to the Department of Human Resources. Upon referral to the county children's services 278 279 facilitation team, the juvenile probation officer shall 280 continue to provide case management to the status offender

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281	unless the county children's services facilitation team
282	appoints another person to act as case manager. The juvenile
283	probation officer shall participate in county children's
284	services facilitation team meetings and share records
285	information and reports on the status offender with the county
286	children's services facilitation team. When the juvenile court
287	transfers legal and physical custody to the Department of
288	Human Resources, all requirements which shall be met for a
289	child to be eligible for federal funding shall apply,
290	including, but not limited to, the requirements set out in
291	Sections 12-15-312, 12-15-315, and 12-15-317. The child's
292	commission of one or more status offenses shall not constitute
293	a sufficient basis for transfer of legal or physical custody
294	to the Department of Human Resources.
295	1. Prior to any transfer of custody to the Department

1. Prior to any transfer of custody to the Department of Human Resources, the case shall first be referred to the county children's services facilitation team, which must proceed according to Article 5.

- 2. Upon referral to the county children's services
 facilitation team pursuant to subparagraph 1., the juvenile
 probation officer shall continue to provide case management to
 the status offender unless the county children's services
 facilitation team appoints another person to act as case
 manager.
- 3. The juvenile probation officer shall participate in county children's services facilitation team meetings and share records, information, and reports on the status offender with the county children's services facilitation team.



309 c. A local, public, or private agency, organization, or
310 facility that is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to
311 receive and provide care for children and willing and able to
312 assume the education, care, and maintenance of the child and
313 which is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive
314 and provide care for children.

- d. During the term of supervision, a A relative or other individual who is found by the juvenile court to be qualified to receive and care for the child during the term of supervision.
- (4) The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child perform reasonable acts as are deemed necessary to promote the best interests of the child.
- its discretion shall deem__determines_ to be appropriate for the welfare and best interests of the child, including random drug screens, assessment of fines not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), and restitution against the parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or child, as the juvenile court deems appropriate. Costs for juvenile court-ordered drug screening may be ordered paid for by the state out of moneysmonies appropriated as "court costs not otherwise provided for." Restitution against the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian, or child shall be governed by the same principles applicable in the Restitution to Victims of Crime Act, commencing with Section 15-18-65. Restitution against the child shall be governed by the same principles applicable in Rule 26.11 of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure.

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337	(5) Direct the parent, legal guardian, or legal
338	custodian of the child to perform reasonable acts as are
339	deemed necessary to promote the best interests of the child.
340	$\frac{(6)}{(d)}$ In any case where a child is adjudicated
341	delinquent for possessing a pistol, short-barreled rifle, or
342	short-barreled shotgun, any-the pistol, short-barreled rifle,
343	or short-barreled shotgun possessed by that child <u>is shall be</u>
344	forfeited and shall be ordered to be destroyed by the juvenile
345	court shall order its destruction.
346	(e) When the juvenile court transfers legal and
347	physical custody of a child to the Department of Human
348	Resources as provided by paragraph (c)(3)b., all requirements
349	that shall be met for a child to be eligible for federal
350	funding shall apply, including, but not limited to, the
351	requirements set out in Sections 12-15-312, 12-15-315, and
352	<u>12-15-317.</u>
353	$\frac{\text{(b)}}{\text{(f)}}$ No child by virtue of a disposition pursuant to
354	this section shall be committed or transferred to a penal
355	institution or other facility used for the execution of
356	sentences of persons convicted of a crime.
357	$\frac{(c)}{(g)}$ No child in need of supervision, unless also a
358	delinquent child, shall be ordered to be placed in an
359	institution or facility established for the care and
360	rehabilitation of delinquent children unless the juvenile
361	probation officer submits a written recommendation and the
362	juvenile court finds upon a further hearing, finds that the
363	child is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation pursuant
364	to any prior disposition. In determining if a child is not



365	amenable to treatment or rehabilitation making its
366	determination, the juvenile court shall consider evidence of
367	the following and other relevant factors: which shall be
368	included in the written recommendations of the juvenile
369	<pre>probation officer:</pre>
370	(1) Prior treatment efforts, such as including, but not
371	limited to:, any mental health counseling, individualized
372	service plans, individualized education plans, and other
373	education records.
374	a. Mental health counseling, if any.
375	b. Individualized educational plans, if any.
376	c. Other educational records.
377	d. Individualized service plans, if any.
378	(2) The age of the child.
379	(3) The history of the child being involved child's
380	<pre>involvement with the juvenile court, including, but not</pre>
381	limited to, informal adjustments, consent decrees,
382	adjudications, prior diversion programs, and prior placements.
383	(4) Other factors contributing to the behavioral
384	difficulties of the child.
385	The written recommendations of the juvenile probation
386	officer shall include evidence of the foregoing and other
387	relevant factors.
388	(d) (h) When a delinquent child may be meets the
389	<pre>criteria for commitment committable to the Department of</pre>
390	Mental Health, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in
391	Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-401.
392	(e) Whenever (i) When the juvenile court vests issues

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193	an order transferring legal custody in an agency or
94	department, it of a child to the Department of Youth Services,
95	within 10 business days of the date the order is input into
96	the State Judicial Information System pursuant to Rule 58(c)
97	of the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure, a juvenile probation
98	officer shall transmit with send a copy of the order and
99	copies of the clinical reports, predisposition study, and
0.0	other information it has pertinent to the information required
01	by Rule 950-2-201 of the Alabama Administrative Code
02	regarding the care and treatment of the child. Upon receipt of
0.3	the order and information provided by the juvenile probation
0.4	officer, if the child is detained in a juvenile detention
0.5	facility, the Department of Youth Services shall notify the
06	county commission responsible for the cost of the detention of
. 07	the child that legal custody of the child has been transferred
8 0 8	to the Department of Youth Services.
.09	$\frac{\text{(f)}}{\text{(j)}}$ When a child is placed in the legal custody of a
10	department, agency, organization, entity, or person as
11	provided in this section, when and the parent, legal guardian,
12	or legal custodian of the child has resources for child
13	support, the juvenile court shall order child support in
14	conformity with the child support guidelines as set out in
15	Rule 32, Alabama Rules of Judicial Administration. The child
16	support shall be paid to the department, agency, organization,
17	entity, or person in whose legal custody the child is placed
18	and may be expended for those matters that are necessary for
19	the welfare and well-being of those children placed in the
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421	<u>child</u> . In these cases, the juvenile court shall issue income
422	withholding orders subject to state law.
423	(g) Whenever (k) (1) When the juvenile court commits a
424	child to a state or local department or agency or orders a
425	state or local department or agency to provide services or
426	treatment for a childissues an order transferring legal
427	custody to the Department of Youth Services, that department
428	or agency the Department of Youth Services shall accept the
429	child for commitment, ordered services, or treatment within
430	seven 12 business days of the order of the juvenile
431	<pre>courtreceipt of the order and the information required by Rule</pre>
432	950-2-201 of the Alabama Administrative Code.
433	(2) Notwithstanding the foregoing subdivision (1), if
434	compliance with the order of the juvenile court within $\frac{\text{seven}}{12}$
435	<pre>business days would place a department or agency the</pre>
436	<u>Department of Youth Services</u> in violation of <u>either</u> a state <u>or</u>
437	<pre>federal statute or standard, then compliance is not</pre>
438	required the department may choose not to accept the child.
439	(3) If the Department of Youth Services does not accept
440	the child by the 12th business day as provided in subdivision
441	(1), the Department of Youth Services shall reimburse the
442	<pre>county commission responsible for the cost of the detention of</pre>
443	the child for expenses incurred by the county each day after
444	the 12th business day, including, but not limited to, medical,
445	<pre>dental, and mental health costs."</pre>
446	Section 2. This act shall become effective on October
447	1, 2024.