#### SB200 ENGROSSED



- 1 SB200
- 2 11TNAZ3-2
- 3 By Senators Jones, Bell, Barfoot, Figures, Gudger, Smitherman,
- 4 Kitchens, Kelley, Stewart, Livingston, Coleman-Madison,
- 5 Sessions, Butler, Weaver, Carnley, Williams, Allen, Roberts,
- 6 Waggoner, Hovey, Beasley, Chambliss, Price, Chesteen,
- 7 Shelnutt, Elliott, Singleton
- 8 RFD: Veterans, Military Affairs and Public Safety
- 9 First Read: 27-Feb-25



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5	A BILL
6	TO BE ENTITLED
7	AN ACT
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9	Relating to courts; to amend Sections 12-23A-1,
10	12-23A-2, 12-23A-3, 12-23A-4, 12-23A-5, 12-23A-6, 12-23A-8,
11	12-23A-9, 12-23A-10, 12-23A-11, 12-23A-12, and 12-23A-13, Code
12	of Alabama 1975, to rename "drug courts" to "accountability
13	courts" and to expand the scope of whom accountability courts
14	would serve to include offenders with mental illness and
15	offenders who are veterans; to further provide for the duties
16	of the Administrative Office of the Courts; and to repeal
17	Section 12-23A-7, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to drug
18	testing procedures.
19	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
20	Section 1. Sections 12-23A-1, 12-23A-2, 12-23A-3,
21	12-23A-4, 12-23A-5, 12-23A-6, 12-23A-8, 12-23A-9, 12-23A-10,
22	12-23A-11, 12-23A-12, and 12-23A-13, Code of Alabama 1975, are
23	amended to read as follows:
24	"§12-23A-1
25	This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the
26	Honorable Pete Johnson Alabama Drug Offender Accountability
27	Court Act."
28	"§12-23A-2



29	As used in this chapter, the following words—shall have
30	the following meanings:
31	(1) ADVISORY COMMITTEE. A local committee which may
32	consist of the following members or their designees:
33	a. The drug court judge, who shall serve as chair.
3 4	b. The district attorney.
35	c. The public defender or a member of the criminal
36	<del>defense bar.</del>
37	d. The drug court coordinator.
38	e. The court clerk.
39	f. A community corrections or court referral officer,
40	or both.
41	g. A pretrial services provider.
42	h. A law enforcement officer.
43	i. Substance abuse treatment providers.
4 4	j. Any other person the chair deems appropriate.
45	(2) ASSESSMENT. A diagnostic evaluation for placement
46	in a treatment program which shall be performed in accordance
47	with criteria certified by the Department of Mental Health,
48	Substance Abuse Services Division.
49	(3) CHARGE. As defined in Section 12-25-32(13).
50	(4) CONTINUUM OF CARE. A seamless and coordinated
51	course of substance abuse education and treatment or other
52	evidence based programs designed to meet the needs of drug
53	offenders who are: (i) veterans; (ii) in need of substance
54	abuse services; or (iii) in need of mental health services as
55	they move through the criminal justice system and beyond,
56	maximizing self-sufficiency.



- 57 (5) CO-OCCURRING. A substance abuse and mental health disorder.
- 59 (6) DRUC(10) SUBSTANCE. Includes all of the following:
- a. A controlled substance, drug, or other substance for which a medical prescription or other legal authorization is required for purchase or possession.
- b. A drug whose manufacture, sale, use, or possessionis forbidden by law.
- 65 c. Other harmful substance, a misused substance 66 otherwise legal to possess, including alcohol.
- 67 (7) DRUG(1) ACCOUNTABILITY COURT. A judicial intervention program for drug offenders including, but not 68 69 limited to, those who are: (i) veterans; (ii) in need of substance abuse services; or (iii) in need of mental health 70 71 services, in the criminal division of the circuit or district 72 court that incorporates the ten key components as enumerated 73 in subsection (f) of Section 12-23A-4the evidence based 74 programs as set forth in the policies and procedures adopted 75 by AOC, and may include any of the following:
  - a. Pre-adjudication. A drug offender is ordered to participate Participation in drugaccountability court before acceptance of a plea of guilty or conviction.
- b. Post-adjudication. A drug offender is ordered to

  participate Participation in drugaccountability court after

  entering a plea of guilty or having been found guilty.

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c. Reentry. A drug offender is ordered to

participate Participation in drugaccountability court upon

release from a sentence of incarceration.



85	d. Combination program. May include Includes
86	pre-adjudication, post-adjudication, and/orand reentry.
87	(8) DRUG COURT COORDINATOR. An individual who is
88	responsible for coordinating the establishment, staffing,
89	operation, evaluation, and integrity of the drug court.
90	(9) DRUG(2) ACCOUNTABILITY COURT TEAM. Consists of all
91	of the following members Members who are assigned to the
92	drugaccountability court as set forth in the policies and
93	procedures adopted by AOC. :
94	a. The drug court judge.
95	b. The district attorney or his or her designee.
96	c. The public defender or a member of the criminal
97	defense bar.
98	d. A law enforcement officer.
99	e. The drug court coordinator.
100	f. A representative from community corrections, court
101	referral program, or the Board of Pardons and Paroles.
102	g. Any other persons selected by the drug court team.
103	(10) DRUC (7) OFFENDER. A person An individual charged
104	with or convicted of: (i) a drug-related offense— $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) an
105	offense in which substance abuse is determined from the
106	evidence to have been a significant factor in the commission
107	of the offense; or (iii) an offense in which mental illness is
108	determined from the evidence to have been a significant factor
109	in the commission of the offense, or a veteran for whom
110	substance abuse or mental illness is determined from the
111	evidence to have been a significant factor in the commission
112	of the offense and who has applied for or been accomted to



113	participate in a drugan accountability court program for drug
114	offenders in the criminal division of the circuit or district
115	court.
116	(11)(6) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING. A written document
117	setting forth an agreed upon procedure.
118	(12) RECIDIVISM. A subsequent conviction or plea of
119	nolo contendere in this or any other state or federal court of
120	the United States within three years of successful completion
121	of, or termination from, drug court for any offense carrying a
122	sentence of one year or more.
123	$\frac{(13)}{(8)}$ RELAPSE. A return to substance use after a
124	period of abstinence from substance abuse or the recurrence of
125	a prior mental illness by an offender.
126	(14) SCREENING. The process of gathering basic
127	information to determine whether the offender meets
128	established drug court eligibility criteria and shall include,
129	but is not limited to, the current charge, a substance abuse
130	evaluation, a brief questionnaire to determine if a risk or
131	needs assessment is needed, and drug testing, and may include,
132	but is not limited to, a substance abuse evaluation, risk
133	assessment, or needs assessment.
134	(15)(9) SPLIT SENTENCING. A sentence which that includes
135	a period of incarceration followed by a period of probation.
136	(16) STAFFING. The meeting before an appearance of a
137	drug offender in drug court in which the drug court team
138	discusses a coordinated response to the drug offender's
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140 (17) SUBSTANCE. Drug as defined in subdivision (6).



141 (18) (11) SUBSTANCE ABUSE. The illegal or improper 142 consumption of a drug. (19) SUBSTANCE ABUSE (12) TREATMENT. The application of 143 144 an evidence based program professionally planned, managed, 145 administered, and monitored procedures for the purpose of alleviating, minimizing, and stabilizing the effect of 146 substance-related disorderssubstance abuse or mental illness 147 and restoring impaired functionality. 148 149 (20) (13) VIOLENT OFFENSE OR CHARGE. As defined in Section 12-25-32+(13). 150 151 (3) AOC. The Administrative Office of Courts." "\$12-23A-3 152 153 (a) The Legislature recognizes that a critical need 154 exists in this state for the criminal justice system to more 155 effectively address the number of defendants who are involved 156 with offenders who have a substance abuse or 157 addiction disorder, who suffer from mental illness, or who 158 suffer from a condition related to a veteran's mental illness 159 or substance abuse. For the criminal justice system to 160 maintain credibility, court and community alternatives for the 161 substance abuse and addiction involved defendant must be 162 expanded. A growing body of research demonstrates the impact 163 of substance abuse on public safety, personal health, and 164 health care costs, the spread of communicable disease, 165 educational performance and attainment, work force reliability and productivity, family safety, and financial stability. 166 Requiring accountability and effective treatment, in addition 167

to, or in place of, conventional and expensive incarceration,



- 169 will promote public safety, promote the welfare of the
- individuals involved, reduce the burden upon the State
- 171 Treasury, and benefit the common welfare of this state. The
- 172 goals of this chapter are to do all of the following:
- 173 (1) Enhance community safety and quality of life for
- 174 citizens.
- 175 (2) Reduce recidivism.
- 176 (3) Reduce substance abuse Hold offenders accountable
- for their criminal behavior.
- 178 (4) Increase the personal, familial, and societal
- 179 accountability of drug offenders.
- 180 (5) Restore drug offenders to productive, law-abiding,
- 181 and taxpaying citizens.
- 182 (5) (6) Promote effective interaction and use of
- 183 resources among criminal justice and community agencies.
- 184 (6) $\frac{(7)}{(7)}$  Reduce the costs of incarceration.
- 185  $(7)\frac{(8)}{(8)}$  Improve the efficiency of the criminal justice
- 186 system by enacting an effective methodology.
- 187 (b) As a general proposition, all drug offenders should
- 188 receive timely eligibility screening and, where indicated,
- assessment and the appropriate level of treatment. The
- 190 criminal justice system should be used constructively to
- 191 motivate drug—offenders to accept treatment and engage in the
- 192 treatment process."
- 193 "\$12-23A-4
- 194 (a) (1) The presiding judge of each judicial circuit,
- 195 with the consent of the district attorney of that judicial
- 196 circuit, may establish a drugan accountability court or



197 courts, under which drug offenders shall be processed, to 198 appropriately address the identified substance abuse problem 199 disorder, mental illness, or other issue of the <del>drug</del> offender 200 as a condition of pretrial release, pretrial diversion, 201 probation, jail, prison, parole, community corrections, or 202 other release or diversion from a correctional facility. The 203 structure, method, and operation of each drugaccountability 204 court may differ and should be based upon the specific needs 205 of and resources available to the judicial district or circuit 206 where the drugaccountability court is located, but shall be 207 created and operate pursuant to this chapter and in compliance with rules promulgated policies and procedures adopted by the 208 209 Alabama Supreme Court AOC.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall affect the authority of the district attorney to establish a deferred prosecution program or a pretrial diversion program within his or her judicial circuit or affect his or her ability to nolle prosse a particular case. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all drug courts shall comply with this chapter and rules promulgated by the Alabama Supreme Court.

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- 217 (b) Participation of an offender in an accountability
  218 drug court shall require the consent of the district attorney
  219 and the court and shall be pursuant to a written agreement. A
  220 drugAn offender may participate in a pre-adjudication,
  221 post-adjudication, reentry, probation violation, or
  222 combination program.
- 223 (c) The court may grant reasonable incentives under the written agreement if the court finds that the drug offender:



225	(1) Is performing satisfactorily in drug court.
226	(2) Is benefiting from education, treatment, and
227	rehabilitation.
228	(3) Has not engaged in criminal conduct.
229	(4) Has not violated the terms and conditions of the
230	agreement.
231	(d) The court may impose reasonable sanctions under the
232	written agreement or may incarcerate or expel the offender
233	from the program if the court finds that the drug offender:
234	(1) Is not performing satisfactorily in drug court.
235	(2) Is not benefiting from education, treatment, or
236	rehabilitation.
237	(3) Has engaged in conduct rendering him or her
238	unsuitable for the program.
239	(4) Has otherwise violated the terms and conditions of
240	the agreement.
241	(5) Is for any reason unable to participate.
242	(e)(c) Upon successful completion of drugan
243	accountability court, a drug offender's case shall be disposed
244	of by the judge in the manner prescribed by the agreement and
245	by the applicable policies and procedures adopted by the
246	drugaccountability court. This may include, but is not limited
247	to, withholding criminal charges, nolle prosse of charges
248	recommended by the district attorney, probation, deferred
249	sentencing, suspended sentencing, split sentencing, or a
250	reduced period of incarceration. Records of all such
251	dispositions shall be maintained and be available to judges
252	and proceeditors statewide. This provision shall subsection does



253	not authorize the disclosure of youthful offender or juvenile
254	records to the general public.
255	(f) Drug courts shall include all of the following ten
256	key components, as defined by the United States Department of
257	Justice, and the drug court team shall act to ensure
258	compliance with each of the components:
259	(1) Integration of drug, alcohol, and other drug
260	treatment or educational services with justice system case
261	<del>processing.</del>
262	(2) Use of a non-adversarial approach, with prosecution
263	and defense counsel promoting public safety while protecting
264	the due process rights of drug offenders participating in the
265	<del>program.</del>
266	(3) Early identification of drug offenders eligible to
267	participate and prompt placement in the drug court program.
268	(4) Access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other
269	related treatment and rehabilitation services.
270	(5) Monitoring of abstinence by frequent alcohol and
271	other drug testing.
272	(6) Adoption and implementation of a coordinated
273	strategy which governs drug court responses to the compliance
274	of drug offenders participating in the program.
275	(7) Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court
276	of drug offenders participating in the program.
277	(8) Monitoring and evaluation to measure the
278	achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.
279	(9) Continuing interdisciplinary education to promote

280 effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations.





281 (10) Forging partnerships among drug courts, public 282 agencies, and community-based organizations to generate local support and enhance drug court effectiveness. 283 (g) Cases handled pursuant to this chapter shall be 284 285 calendared on dedicated dockets, set aside from other criminal 286 <del>cases.</del> 287 (h) Each local jurisdiction that intends to establish a 288 drug court, or continue the operation of an existing drug court, shall establish a local drug court team and may also 289 establish a local drug court advisory committee. 290 291 (i) The drug court team, when practicable, shall conduct a staff meeting prior to each drug court session to 292 293 discuss and provide updated information regarding drug offenders. After determining their progress, or lack thereof, 294 295 the drug court team shall agree on the appropriate incentive or sanction to be applied. If the drug court team cannot agree 296 297 on the appropriate action, the court shall make the decision 298 based on information presented in the staff meeting. Nothing 299 in this chapter shall prohibit the authority of the district attorney to file a petition to remove the drug offender from 300 301 the drug court program for good cause shown. 302 (i) (d) Nothing contained in this chapter shall confer a 303 right, or an expectation of a right, to participate in drug an 304 accountability court, nor does it obligate the drug 305 accountability court to accept every drug offender. Neither 306 the establishment of any-drug accountability court nor

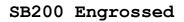
discretion of the district attorney. Each drug accountability

anything in this chapter shall be construed as limiting the

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309	court judge may establish rules and may make special orders
310	and rules, as necessary, that do not conflict with this
311	chapter or rules promulgated policies and procedures adopted
312	by AOCthe Alabama Supreme Court.
313	(k) A drug court coordinator shall be responsible for
314	the general administration of drug court.
315	(1)(e) Any agency charged with supervising a drug an
316	offender under-drug accountability court jurisdiction shall
317	timely forward information to the drug accountability court
318	concerning the progress and compliance of the drug offender
319	with any court imposed terms and conditions."
320	"§12-23A-5
321	(a) Any drug offender subject to this chapter who posts
322	bail shall submit to random observed drug tests as a condition
323	of pretrial release.
324	(b) A drug offender shall be required to undergo a
325	screening under any of the following conditions:
326	(1) The results of a drug test are positive.
327	(2) The drug offender requests a screening.
328	(3) The drug offender admits to substance use or abuse
329	within the year preceding the arrest for the present charge.
330	(4) The present charge involves a violation of the
331	controlled substances or impaired driving statutes.
332	(5) The drug offender, within the previous five years,
333	has been convicted in any state or federal court involving a
334	violation described in subsection (b)(1), (b)(3), or (b)(4).
335	(6) The drug offender refuses to undergo a drug test as
336	required by this chapter.





337	(c) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (a),
338	the court shall order a drug offender to undergo a screening
339	if the court has reason to believe the drug offender is a
340	substance abuser or would otherwise benefit from undergoing a
341	screening.
342	(d) If a drug offender is ordered to undergo a
343	screening and has not done so at the time of his or her
344	release prior to trial or probation, submission to a screening
345	shall be a condition of his or her pretrial release or
346	<del>probation.</del>
347	(e) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the drug
348	test results and screening of a drug offender shall be
349	provided as soon as practical after the initial appearance of
350	the drug offender before the drug court team, or other
351	appropriate authority in the case of an inmate.
352	(f) The screening shall include recommendations
353	concerning the drug offender's need for a needs or risk
354	assessment.
355	(g) (a) Anyone receiving drug or substance test results,
356	a screening, an assessment, or other personal medical
357	information shall maintain that information in accordance with
358	federal and state confidentiality laws.
359	(h) A court shall immediately consider ordering a drug
360	offender to participate in drug court if all of the following
361	apply:
362	(1) A screening reveals that a drug offender is a
363	substance abuser, and the court recommends that the drug
364	offender participate in drug court



365	(2) The court has reason to believe that participation
366	in drug court will benefit the drug offender by addressing his
367	or her substance abuse.
368	(3) The district attorney consents to the participation
369	of the drug offender in the program.
370	(4) The case of the drug offender is handled pursuant
371	to subsection (b) of Section 12-23A-4.
372	(b) An (i) A drug offender shall not be eligible for
373	admission into a drug an accountability court program if any
374	of the following applies:
375	(1) The drug offender has a pending violent criminal
376	charge against him or her or any felony charge in which a
377	firearm or deadly weapon or dangerous instrument was used.:
378	(2) The <del>drug</del> offender has been convicted of a violent
379	felony offense or any felony in which a firearm or deadly
380	weapon or dangerous instrument was used or adjudicated as a
381	youthful offender or delinquent as a juvenile of a violent
382	felony offense or any felony in which a firearm or deadly
383	weapon or dangerous instrument was used-;
384	(3) The <del>drug</del> offender is required to register as a sex
385	offender or currently charged with a felony sex offense.; or
386	(4) The drug offender is charged with distribution,
387	manufacturing, or trafficking of a controlled substance.
388	(c) (j) Eligible offenses may be further restricted by
389	the rules of a specific local drug accountability court
390	program.
391	(d) (k) The Commissioner of the Department of

392 Corrections shall develop criteria regarding the evaluation



393 and eligibility of an inmate for early release into a reentry 394 drug accountability court program consistent with the requirements of subsection (b) -(i)." 395

"\$12-23A-6

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- (a) As part of the assessment, each jurisdiction shall establish a system to ensure that drug offenders are placed into a substance abuse treatment program approved by the Department of Mental Health. To accomplish this, the entity conducting the assessment should make specific recommendations to the drug court team regarding the level of treatment program and duration necessary so that the individualized needs of a drug offender may be addressed. These assessments and resulting recommendations shall be performed by a certified or licensed alcohol and drug professional in accordance with the criteria certified by the Department of Mental Health, Substance Abuse Services Division. Treatment recommendations accepted by the court, pursuant to this chapter, shall be deemed to be reasonable and necessary.
- (b) An adequate continuum of care for drug offenders 412 shall be established in response to this chapter. 413 (a) (c) The drug accountability court, when practicable,
  - shall ensure that no agency provide both assessment and treatment services for a drug an accountability court to avoid potential conflicts of interest or the appearance that a given assessment agency might benefit by determining that an offender is in need of the particular form of treatment that the assessor provides.
    - (b) An accountability (d) A drug court making a referral



421	for substance abuse treatment shall refer the drug offender to
422	a program that: (i) is certified by the Department of Mental
423	Health; (ii) agrees to become certified by the Department of
424	Mental Health within 90 days of service implementation; or
425	(iii) can provide documentation that it is using
426	evidence-based practices, Substance Abuse Services Division.
427	(c) (e) The court shall determine which treatment
428	programs are authorized to provide the recommended treatment
429	to a drug an offender. The relationship between the treatment
430	program and the accountability court should be governed by a
431	memorandum of understanding, which should include the timely
432	reporting of the progress or lack thereof of the drug-offender
433	to the <u>drug</u> accountability court.
434	(d) (f) Appropriate services for mental health treatment
435	should be made available by the Department of Mental Health,
436	where practicable, recognizing that a drug offender is
437	frequently co-occurring.
438	(g) Recognizing that appropriate levels of substance
439	abuse treatment, including appropriate length of stay, impact
440	success, the drug court team may require assessments that
441	determine the appropriate level of care and refer to programs
442	certified by the Department of Mental Health for the provision
443	of the indicated treatment."
444	"\$12-23A-8
445	(a) Any drug accountability court in this state may
446	transfer to or accept transfer from any other drug
447	accountability court in this state, as well as and any drug
448	accountability court, or similar court in any other state



149	which is a part of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender
150	Supervision, any drug offender for admission into the
151	respective drug accountability court program based upon the
152	residence of the drug offender. All terms and conditions of
153	the transfer and supervision shall be clearly stated, in
154	writing, and shall not be valid unless agreed to, in writing,
155	by all of the following:
156	(1) The drug offender.
157	(2) The defense attorney.
158	(3) The judge and prosecutor of the transferring drug
159	court.
160	(4) The judge and prosecutor of the receiving drug
161	court.
162	(b) Any accountability court in this state may accept
163	the transfer of offenders with an identified substance abuse
164	disorder or mental illness from any municipal court within its
165	jurisdiction which does not have its own municipal
166	accountability court."
167	"\$12-23A-9
168	(a) The Administrative Office of Courts, hereinafter
169	AOC, shall assist inadopt policies and procedures regarding
170	best practices in the planning, implementation, and
171	development of drugaccountability courts statewide. AOC shall
172	make recommendations to the Alabama Supreme Court and the
173	Chief Justice concerning the legal, policy, and procedural
174	issues confronting the drug courts in the state. Nothing in
175	this section shall impede the constitutional authority of the



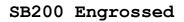


(b) AOC shall provide state-level coordination and support for drugaccountability court judges and their programs and operate as a liaison between drugaccountability court judges and other state-level agencies providing services to or benefitting benefiting from drugaccountability court programs.

- (c) The Administrative Director of Courts shall make recommendations to the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court concerning criteria for eligibility, the promulgation of procedural rules, the establishment of guidelines for operation, and adoption of standards and protocols for the various drug courts of this state. All rules, guidelines, standards, and protocols shall periodically be reviewed and revised.
- (d) AOC shall identify existing resources for assessment and treatment and make recommendations for the allocation of those resources; explore grants and funds necessary to support drug courts; promote and provide annual training and technical assistance for all drug court judges and criminal justice personnel involved in drug courts, as well as education for the public about the effectiveness of drug court; and establish evaluation criteria and procedures, including tracking the status of drug offenders after concluding drug court. The critical performance measures to be collected shall include those set forth in subsection (a) of Section 12-23A-10.
- (e) The local drug court team or advisory committee, or both, shall ensure the provision of a full continuum of care for drug offenders.



505	(f) The presiding judge of each circuit shall report to
506	AOC by the fifteenth day of January of each year. The report
507	shall include all of the following:
508	(1) A description of the drug court operating within
509	the jurisdiction.
510	(2) The name of the participating judge or judges.
511	(3) Community involvement.
512	(4) Education and training.
513	(5) Use of existing resources.
514	(6) Collaborative efforts.
515	(7) An evaluation of the critical data elements
516	required by subsection (a) of Section 12-23A-10.
517	(g)(c) The Administrative Director of Courts shall
518	provide a statewide report each year during the regular
519	legislative session to the Alabama Supreme Court, Legislature,
520	and Governor regarding the need for, and implementation of,
521	this chapter. The report shall include a synopsis of such
522	information or data necessary to determine the impact,
523	utility, and cost-effectiveness of its implementation and
524	ongoing operation."
525	"\$12-23A-10
526	(a) A drug court shall collect and maintain the
527	following information for each drug offender that is
528	considered for admission or admitted into drug court:
529	(1) Prior criminal history.
530	(2) Prior substance abuse treatment history, including
531	information on the success or failure of the drug offender in
532	those programs.





533	(3) Employment, education, and income histories.
534	(4) Gender, race, ethnicity, marital and family status,
535	and any child custody and support obligations.
536	(5)a. Instances of recidivism occurring after
537	successful completion of drug court. Recidivism shall be
538	measured at a period of three years after successful
539	graduation.
540	b. Instances of recidivism occurring after a drug
541	offender's termination in drug court for a period of three
542	years from release into the community.
543	(6) The drug of choice and the estimated daily
544	financial cost to the drug offender at the time of entry into
545	the program.
546	(7) The number of drug offenders screened for
547	eligibility, the number of eligible drug offenders who were
548	and were not admitted into drug court, the reasons for
549	non-admission for those drug offenders not admitted into drug
550	court, and the case disposition for each drug offender
551	admitted into drug court.
552	(8) The cost of operation and sources of funding for
553	each drug court.
554	(b) A drug offender subject to this chapter may be
555	required, as a condition of pretrial release, probation,
556	diversion, parole, or community corrections to provide the
557	information in subsection (a). The collection and maintenance
558	of this information shall be collected in a standardized
559	format according to applicable guidelines.
560	(a) (a) To protect the privacy of a drugar offender in



accordance with federal and state confidentiality laws, treatment records shall be kept in a secure environment, separated from the court records to which the public has access.

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- (d) All drug court personnel shall be trained in accordance with subsection (d) of Section 12-23A-9.
- 567 (e) Evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with subsection (a).

(b) (f) The drug offender shall be responsible for all fees, court costs, and restitution associated with the terms of release of the offender, supervision, treatment, and successful completion in drug an accountability court, unless the offender is determined to be indigent, in which event such the fees may be waived in whole or in part. Determination of indigency shall be subject to continuing review by the accountability court. All such fees, which do not include regular court costs normally collected by the clerk of court, shall be collected and accounted for by the drugaccountability court or other entity designated by the drug court team, in accordance with generally accepted uniform accounting principles, which shall be subject to approval by the Chief Examiner of the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts. Drug Accountability courts shall establish and maintain a uniform accounting system.

(c) (g) The annual reports and all records of accounts and financial records of all funds received from fees or by grant, contract, or otherwise from state, local, or federal sources, shallmay be subject to audit annually by the Chief



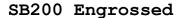
- 589 Examiner of the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts.
- The audit may be performed by a licensed independent certified
- 591 public accountant approved by the Chief Examiner of the
- 592 Department of Examiners of Public Accounts.
- (d) (d) (h) All audits shall be completed as soon as
- 594 practicable after the end of the fiscal year. One copy of each
- audit shall be furnished to the presiding circuit judge, the
- 596 district attorney, the Administrative Director of Courts, and
- 597 the Chief Examiner of the Department of Examiners of Public
- 598 Accounts. Copies of each audit shall also be made available to
- 599 the press The audit report shall be considered a public
- 600 writing."
- 601 "\$12-23A-11
- 602 (a) Absent negligence, wantonness, recklessness, or
- deliberate misconduct, any individual who, in good faith,
- 604 provides services pursuant to this chapter, shall not be
- 605 liable in any civil action. The grant of immunity provided for
- in this subsection shall extend to all employees,
- administrative personnel, substance abuse and mental illness
- 608 professionals, and drugaccountability court team members, as
- 609 well as volunteers.
- (b) Any qualified person individual who obtains, in a
- 611 medically accepted manner, a specimen of breath, blood, urine,
- or other bodily substance pursuant to this chapter shall not
- 613 be liable in any civil action."
- 614 "\$12-23A-12
- Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require a
- 616 county commission or any county employee to participate in or





- fund in whole or in part the development or operation of a

  drugan accountability court program authorized in this
- 619 chapter."
- 620 "\$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>
- 626 court program."
- Section 2. For the purposes of the annual General Fund
- Budget Act, drug courts shall be funded as a separate line
- 629 item.
- Section 3. Section 12-23A-7, Code of Alabama 1975,
- relating to drug testing procedures, is repealed.
- 632 Section 4. This act shall become effective on October
- 633 1, 2025.





634 635 636 Senate Read for the first time and referred ..........27-Feb-25 637 to the Senate committee on Veterans, 638 Military Affairs and Public Safety 639 640 641 Read for the second time and placed ............05-Mar-25 on the calendar: 642 1 amendment 643 644 Read for the third time and passed .................18-Mar-25 645 646 as amended Yeas 29 647 648 Nays 0 Abstains 0 649 650 651 652 Patrick Harris, 653 Secretary. 654