SB200 ENROLLED



- 1 SB200
- 2 W1VY1EE-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



1 Enrolled, An Act, 2 3 4 Relating to courts; to amend Sections 12-23A-1, 5 12-23A-2, 12-23A-3, 12-23A-4, 12-23A-5, 12-23A-6, 12-23A-8, 12-23A-9, 12-23A-10, 12-23A-11, 12-23A-12, and 12-23A-13, Code 6 7 of Alabama 1975, to rename "drug courts" to "accountability courts" and to expand the scope of whom accountability courts 8 9 would serve to include offenders with mental illness and offenders who are veterans; to further provide for the duties 10 11 of the Administrative Office of the Courts; and to repeal Section 12-23A-7, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to drug 12 13 testing procedures. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA: 14 15 Section 1. Sections 12-23A-1, 12-23A-2, 12-23A-3, 12-23A-4, 12-23A-5, 12-23A-6, 12-23A-8, 12-23A-9, 12-23A-10, 16 12-23A-11, 12-23A-12, and 12-23A-13, Code of Alabama 1975, are 17 18 amended to read as follows: 19 "\$12-23A-1 20 This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the 21 Honorable Pete Johnson Alabama Drug Offender Accountability Court Act." 22 "\$12-23A-2 23 24 As used in this chapter, the following words shall have 25 the following meanings: 26 (1) ADVISORY COMMITTEE. A local committee which may consist of the following members or their designees: 27 28 a. The drug court judge, who shall serve as chair.



29	b. The district attorney.
30	c. The public defender or a member of the criminal
31	defense bar.
32	d. The drug court coordinator.
33	e. The court clerk.
3 4	f. A community corrections or court referral officer,
35	or both.
36	g. A pretrial services provider.
37	h. A law enforcement officer.
38	i. Substance abuse treatment providers.
39	j. Any other person the chair deems appropriate.
40	(2) ASSESSMENT. A diagnostic evaluation for placement
41	in a treatment program which shall be performed in accordance
42	with criteria certified by the Department of Mental Health,
43	Substance Abuse Services Division.
4 4	(3) CHARGE. As defined in Section 12-25-32(13).
45	(4) CONTINUUM OF CARE. A seamless and coordinated
46	course of substance abuse education and treatment or other
47	evidence based programs designed to meet the needs of drug
48	offenders who are: (i) veterans; (ii) in need of substance
49	abuse services; or (iii) in need of mental health services as
50	they move through the criminal justice system and beyond,
51	maximizing self-sufficiency.
52	(5) CO-OCCURRING. A substance abuse and mental health
53	disorder.
54	(6) DRUG (10) SUBSTANCE. Includes all of the following:
55	a. A controlled substance, drug, or other substance for
56	which a medical prescription or other legal authorization is



- 57 required for purchase or possession.
- b. A drug whose manufacture, sale, use, or possession
- is forbidden by law.
- c. Other harmful substance, a misused substance
- otherwise legal to possess, including alcohol.
- 62 (7) DRUC (1) ACCOUNTABILITY COURT. A judicial
- intervention program for <u>drug</u> offenders <u>including</u>, but not
- limited to, those who are: (i) veterans; (ii) in need of
- substance abuse services; or (iii) in need of mental health
- 66 services, in the criminal division of the circuit or district
- 67 court that incorporates the ten key components as enumerated
- 68 in subsection (f) of Section 12-23A-4the evidence based
- 69 programs as set forth in the policies and procedures adopted
- 70 by AOC, and may include any of the following:
- 71 a. Pre-adjudication. A drug offender is ordered to
- 72 participateParticipation in drugaccountability court before
- 73 acceptance of a plea of guilty or conviction.
- 74 b. Post-adjudication. A drug offender is ordered to
- 75 participateParticipation in drugaccountability court after
- 76 entering a plea of guilty or having been found guilty.
- 77 c. Reentry. A drug offender is ordered to
- 78 participateParticipation in drugaccountability court upon
- 79 release from a sentence of incarceration.
- d. Combination program. May include Includes
- 81 pre-adjudication, post-adjudication, and/orand reentry.
- 82 (8) DRUG COURT COORDINATOR. An individual who is
- 83 responsible for coordinating the establishment, staffing,
- 84 operation, evaluation, and integrity of the drug court.



85	(9) DRUG(2) ACCOUNTABILITY COURT TEAM. Consists of all
86	of the following members Members who are assigned to the
87	drugaccountability court as set forth in the policies and
88	procedures adopted by AOC. ÷
89	a. The drug court judge.
90	b. The district attorney or his or her designee.
91	c. The public defender or a member of the criminal
92	defense bar.
93	d. A law enforcement officer.
94	e. The drug court coordinator.
95	f. A representative from community corrections, court
96	referral program, or the Board of Pardons and Paroles.
97	g. Any other persons selected by the drug court team.
98	(10) DRUG (7) OFFENDER. A personAn individual charged
99	with or convicted of: (i) a drug-related offense-or; (ii) an
100	offense in which substance abuse is determined from the
101	evidence to have been a significant factor in the commission
102	of the offense; or (iii) an offense in which mental illness is
103	determined from the evidence to have been a significant factor
104	in the commission of the offense, or a veteran for whom
105	substance abuse or mental illness is determined from the
106	evidence to have been a significant factor in the commission
107	of the offense, and who has applied for or been accepted to
108	participate in a drugan accountability court program for drug
109	offenders in the criminal division of the circuit or district
110	court.
111	$\frac{(11)}{(6)}$ MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING. A written document
112	setting forth an agreed upon procedure.



113	(12) RECIDIVISM. A subsequent conviction or plea of
114	nolo contendere in this or any other state or federal court of
115	the United States within three years of successful completion
116	of, or termination from, drug court for any offense carrying a
117	sentence of one year or more.
118	$\frac{(13)}{(8)}$ RELAPSE. A return to substance use after a
119	period of abstinence from substance abuse or the recurrence of
120	a prior mental illness by an offender.
121	(14) SCREENING. The process of gathering basic
122	information to determine whether the offender meets
123	established drug court eligibility criteria and shall include,
124	but is not limited to, the current charge, a substance abuse
125	evaluation, a brief questionnaire to determine if a risk or
126	needs assessment is needed, and drug testing, and may include,
127	but is not limited to, a substance abuse evaluation, risk
128	assessment, or needs assessment.
129	$\frac{(15)}{(9)}$ SPLIT SENTENCING. A sentence which that includes
130	a period of incarceration followed by a period of probation.
131	(16) STAFFING. The meeting before an appearance of a
132	drug offender in drug court in which the drug court team
133	discusses a coordinated response to the drug offender's
134	behavior.
135	(17) SUBSTANCE. Drug as defined in subdivision (6).
136	$\frac{(18)}{(11)}$ SUBSTANCE ABUSE. The illegal or improper
137	consumption of a drug.
138	$\frac{(19)}{(19)}$ SUBSTANCE ABUSE $\frac{(12)}{(12)}$ TREATMENT. The application of
139	an evidence based program professionally planned, managed,
1 / ()	administered and menitored procedures for the nurness of



141	alleviating, minimizing, and stabilizing the effect of
142	substance-related disorders substance abuse or mental illness
143	and restoring impaired functionality.
144	(20) (13) VIOLENT OFFENSE OR CHARGE. As defined in
145	Section 12-25-32 (13) .
146	(3) AOC. The Administrative Office of Courts."
147	"\$12-23A-3
148	(a) The Legislature recognizes that a critical need
149	exists in this state for the criminal justice system to more
150	effectively address the number of defendants who are involved
151	with offenders who have a substance abuse or
152	addiction disorder, who suffer from mental illness, or who
153	suffer from a condition related to a veteran's mental illness
154	or substance abuse. For the criminal justice system to
155	maintain credibility, court and community alternatives for the
156	substance abuse and addiction involved defendant must be
157	expanded. A growing body of research demonstrates the impact
158	of substance abuse on public safety, personal health, and
159	health care costs, the spread of communicable disease,
160	educational performance and attainment, work force reliability
161	and productivity, family safety, and financial stability.
162	Requiring accountability and effective treatment, in addition
163	to $\underline{\hspace{0.1cm}}$ or in place of, conventional and expensive incarceration $\overline{\hspace{0.1cm}}$
164	will promote public safety, promote the welfare of the
165	individuals involved, reduce the burden upon the State
166	Treasury $\underline{}$ and benefit the common welfare of this state. The
167	goals of this chapter are to do all of the following:

(1) Enhance community safety and quality of life for



- 169 citizens.
- 170 (2) Reduce recidivism.
- 171 (3) Reduce substance abuse Hold offenders accountable
 172 for their criminal behavior.
- 173 (4)—Increase the personal, familial, and societal
 174 accountability of drug offenders.
- 175 (5) Restore drug-offenders to productive, law-abiding,
 176 and taxpaying citizens.
- 177 $\underline{(5)}_{(6)}$ Promote effective interaction and use of 178 resources among criminal justice and community agencies.
- 179 $\underline{(6)}$ Reduce the costs of incarceration.
- 180 <u>(7) (8)</u> Improve the efficiency of the criminal justice 181 system—by enacting an effective methodology.
- (b) As a general proposition, all drug—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 drug—offenders to accept treatment and engage in the treatment process."
- 188 "\$12-23A-4
- 189 (a) (1) The presiding judge of each judicial circuit, 190 with the consent of the district attorney of that judicial 191 circuit, may establish a drugan accountability court or 192 courts, under which drug offenders shall be processed, to 193 appropriately address the identified substance abuse-problem 194 disorder, mental illness, or other issue of the drug-offender as a condition of pretrial release, pretrial diversion, 195 196 probation, jail, prison, parole, community corrections, or



other release or diversion from a correctional facility. The structure, method, and operation of each drugaccountability court may differ and should be based upon the specific needs of and resources available to the judicial district or circuit where the drugaccountability court is located, but shall be created and operate pursuant to this chapter and in compliance with rules promulgated policies and procedures adopted by the Alabama Supreme CourtAOC.

- (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.
- (b) Participation of an offender in an accountability drug court shall require the consent of the district attorney and the court and shall be pursuant to a written agreement. A drugAn offender may participate in a pre-adjudication, post-adjudication, reentry, probation violation, or combination program.
- 218 (c) The court may grant reasonable incentives under the
 219 written agreement if the court finds that the drug offender:
 - (1) Is performing satisfactorily in drug court.
- 221 (2) Is benefiting from education, treatment, and rehabilitation.
- 223 (3) Has not engaged in criminal conduct.
- 224 (4) Has not violated the terms and conditions of the



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

252 Justice, and the drug court team shall act to ensure



253	compliance with each of the components:
254	(1) Integration of drug, alcohol, and other drug
255	treatment or educational services with justice system case
256	processing.
257	(2) Use of a non-adversarial approach, with prosecution
258	and defense counsel promoting public safety while protecting
259	the due process rights of drug offenders participating in the
260	program.
261	(3) Early identification of drug offenders eligible to
262	participate and prompt placement in the drug court program.
263	(4) Access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other
264	related treatment and rehabilitation services.
265	(5) Monitoring of abstinence by frequent alcohol and
266	other drug testing.
267	(6) Adoption and implementation of a coordinated
268	strategy which governs drug court responses to the compliance
269	of drug offenders participating in the program.
270	(7) Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court
271	of drug offenders participating in the program.
272	(8) Monitoring and evaluation to measure the
273	achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.
274	(9) Continuing interdisciplinary education to promote
275	effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations.
276	(10) Forging partnerships among drug courts, public
277	agencies, and community-based organizations to generate local
278	support and enhance drug court effectiveness.
279	(g) Cases handled pursuant to this chapter shall be

280 calendared on dedicated dockets, set aside from other criminal



281 cases.

(h) Each local jurisdiction that intends to establish a drug court, or continue the operation of an existing drug court, shall establish a local drug court team and may also establish a local drug court advisory committee.

(i) The drug court team, when practicable, shall conduct a staff meeting prior to each drug court session to discuss and provide updated information regarding drug offenders. After determining their progress, or lack thereof, the drug court team shall agree on the appropriate incentive or sanction to be applied. If the drug court team cannot agree on the appropriate action, the court shall make the decision based on information presented in the staff meeting. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the authority of the district attorney to file a petition to remove the drug offender from the drug court program for good cause shown.

(j)(d) Nothing contained in this chapter shall confer a right, or an expectation of a right, to participate in—drug an accountability court, nor does it obligate the—drug accountability court to accept every drug—offender. Neither the establishment of any—drug accountability court nor anything in this chapter shall be construed as limiting the discretion of the district attorney. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the authority of the district attorney to file a petition to remove the offender from the accountability court for good cause shown. Each—drug accountability court judge may establish rules and may make special orders and rules, as necessary, that do not conflict



309	with this chapter or rules promulgated policies and procedures
310	adopted by AOCthe Alabama Supreme Court.
311	(k) A drug court coordinator shall be responsible for
312	the general administration of drug court.
313	(1)(e) Any agency charged with supervising a drug an
314	offender under-drug accountability court jurisdiction shall
315	timely forward information to the drug accountability court
316	concerning the progress and compliance of the drug-offender
317	with any court imposed terms and conditions."
318	"§12-23A-5
319	(a) Any drug offender subject to this chapter who posts
320	bail shall submit to random observed drug tests as a condition
321	of pretrial release.
322	(b) A drug offender shall be required to undergo a
323	screening under any of the following conditions:
324	(1) The results of a drug test are positive.
325	(2) The drug offender requests a screening.
326	(3) The drug offender admits to substance use or abuse
327	within the year preceding the arrest for the present charge.
328	(4) The present charge involves a violation of the
329	controlled substances or impaired driving statutes.
330	(5) The drug offender, within the previous five years,
331	has been convicted in any state or federal court involving a
332	violation described in subsection (b)(1), (b)(3), or (b)(4).
333	(6) The drug offender refuses to undergo a drug test as
334	required by this chapter.
335	(c) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (a),
26	the count shall and a down off and a to and are a



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



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- 366 (3) The district attorney consents to the participation of the drug offender in the program.
 - (4) The case of the drug offender is handled pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 12-23A-4.
 - (b) An(i) A drug offender shall not be eligible for admission into a drug an accountability court program if any of the following applies:
 - (1) The drug offender has a pending violent criminal charge against him or her or any felony charge in which a firearm or deadly weapon or dangerous instrument was used.;
 - (2) The drug—offender has been convicted of a violent felony offense or any felony in which a firearm or deadly weapon or dangerous instrument was used or adjudicated as a youthful offender or delinquent as a juvenile of a violent felony offense or any felony in which a firearm or deadly weapon or dangerous instrument was used—;
 - (3) The drug—offender is required to register as a sex offender or currently charged with a felony sex offense—; or
 - (4) The drug offender is charged with distribution, manufacturing, or trafficking of a controlled substance.
- 386 <u>(c) (j)</u> Eligible offenses may be further restricted by
 387 the rules of a specific local—<u>drug accountability</u> court
 388 program.
- 389 <u>(d) (k)</u> The Commissioner of the Department of
 390 Corrections shall develop criteria regarding the evaluation
 391 and eligibility of an inmate for early release into a reentry
 392 drug accountability court program consistent with the



requirements of subsection (b) (i)."

394 "\$12-23A-6

(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 shall be established in response to this chapter.

(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 for substance abuse treatment shall refer the drug offender to a program that: (i) is certified by the Department of Mental



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

Supervision, any drug offender for admission into the



449	respective <u>drug</u> accountability court program based upon the
450	residence of the drug offender. All terms and conditions of
451	the transfer and supervision shall be clearly stated, in
452	writing, and shall not be valid unless agreed to, in writing,
453	by all of the following:
454	(1) The drug offender.
455	(2) The defense attorney.
456	(3) The judge and prosecutor of the transferring drug
457	court.
458	(4) The judge and prosecutor of the receiving drug
459	court.
460	(b) Any accountability court in this state may accept
461	the transfer of offenders with an identified substance abuse
462	disorder or mental illness from any municipal court within its
463	jurisdiction which does not have its own municipal
464	accountability court."
465	"\$12-23A-9
466	(a) The Administrative Office of Courts, hereinafter
467	AOC, shall assist inadopt policies and procedures regarding
468	best practices in the planning, implementation, and
469	development of development of drugaccountability courts statewide. AOC shall
470	make recommendations to the Alabama Supreme Court and the
471	Chief Justice concerning the legal, policy, and procedural
472	issues confronting the drug courts in the state. Nothing in
473	this section shall impede the constitutional authority of the
474	district attorney.
475	(b) AOC shall provide state-level coordination and
476	support for drugaccountability court judges and their programs





and operate as a liaison between <u>drugaccountability</u> court judges and other state-level agencies providing services to or <u>benefitting</u>benefiting from <u>drugaccountability</u> 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.
- (f) The presiding judge of each circuit shall report to

 AOC by the fifteenth day of January of each year. The report



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



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

The audit may be performed by a licensed independent certified



public accountant—approved by the Chief Examiner of the

590 Department of Examiners of Public Accounts.

- (d) (h) All audits shall be completed as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year. One copy of each audit shall be furnished to the presiding circuit judge, the district attorney, the Administrative Director of Courts, and the Chief Examiner of the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts. Copies of each audit shall also be made available to the press The audit report shall be considered a public writing."
- 599 "\$12-23A-11

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- (a) Absent negligence, wantonness, recklessness, or 600 601 deliberate misconduct, any individual who, in good faith, 602 provides services pursuant to this chapter, shall not be 603 liable in any civil action. The grant of immunity provided for in this subsection shall extend to all employees, 604 605 administrative personnel, substance abuse and mental illness 606 professionals, and drugaccountability court team members, as 607 well as volunteers.
 - (b) Any qualified <u>person</u> individual who obtains, in a medically accepted manner, a specimen of breath, blood, urine, or other bodily substance pursuant to this chapter shall not be liable in any civil action."
- 612 "\$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 a drugan accountability court program authorized in this





- 617 chapter."
- 618 "\$12-23A-13
- A holder of a commercial driver's driver license, a
- 620 commercial driver learner'slearner permit holder, andor any
- other operator of a commercial motor vehicle that is subject
- 622 to Part 383 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations
- shall be ineligible to participate in any drugaccountability
- 624 court program."
- Section 2. For the purposes of the annual General Fund
- 626 Budget Act, drug courts shall be funded as a separate line
- 627 item.
- Section 3. Section 12-23A-7, Code of Alabama 1975,
- 629 relating to drug testing procedures, is repealed.
- Section 4. This act shall become effective on October
- 631 1, 2025.



President and Presiding Officer of the Senate Speaker of the House of Representatives SB200 Senate 18-Mar-25 I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and passed the Senate, as amended. Patrick Harris, Secretary. House of Representatives Amended and passed: 09-Apr-25 Senate concurred in House amendment 10-Apr-25 669 By: Senator Jones