

1 HB360

2 5TQD6MM-1

3	By Representatives Robertson, Hill, Stadthagen, Almond,
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11	Estes, Faulkner, Givens, Blackshear, Collins, Stubbs,
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15 First Read: 27-Feb-25



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4 5	SYNOPSIS:
5	Under existing law, the presiding judge of a
6	judicial circuit, with the approval of the district
7	attorney, may establish a drug court where drug
8	offenders may receive treatment in addition to, or in
9	place of, conventional incarceration.
10	This bill would change the name of "drug courts"
11	to "accountability courts" and would expand the scope
12	of whom the court would serve to include offenders with
13	mental illness and offenders who are veterans.
14	This bill would also require the Administrative
15	Office of the Courts to adopt policies and procedures
16	relating to the use and implementation of
17	accountability courts.
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20	A BILL
- ·	TO BE ENTITLED
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21 22	AN ACT
	AN ACT
22	AN ACT Relating to courts; to amend Sections 12-23A-1,
22 23 24	
22 23 24 25 1	Relating to courts; to amend Sections 12-23A-1,
22 23 24 25 26	Relating to courts; to amend Sections 12-23A-1, 12-23A-2, 12-23A-3, 12-23A-4, 12-23A-5, 12-23A-6, 12-23A-8,



29	would serve to include offenders with mental illness and
30	offenders who are veterans; to further provide for the duties
31	of the Administrative Office of the Courts; and to repeal
32	Section 12-23A-7, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to drug
33	testing procedures.
34	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
35	Section 1. Sections 12-23A-1, 12-23A-2, 12-23A-3,
36	12-23A-4, 12-23A-5, 12-23A-6, 12-23A-8, 12-23A-9, 12-23A-10,
37	12-23A-11, 12-23A-12, and 12-23A-13, Code of Alabama 1975, are
38	amended to read as follows:
39	"§12-23A-1
40	This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the
41	Alabama Drug Offender Accountability Act."
42	"\$12-23A-2
43	As used in this chapter, the following words <del> shall</del> have
44	the following meanings:
45	(1) ADVISORY COMMITTEE. A local committee which may
46	consist of the following members or their designees:
47	a. The drug court judge, who shall serve as chair.
48	b. The district attorney.
49	c. The public defender or a member of the criminal
50	defense bar.
51	d. The drug court coordinator.
52	e. The court clerk.
53	f. A community corrections or court referral officer,
54	or both.
55	g. A pretrial services provider.
56	h. A law enforcement officer.





57 i. Substance abuse treatment providers. 58 Any other person the chair deems appropriate. ÷. 59 (2) ASSESSMENT. A diagnostic evaluation for placement 60 in a treatment program which shall be performed in accordance 61 with criteria certified by the Department of Mental Health, 62 Substance Abuse Services Division. (3) CHARGE. As defined in Section 12-25-32(13). 63 64 (4) CONTINUUM OF CARE. A seamless and coordinated 65 course of substance abuse education and treatment or other evidence based programs designed to meet the needs of drug 66 67 offenders who are: (i) veterans; (ii) in need of substance abuse services; or (iii) in need of mental health services as 68 they move through the criminal justice system and beyond, 69 70 maximizing self-sufficiency. 71 (5) CO-OCCURRING. A substance abuse and mental health disorder. 72 73 (6) DRUG(10) SUBSTANCE. Includes all of the following: 74 a. A controlled substance, drug, or other substance for 75 which a medical prescription or other legal authorization is 76 required for purchase or possession. 77 b. A drug whose manufacture, sale, use, or possession 78 is forbidden by law. 79 c. Other harmful substance, a misused substance 80 otherwise legal to possess, including alcohol. 81 (7) DRUG(1) ACCOUNTABILITY COURT. A judicial intervention program for <u>drug</u> offenders including, but not 82 limited to, those who are: (i) veterans; (ii) in need of 83 84 substance abuse services; or (iii) in need of mental health

services, in the criminal division of the circuit or district
court that incorporates the ten key components as enumerated
in subsection (f) of Section 12-23A-4the evidence based
programs as set forth in the policies and procedures adopted
by AOC, and may include any of the following:
a. Pre-adjudication. A drug offender is ordered to
<pre>participateParticipation in drugaccountability court before</pre>
acceptance of a plea of guilty or conviction.
b. Post-adjudication. A drug offender is ordered to
<pre>participateParticipation in drugaccountability court after</pre>
entering a plea of guilty or having been found guilty.
c. Reentry. <del>A drug offender is ordered to</del>
<pre>participateParticipation in drugaccountability court upon</pre>
release from a sentence of incarceration.
d. Combination program. May include <u>Includes</u>
pre-adjudication, post-adjudication, and/orand reentry.
(8) DRUG COURT COORDINATOR. An individual who is
responsible for coordinating the establishment, staffing,
operation, evaluation, and integrity of the drug court.
(9) DRUG(2) ACCOUNTABILITY COURT TEAM. Consists of all
of the following members Members who are assigned to the
drugaccountability court as set forth in the policies and
procedures adopted by AOC. +
a. The drug court judge.
b. The district attorney or his or her designee.
c. The public defender or a member of the criminal
defense bar.
d. A law enforcement officer.



113	e. The drug court coordinator.
114	f. A representative from community corrections, court
115	referral program, or the Board of Pardons and Paroles.
116	g. Any other persons selected by the drug court team.
117	(10) DRUG(7) OFFENDER. A personAn individual charged
118	with or convicted of: (i) a drug-related offense-or; (ii) an
119	offense in which substance abuse is determined from the
120	evidence to have been a significant factor in the commission
121	of the offense; or (iii) an offense in which mental illness is
122	determined from the evidence to have been a significant factor
123	in the commission of the offense, or a veteran for whom
124	substance abuse or mental illness is determined from the
125	evidence to have been a significant factor in the commission
126	of the offense, and who has applied for or been accepted to
127	participate in <del>a drug</del> an accountability court program for drug
128	offenders in the criminal division of the circuit or district
129	court.
130	(11)(6) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING. A written document
131	setting forth an agreed upon procedure.
132	(12) RECIDIVISM. A subsequent conviction or plea of
133	nolo contendere in this or any other state or federal court of
134	the United States within three years of successful completion
135	of, or termination from, drug court for any offense carrying a
136	sentence of one year or more.
137	(13)(8) RELAPSE. A return to substance use after a
138	period of abstinence from substance abuse or the recurrence of
139	a prior mental illness by an offender.
140	(14) SCREENING. The process of gathering basic



141	information to determine whether the offender meets
142	established drug court eligibility criteria and shall include,
143	but is not limited to, the current charge, a substance abuse
144	evaluation, a brief questionnaire to determine if a risk or
145	needs assessment is needed, and drug testing, and may include,
146	but is not limited to, a substance abuse evaluation, risk
147	assessment, or needs assessment.
148	(15)(9) SPLIT SENTENCING. A sentence which that includes
149	a period of incarceration followed by a period of probation.
150	(16) STAFFING. The meeting before an appearance of a
151	drug offender in drug court in which the drug court team
152	discusses a coordinated response to the drug offender's
153	behavior.
154	(17) SUBSTANCE. Drug as defined in subdivision (6).
155	(18)(11) SUBSTANCE ABUSE. The illegal or improper
156	consumption of a drug.
157	(19) SUBSTANCE ABUSE(12) TREATMENT. The application of
158	an evidence based program professionally planned, managed,
159	administered, and monitored procedures for the purpose of
160	alleviating, minimizing, and stabilizing the effect of
161	substance-related disorderssubstance abuse or mental illness
162	and restoring impaired functionality.
163	(20)(13) VIOLENT OFFENSE OR CHARCE. As defined in
164	Section 12-25-32 <del>(13)</del> .
165	(3) AOC. The Administrative Office of Courts."
166	"\$12-23A-3
167	(a) The Legislature recognizes that a critical need
168	exists in this state for the criminal justice system to more



169	effectively address the number of defendants who are involved
170	with offenders who have a substance abuse or
171	addictiondisorder, who suffer from mental illness, or who
172	suffer from a condition related to a veteran's mental illness
173	or substance abuse. For the criminal justice system to
174	maintain credibility, court and community alternatives for the
175	substance abuse and addiction involved defendant must be
176	expanded. A growing body of research demonstrates the impact
177	of substance abuse on public safety, personal health, and
178	health care costs, the spread of communicable disease,
179	educational performance and attainment, work force reliability
180	and productivity, family safety, and financial stability.
181	Requiring accountability and effective treatment, in addition
182	to $_{\underline{\prime}}$ or in place of, conventional and expensive incarceration $_{\overline{\prime}}$
183	will promote public safety, promote the welfare of the
184	individuals involved, reduce the burden upon the State
185	Treasury $_{\underline{\prime}}$ and benefit the common welfare of this state. The
186	goals of this chapter are to do all of the following:
187	(1) Enhance community safety and quality of life for
188	citizens.
189	(2) Reduce recidivism.
190	(3) Reduce substance abuseHold offenders accountable
191	for their criminal behavior.
192	(4) Increase the personal, familial, and societal
193	accountability of drug offenders.
194	<del>(5)</del> Restore <del>drug</del> offenders to productive, law-abiding,
195	and taxpaying citizens.

196 (5) (6) Promote effective interaction and use of



197 resources among criminal justice and community agencies.

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(6) (7) Reduce the costs of incarceration.

199 <u>(7) (8)</u> Improve the efficiency of the criminal justice
200 system by enacting an effective methodology.

(b) As a general proposition, all <u>drug</u> offenders should receive timely eligibility screening and, where indicated, assessment and the appropriate level of treatment. The criminal justice system should be used constructively to motivate <u>drug</u> offenders to accept treatment and engage in the treatment process."

207 "\$12-23A-4

(a) (1) The presiding judge of each judicial circuit, 208 209 with the consent of the district attorney of that judicial 210 circuit, may establish a drugan accountability court or 211 courts, under which drug offenders shall be processed, to appropriately address the identified substance abuse problem 212 213 disorder, mental illness, or other issue of the drug offender 214 as a condition of pretrial release, pretrial diversion, 215 probation, jail, prison, parole, community corrections, or 216 other release or diversion from a correctional facility. The 217 structure, method, and operation of each drugaccountability 218 court may differ and should be based upon the specific needs 219 of and resources available to the judicial district or circuit 220 where the drugaccountability court is located, but shall be 221 created and operate pursuant to this chapter and in compliance with rules promulgated policies and procedures adopted by the 222 Alabama Supreme Court. 223

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(2) Nothing in this chapter shall affect the authority



225	of the district attorney to establish a deferred prosecution
226	program or a pretrial diversion program within his or her
227	judicial circuit or affect his or her ability to nolle prosse
228	a particular case. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all drug
229	courts shall comply with this chapter and rules promulgated by
230	the Alabama Supreme Court.
231	(b) Participation <u>of an offender</u> in <u>an accountability</u>
232	drug court shall require the consent of the district attorney
233	and the court and shall be pursuant to a written agreement. $\mathtt{A}$
234	<pre>drugAn offender may participate in a pre-adjudication,</pre>
235	post-adjudication, reentry, probation violation, or
236	combination program.
237	(c) The court may grant reasonable incentives under the
238	written agreement if the court finds that the drug offender:
239	(1) Is performing satisfactorily in drug court.
240	(2) Is benefiting from education, treatment, and
241	rehabilitation.
242	(3) Has not engaged in criminal conduct.
243	(4) Has not violated the terms and conditions of the
244	agreement.
245	(d) The court may impose reasonable sanctions under the
246	written agreement or may incarcerate or expel the offender
247	from the program if the court finds that the drug offender:
248	(1) Is not performing satisfactorily in drug court.
249	(2) Is not benefiting from education, treatment, or
250	rehabilitation.
251	(3) Has engaged in conduct rendering him or her
252	unsuitable for the program.



- 253 (4) Has otherwise violated the terms and conditions of 254 the agreement.
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(5) Is for any reason unable to participate.

256 (c) Upon successful completion of drugan 257 accountability court, a drug offender's case shall be disposed 258 of by the judge in the manner prescribed by the agreement and 259 by the applicable policies and procedures adopted by the 260 drugaccountability court. This may include, but is not limited 261 to, withholding criminal charges, nolle prosse of charges recommended by the district attorney, probation, deferred 262 sentencing, suspended sentencing, split sentencing, or a 263 reduced period of incarceration. Records of all such 264 265 dispositions shall be maintained and be available to judges 266 and prosecutors statewide. This provision shallsubsection does 267 not authorize the disclosure of youthful offender or juvenile records to the general public. 268

- 269 (f) Drug courts shall include all of the following ten 270 key components, as defined by the United States Department of 271 Justice, and the drug court team shall act to ensure 272 compliance with each of the components:
- 273 (1) Integration of drug, alcohol, and other drug
  274 treatment or educational services with justice system case
  275 processing.
- 276 (2) Use of a non-adversarial approach, with prosecution 277 and defense counsel promoting public safety while protecting 278 the due process rights of drug offenders participating in the 279 program.
- 280 (3) Early identification of drug offenders eligible to



281	participate and prompt placement in the drug court program.
282	(4) Access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other
283	related treatment and rehabilitation services.
284	(5) Monitoring of abstinence by frequent alcohol and
285	other drug testing.
286	(6) Adoption and implementation of a coordinated
287	strategy which governs drug court responses to the compliance
288	of drug offenders participating in the program.
289	(7) Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court
290	of drug offenders participating in the program.
291	(8) Monitoring and evaluation to measure the
292	achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.
293	(9) Continuing interdisciplinary education to promote
294	effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations.
295	(10) Forging partnerships among drug courts, public
296	agencies, and community-based organizations to generate local
297	support and enhance drug court effectiveness.
298	(g) Cases handled pursuant to this chapter shall be
299	calendared on dedicated dockets, set aside from other criminal
300	<del>cases.</del>
301	(h) Each local jurisdiction that intends to establish a
302	drug court, or continue the operation of an existing drug
303	court, shall establish a local drug court team and may also
304	establish a local drug court advisory committee.
305	(i) The drug court team, when practicable, shall
306	conduct a staff meeting prior to each drug court session to
307	discuss and provide updated information regarding drug
308	offenders. After determining their progress, or lack thereof,



309 the drug court team shall agree on the appropriate incentive 310 or sanction to be applied. If the drug court team cannot agree 311 on the appropriate action, the court shall make the decision 312 based on information presented in the staff meeting. Nothing 313 in this chapter shall prohibit the authority of the district 314 attorney to file a petition to remove the drug offender from 315 the drug court program for good cause shown.

316 (i) (d) Nothing contained in this chapter shall confer a 317 right, or an expectation of a right, to participate in drug an accountability court, nor does it obligate the drug 318 319 accountability court to accept every drug offender. Neither the establishment of any drug accountability court nor 320 321 anything in this chapter shall be construed as limiting the 322 discretion of the district attorney. Each drug accountability 323 court judge may establish rules and may make special orders and rules, as necessary, that do not conflict with this 324 325 chapter or rules promulgated policies and procedures adopted 326 by AOCthe Alabama Supreme Court.

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(k) A drug court coordinator shall be responsible for the general administration of drug court.

329 (1) (e) Any agency charged with supervising a drug an 330 offender under drug accountability court jurisdiction shall 331 timely forward information to the drug accountability court 332 concerning the progress and compliance of the drug offender 333 with any court imposed terms and conditions."

334 "§12-23A-5

335 (a) Any drug offender subject to this chapter who posts
336 bail shall submit to random observed drug tests as a condition



337 of pretrial release.

338	(b) A drug offender shall be required to undergo a
339	screening under any of the following conditions:
340	(1) The results of a drug test are positive.
341	(2) The drug offender requests a screening.
342	(3) The drug offender admits to substance use or abuse
343	within the year preceding the arrest for the present charge.
344	(4) The present charge involves a violation of the
345	controlled substances or impaired driving statutes.
346	(5) The drug offender, within the previous five years,
347	has been convicted in any state or federal court involving a
348	violation described in subsection (b)(1), (b)(3), or (b)(4).
349	(6) The drug offender refuses to undergo a drug test as
350	required by this chapter.
351	(c) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (a),
352	the court shall order a drug offender to undergo a screening
353	if the court has reason to believe the drug offender is a
354	substance abuser or would otherwise benefit from undergoing a
355	screening.
356	(d) If a drug offender is ordered to undergo a
357	screening and has not done so at the time of his or her
358	release prior to trial or probation, submission to a screening
359	shall be a condition of his or her pretrial release or
360	probation.
361	(e) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the drug
362	test results and screening of a drug offender shall be
363	provided as soon as practical after the initial appearance of
364	the drug offender before the drug court team, or other



365	appropriate authority in the case of an inmate.
366	(f) The screening shall include recommendations
367	concerning the drug offender's need for a needs or risk
368	assessment.
369	<pre>(g) (a) Anyone receiving drug or substance test results,</pre>
370	a screening, an assessment, or other personal medical
371	information shall maintain that information in accordance with
372	federal and state confidentiality laws.
373	(h) A court shall immediately consider ordering a drug
374	offender to participate in drug court if all of the following
375	apply:
376	(1) A screening reveals that a drug offender is a
377	substance abuser, and the court recommends that the drug
378	offender participate in drug court.
379	(2) The court has reason to believe that participation
380	in drug court will benefit the drug offender by addressing his
381	<del>or her substance abuse.</del>
382	(3) The district attorney consents to the participation
383	of the drug offender in the program.
384	(4) The case of the drug offender is handled pursuant
385	to subsection (b) of Section 12-23A-4.
386	<u>(b) An<del>(i) A drug</del> offender shall not be eligible for</u>
387	admission into <mark>a drug</mark> an accountability court program if any
388	of the following applies:
389	(1) The <del>drug</del> offender has a pending violent criminal
390	charge against him or her or any felony charge in which a
391	firearm or deadly weapon or dangerous instrument was used $rac{1}{\cdot}$
392	(2) The <del>drug</del> offender has been convicted of a violent



393 felony offense or any felony in which a firearm or deadly 394 weapon or dangerous instrument was used or adjudicated as a 395 youthful offender or delinquent as a juvenile of a violent 396 felony offense or any felony in which a firearm or deadly 397 weapon or dangerous instrument was used...:

398 (3) The drug offender is required to register as a sex 399 offender or currently charged with a felony sex offense; or

400 (4) The drug offender is charged with distribution,
401 manufacturing, or trafficking of a controlled substance.

402 <u>(c) (j)</u> Eligible offenses may be further restricted by 403 the rules of a specific local <u>drug</u> accountability court 404 program.

405 <u>(d) (k)</u> The Commissioner of the Department of 406 Corrections shall develop criteria regarding the evaluation 407 and eligibility of an inmate for early release into a reentry 408 <u>drug accountability</u> court program consistent with the 409 requirements of subsection (b) <u>(i)</u>."

410 "\$12-23A-6

411 (a) As part of the assessment, each jurisdiction shall 412 establish a system to ensure that drug offenders are placed 413 into a substance abuse treatment program approved by the Department of Mental Health. To accomplish this, the entity 414 415 conducting the assessment should make specific recommendations 416 to the drug court team regarding the level of treatment 417 program and duration necessary so that the individualized needs of a drug offender may be addressed. These assessments 418 and resulting recommendations shall be performed by a 419 420 certified or licensed alcohol and drug professional in



421 accordance with the criteria certified by the Department of 422 Mental Health, Substance Abuse Services Division. Treatment 423 recommendations accepted by the court, pursuant to this 424 chapter, shall be deemed to be reasonable and necessary. 425 (b) An adequate continuum of care for drug offenders 426 shall be established in response to this chapter. 427 (a) (c) The drug accountability court, when practicable

427 <u>(a) (c)</u> The <u>drug</u> accountability court, when practicable, 428 shall ensure that no agency provide both assessment and 429 treatment services for <u>a drug</u> an accountability court to avoid 430 potential conflicts of interest or the appearance that a given 431 assessment agency might benefit by determining that an 432 offender is in need of the particular form of treatment that 433 the assessor provides.

434 (b) An accountability (d) A drug court making a referral
435 for substance abuse treatment shall may refer the drug
436 offender to a program that is certified by the Department of
437 Mental Health, Substance Abuse Services Division.

438 (c) (e) The court shall determine which treatment 439 programs are authorized to provide the recommended treatment 440 to <u>a drug an</u> offender. The relationship between the treatment 441 program and the <u>accountability</u> court should be governed by a 442 memorandum of understanding, which should include the timely 443 reporting of the progress or lack thereof of the <u>drug</u> offender 444 to the <u>drug</u> accountability court.

445 <u>(d) (f)</u> Appropriate services for mental health treatment 446 should be made available by the Department of Mental Health, 447 where practicable, recognizing that a drug offender is

448 frequently co-occurring.



449	(g) Recognizing that appropriate levels of substance
450	abuse treatment, including appropriate length of stay, impact
451	success, the drug court team may require assessments that
452	determine the appropriate level of care and refer to programs
453	certified by the Department of Mental Health for the provision
454	of the indicated treatment."
455	"§12-23A-8
456	Any drug accountability court in this state may
457	transfer to or accept transfer from any other drug
458	<u>accountability</u> court in this state <del>, as well as</del> and any drug
459	accountability court, or similar court in any other state
460	which is a part of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender
461	Supervision, any drug offender for admission into the
462	respective drug accountability court program based upon the
463	residence of the drug offender. All terms and conditions of
464	the transfer and supervision shall be clearly stated, in
465	writing, and shall not be valid unless agreed to, in writing,
466	by all of the following:
467	(1) The drug offender.
468	(2) The defense attorney.
469	(3) The judge and prosecutor of the transferring drug
470	<del>court.</del>
471	(4) The judge and prosecutor of the receiving drug
472	court."
473	"§12-23A-9
474	(a) The Administrative Office of Courts <del>, hereinafter</del>
475	AOC, shall assist in adopt policies and procedures regarding
476	best practices in the planning, implementation, and



477 development of drugaccountability courts statewide. AOC shall make recommendations to the Alabama Supreme Court and the 478 Chief Justice concerning the legal, policy, and procedural 479 480 issues confronting the drug courts in the state. Nothing in 481 this section shall impede the constitutional authority of the 482 district attornev. 483 (b) AOC shall provide state-level coordination and 484 support for drugaccountability court judges and their programs 485 and operate as a liaison between drugaccountability court judges and other state-level agencies providing services to or 486 487 benefittingbenefiting from drugaccountability court programs. 488 (c) The Administrative Director of Courts shall make 489 recommendations to the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme 490 Court concerning criteria for eligibility, the promulgation of 491 procedural rules, the establishment of guidelines for operation, and adoption of standards and protocols for the 492 493 various drug courts of this state. All rules, guidelines, 494 standards, and protocols shall periodically be reviewed 495 revised. 496 (d) AOC shall identify existing resources for 497 assessment and treatment and make recommendations for the 498 allocation of those resources; explore grants and funds 499 necessary to support drug courts; promote and provide annual

500 training and technical assistance for all drug court judges 501 and criminal justice personnel involved in drug courts, as 502 well as education for the public about the effectiveness of 503 drug court; and establish evaluation criteria and procedures, 504 including tracking the status of drug offenders after



505	concluding drug court. The critical performance measures to be
506	collected shall include those set forth in subsection (a) of
507	Section 12-23A-10.
508	(e) The local drug court team or advisory committee, or
509	both, shall ensure the provision of a full continuum of care
510	for drug offenders.
511	(f) The presiding judge of each circuit shall report to
512	AOC by the fifteenth day of January of each year. The report
513	shall include all of the following:
514	(1) A description of the drug court operating within
515	the jurisdiction.
516	(2) The name of the participating judge or judges.
517	(3) Community involvement.
518	(4) Education and training.
519	(5) Use of existing resources.
520	(6) Collaborative efforts.
521	(7) An evaluation of the critical data elements
522	required by subsection (a) of Section 12-23A-10.
523	(g)(c) The Administrative Director of Courts shall
524	provide a statewide report each year during the regular
525	legislative session to the Alabama Supreme Court, Legislature,
526	and Governor regarding the need for, and implementation of,
527	this chapter. The report shall include a synopsis of such
528	information or data necessary to determine the impact,
529	utility, and cost-effectiveness of its implementation and
530	ongoing operation."
531	"\$12-23A-10
532	(a) A drug court shall collect and maintain the



533	following information for each drug offender that is
534	considered for admission or admitted into drug court:
535	(1) Prior criminal history.
536	(2) Prior substance abuse treatment history, including
537	information on the success or failure of the drug offender in
538	those programs.
539	(3) Employment, education, and income histories.
540	(4) Gender, race, ethnicity, marital and family status,
541	and any child custody and support obligations.
542	(5)a. Instances of recidivism occurring after
543	successful completion of drug court. Recidivism shall be
544	measured at a period of three years after successful
545	graduation.
546	b. Instances of recidivism occurring after a drug
547	offender's termination in drug court for a period of three
548	years from release into the community.
549	(6) The drug of choice and the estimated daily
550	financial cost to the drug offender at the time of entry into
551	the program.
552	(7) The number of drug offenders screened for
553	eligibility, the number of eligible drug offenders who were
554	and were not admitted into drug court, the reasons for
555	non-admission for those drug offenders not admitted into drug
556	court, and the case disposition for each drug offender
557	admitted into drug court.
558	(8) The cost of operation and sources of funding for
559	each drug court.
560	(b) A drug offender subject to this chapter may be



561 required, as a condition of pretrial release, probation, diversion, parole, or community corrections to provide the 562 information in subsection (a). The collection and maintenance 563 of this information shall be collected in a standardized 564 565 format according to applicable guidelines. 566 (a) (c) To protect the privacy of a drugan offender in 567 accordance with federal and state confidentiality laws, 568 treatment records shall be kept in a secure environment, separated from the court records to which the public has 569 570 access. 571 (d) All drug court personnel shall be trained in accordance with subsection (d) of Section 12-23A-9. 572 (c) Evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with 573 574 subsection (a).

575 (b) (f) The drug offender shall be responsible for all fees, court costs, and restitution associated with the terms 576 577 of release of the offender, supervision, treatment, and 578 successful completion in drug an accountability court, unless 579 the offender is determined to be indigent, in which event such the fees may be waived in whole or in part. Determination 580 581 of indigency shall be subject to continuing review by the 582 accountability court. All such-fees, which do not include 583 regular court costs normally collected by the clerk of court, 584 shall be collected and accounted for by the drugaccountability 585 court or other entity designated by the drug court team, in 586 accordance with generally accepted uniform accounting principles, which shall be subject to approval by the Chief 587 588 Examiner of the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts.



589 Drug Accountability courts shall establish and maintain a uniform accounting system. 590

(c) (g) The annual reports and all records of accounts 591 592 and financial records of all funds received from fees or by 593 grant, contract, or otherwise from state, local, or federal sources, shallmay be subject to audit annually by the Chief 594 595 Examiner of the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts. 596 The audit may be performed by a licensed independent certified 597 public accountant approved by the Chief Examiner of the

Department of Examiners of Public Accounts. 598

599 (d) (h) All audits shall be completed as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year. One copy of each 600 601 audit shall be furnished to the presiding circuit judge, the 602 district attorney, the Administrative Director of Courts, and 603 the Chief Examiner of the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts. Copies of each audit shall also be made available to 604 605 the press The audit report shall be considered a public 606

- writing."
- 607

"§12-23A-11

608 (a) Absent negligence, wantonness, recklessness, or 609 deliberate misconduct, any individual who, in good faith, 610 provides services pursuant to this chapter  $\tau$  shall not be 611 liable in any civil action. The grant of immunity provided for 612 in this subsection shall extend to all employees, 613 administrative personnel, substance abuse and mental illness professionals, and drugaccountability court team members, as 614 well as volunteers. 615

616

(b) Any qualified person individual who obtains, in a



617 medically accepted manner, a specimen of breath, blood, urine, 618 or other bodily substance pursuant to this chapter shall not 619 be liable in any civil action."

620 "\$12-23A-12

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require a county commission or any county employee to participate in or fund in whole or in part the development or operation of <del>a</del> drugan accountability court program authorized in this chapter."

626 "\$12-23A-13

A holder of a commercial <u>driver'sdriver</u> license, a commercial driver <u>learner'slearner</u> permit holder, <u>andor</u> any other operator of a commercial motor vehicle that is subject to Part 383 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations shall be ineligible to participate in any <u>drugaccountability</u> court program."

633 Section 2. Section 12-23A-7, Code of Alabama 1975, 634 relating to drug testing procedures, is repealed.

635 Section 3. This act shall become effective on October636 1, 2025.